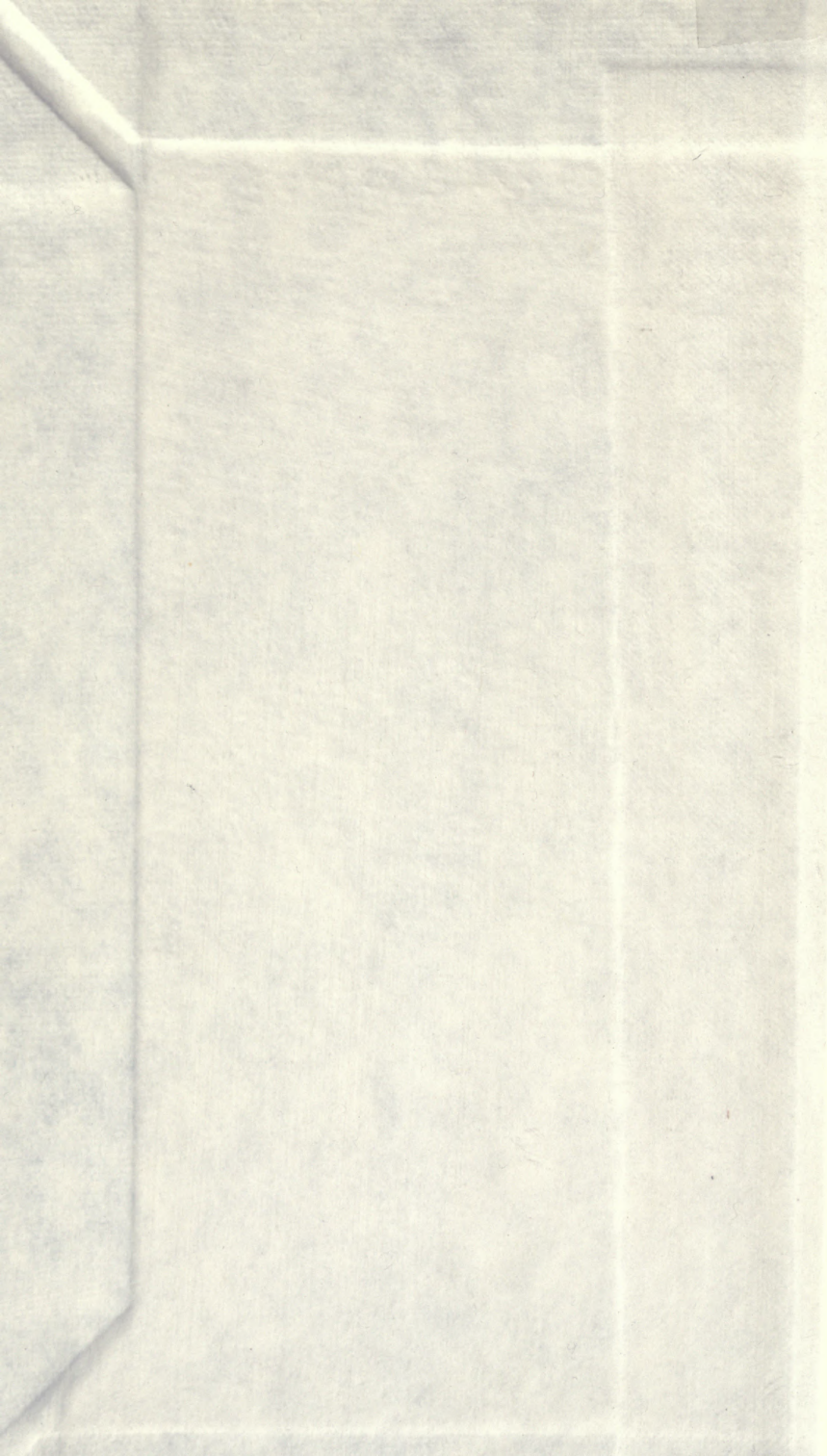


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A B R I E F

HISTORICAL RELATION

OF

STATE AFFAIRS

FROM

SEPTEMBER 1678 TO APRIL 1714.

BY

NARCISSUS LUTTRELL.

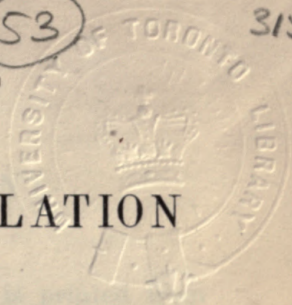
IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

OXFORD:

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

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IN SIX VOLUMES

VOL. I

OXFORD:

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Diary of Narcissus Luttrell is printed from a MS. in seventeen volumes 8vo., preserved in the Library of All Souls' College. It was bequeathed to that College at the close of the last century by Luttrell Wynne, D.C.L., a relation of the writer, and a former Fellow of the Society.

The Diary terminates abruptly, and as the writer of it lived several years after the last date recorded in it, other and later volumes may have been written and be still in existence. But in the volumes now printed it has reached a period of our history when the information it contains abates in its interest, and can more easily be supplied from other sources.

For various reasons, some of them obvious, it was determined to publish the work without note or comment, but with a copious Index.

Of the writer himself little is known, and the following notices of him may be considered sufficient for the general reader.

*Anno 1732. Aug. 13. Sunday Idib. Aug.*

"About the beginning of July last [June 27] the Prints tell us that after a tedious indisposition died Narcissus Luttrell, esq. at Little Chelsea; a Gentleman possessed of a plentiful estate, and descended from the ancient family of the Luttrells of Dunstar Castle in Somersetshire."

*Aug. 14. Monday 19. Kal. Sept.*

"The foresaid Mr. Luttrell was well known for his curious library, especially for the number and scarcity of English

history and antiquities which he collected in a lucky hour, at very reasonable rates; books of that nature, tho' they have always bore good prices, being much cheaper than they have been of late years. But tho' he was so curious and diligent in collecting and amassing together, yet he affected to live so private as hardly to be known in person; and yet for all that he must be attended to his grave by Judges and the first of his profession in the Law, to whom (such was the sordidness of his temper) he would not have given a meal's meat in his life. As a recommendation of his collection of books, we are told it was preserved in that place where Mr. Lock and Lord Shaftesbury studied, whose principles it may be he imbibed. No doubt but it is a very extraordinary collection. In it are many MSS., which however he had not the spirit to communicate to the world, and 'twas a mortification to him to see the world gratified with them without his assistance. An instance hereof is Leland, of whose works he had, I am told, a transcript of a considerable age; and when I was publishing him he was pressed more than once to communicate it, (as I very lately heard,) but to no purpose. He hath left a son, who is likewise a bookish man."—*Hearne's MS. Diary in the Bodl.*

"The Editor has been greatly assisted by free access to a valuable collection of the fugitive pieces of the reigns of Charles 2, James 2, William 3, and Queen Anne. This curious collection was made by Narcissus Luttrell, esq., under whose name the Editor usually quotes it. The industrious collector seems to have bought every poetical tract, of whatever merit, which was hawked through the streets in his time, marking carefully the price and date of the purchase. His collection contains the earliest editions of many of our most excellent poems, bound up according to the order of time with the lowest trash of Grub Street. It was dispersed on Mr. Luttrell's death."—*Scott's edition of Dryden*, vol. i. p. iv. *See also Dibdin's Bibliom.* p. 426.



# A BRIEF HISTORICAL RELATION

OF

## STATE AFFAIRS,

&c.

1678.

*September.*—About the latter end of this month was a hellish conspiracy, contrived and carried on by the papists, discovered by one Titus Oates unto sir Edmondbury Godfrey, justice of peace, who took his examination on oath.

The 30th came out a proclamation for proroguing the parliament (that began 8 May, 1661) unto the 21st of October next.

*October.*—About the beginning of this month the dutchesse of York, the lady Ann, the dutchesse of Monmouth, with their attendance, went for Holland, to visitt the princesse of Orange. With the dutchesse of York there went over severall persons, and, as is said, some preists, on the first discovery of the plott, and who ('tis thought) were concerned therein.

On Saturday the 12th of this month was sir Edmondbury Godfrey, a justice of peace of Middlesex, missing, and so continued till Thursday morning following, when he was found murdered on Primrose hill, near Hampsted; his stick and gloves sett up against the hedge, his money and watch in his pockett, and his sword sticking in his body, but not bloody (which is an argument he was run through when dead), and he had a livid circle round his neck, as if he had been strangled. His death caused variety of talk: but that which is most remarkable are the severall reports that run about whilst he was missing; that he was gone into the country; that he was at



a relations house in town, and lay secrett there whilst he was courting of a lady. Others reported that he had really killed himself; which the posture he was found in confuted.

On the 20th his majestie, out of his wonted goodnesse, putt forth a proclamation for the discovery of the murtherers of the said sir Edmundbury Godfrey, promising the reward of 500 pounds and pardon to any who shall discover the same.

On the 18th the earl of Ailesbury was sworn one of his majesties privy councill, and took his place at the board accordingly.

The 21st, the parliament, pursuant to his majesties late pro-rogation, mett at Westminster; and his majestie being come in his royall robes into the house of lords, and the commons attending there, his majestie made a gracious speech, and the lord chancellour after enlarged thereon to the two houses on the subject of their meeting; which done, the commons returned to their house to debate of matters.

On the 24th came out another proclamation by his majestie for a further encouragement to discover the murtherers of sir Edmundbury Godfrey.

On the 25th came out a proclamation for a generall fast to be kept on the 13th of November next.

On the 30th of this month came out a proclamation by the king, commanding all persons being popish recusants, or so reputed, to depart from the cities of London and Westminster, and all other places within ten miles of the same.

*November.*—On the 2d came out an order of councill, promising the reward of 20*l.* to any person who shall discover any officer or souldier in his majesties guards, that, since the taking of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy and the test, hath or shall be perverted to the Romish religion.

On the 9th the king came into the house of lords in his robes, and sent for the house of commons up, and made a most gracious speech, thanking them for the great care they took of his person; and that he was not unmindfull of their security, but came to assure them of his readinesse to comply with all lawes that shall secure the protestant religion, and that not only during his time, but also of any successor, so as they tend not to impeach the right of succession, nor the descent of the

crown in the true line. Here it is worth noting, that though this parliament was called the long parliament, had many courtiers, so that when a question came to be putt wherein the contest was meereley court and country, the parties were so even that it was carried sometimes by one side and sometimes by the other, not by above four or five voices; and though it was a parliament that gave those vast summs of money, and therefore called the pensioner parliament; yet did they all this sessions apply themselves earnestly to the prosecution of the popish plot, and went on now very unanimously, and came even to consider about excluding the duke of York from the crown as a papist; which occasioned the preceding speech of the king.

On the 10th his majesties proclamation came out for the confinement of popish recusants within five miles of their respective dwellings.

On the 17th came out his majesties proclamation for apprehending severall persons (George Coniers, — Symonds, Charles Walsh, — Le Phaire, — Pritchard, and — Biston, alias Beeston) as persons guilty of the plott; and for the further security of his majestie and his government from dangers arising from popish recusants.

On the 20th came out another proclamation, for the discovery and apprehending of all popish preists and Jesuites, with a reward of 20*l*.

The 21st, Mr. William Staley was tryed at the kings bench barr, in Westminster hall, for treasonable words against his majesties life; of which he was convicted, and had sentence of death past on him, as in cases of high treason.

The 23d came out a proclamation for the discovery of the death of John Powell, late of London, merchant, promising pardon and the reward of 200*l*. to any one who shall discover the same.

This gentleman was missing some time, which occasioned the proclamation by his majestie, out of his royall goodnesse; but it proved after that he was still alive.

Severall persons have been lately apprehended on account of the plott, and clapt up in prison.

The 26th, Mr. Staley was drawn on a sledge from Newgate

to Tyburn, and there hanged and quartered, according to the sentence past on him.

The 27th, Edward Coleman, esq. and secretary to her royall highnesse, came to his tryall at the kings bench barr, before the lord cheif justice Scrogs, and other the judges of that court, for high treason, in conspireing the death of the king, extirpating the protestant religion, and introducing the superstition of the church of Rome. The tryall lasted from nine in the morning till five in the afternoon. The witnesses against him were Dr. Oates and capt. Bedlowe, who spoke very fully; as also his own writings and papers, which were undeniable proof: so that the jury in a little time brought him in guilty; and the next morning he was brought to the kings bench barr again, and there received sentence to be drawn, hang'd, and quartered.

The 28th came out his majesties proclamation for the further discovery of the late horrid design against his majesties sacred person and government, promising pardon, and a reward of 200*l.*

On the 30th his majestie came in his robes into the house of lords, and the house of commons attending. His majestie gave his royall assent to an act for the more effectually preserving the kings person and government, by disabling papists from sitting in either house of parliament.

*December.*—The 3d, Mr. Coleman was drawn on a sledge to Tyburn; where being come, he denied all he was condemned there, (and, if report may be credited, it was on the assurance he had of a pardon from . . . r . . . . h . . . . .;) for he is said to look very much about him when in the cart, and was naturally of a timorous temper, and would have discovered very considerable matters to the parliament (who were then sitting), had he (as is thought) had not such an assurance; for at last he would almost perswade the sherif of Middlesex that he had a pardon for him; which he absolutely denying, Coleman ('tis said) should say, "Then there is no faith in man;" and so submitted himself to the sentence, and was hang'd and quartered; and his body was disposed off to his freinds.

Letters from Ireland inform us of the apprehension of Peter Talbott, titular archbishop of Dublin, and col. Talbott, and Mr.



Butler, on account of the plott discovered in England, and that they were committed close prisoners; as also of severall other wayes they took for the security of the publick safety there.

The parliament pass'd an act for a supply of 619,388*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* for disbanding the late army; but the money was diverted by our ministers to the keeping that army up.

About the 7th or 8th was a report of great numbers of men haveing landed in the Isle of Purbeck in Dorsetshire, which so alarmed that country, that they all rose immediately in armes; but, upon examination, it prov'd a mistake.

The 7th came out an order from the king and councill prohibiting his majesties subjects to resort to the chappells of her majestie or foreign ministers, where the Romish worship is celebrated, under the severest penalties.

The 20th came out his majesties proclamation for disarming and securing of popish recusants.

The 30th his majestie came in his robes into the house of lords; and the house of commons being sent for up, his majesty was pleased to prorogue the parliament till the 4th of February next.

### 1678—9.

*January.*—On the 3d came out an order by the king and councill, straitly charging all papists (according to his late proclamation) to retire from the cities of London and Westminster, and from all other places within ten miles of the same.

The same day also the earl of Salisbury was sworn one of his majesties privy councill, and took his place at the board accordingly.

The 8th came out a proclamation commanding the immediate return of all his majesties subjects who are in any foreign seminaries, and forbidding relief to be sent to them.

The same day also the earl of Clarendon was sworn one of the lords of his majesties privy councill, and took his place at the board.

The 14th, James earl of Arran, son to duke Hamilton, was sworn one of the gentlemen of his majesties bedchamber in ordinary.

The 15th came out a proclamation for the apprehending these persons following: Francis Evers, John Gawen, —Vavator,

alias Gifford, Edward Levison, and — Broadstreet, preists and Jesuites, being accused for being in the popish plott.

On the 25th came out his majesties proclamation for dissolving the present parliament, and the speedy calling a new one to meet at Westminster the 6th of March next.

This was at first very surprizeing news, and terrified most people, being at a time when such a hellish conspiracy was first discovered; but after it prov'd to be a very good thing; and the nation is infinitely obliged to those ministers who gave the advice for dissolving that parliament, who would in a little time have given away all the nation was worth; and the court quickly found their error, but it could not be retrieved.

On the 17th of the last month William Ireland, a Jesuite, Thomas Pickering, and John Grove, were tryed at the Old Baily for high treason, in conspireing the destruction of the kings person, the subversion of the government, and extirpation of the protestant religion; and were, upon full evidence, convicted of the same, and received sentence of death, as in cases of high-treason.

The 24th, William Ireland and John Grove (Thomas Pickering being reprevied for some time) were drawn from Newgate to Tyburn, and there hang'd and quartered, according to the aforesaid sentence. They denied all they were accused off.

The latter end of this month came out his majesties proclamation for prizeing of wines.

Severall queres concerning the late proclamation for popish recusants to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy being putt to the judges, they gave in their opinions thereon to the councill, of which his majestie was pleased to approve, and caused them to be published, to be putt in execution accordingly.

The beginning of this month the judges, according to his majesties directions, mett and consulted about the five lords in the Tower, and gave in their answer to the councill, that though the parliament was prorogued, yet the said lords being impeached in the name of the commons of England, and the impeachment lodged in the house of peers, which is the supream judicature in England, the said lords cannot be tryed but by parliament.

His majestie hath been pleased to remove sir Francis Win-



nington from the place of his sollicitor generall (by the desire of the earl of Danby), and Mr. Finch, the lord chancellours second son, succeeds him therein.

Sir William Waller searching at the Savoy hath found severall popish books and preists vestments, and in Pickerings lodgings found a gun, Italian make, which is said to be that design'd for killing the king.

About this time Mr. Prance was apprehended, and made some discoveries on oath of the plott, and of the murther of sir Edmundbury Godfrey, which since he has denied again by word of mouth, haveing been inveigled theretoo by some preists who gott accesse to him; which since he has discovered, and confirmed his first information on oath, and how he was putt on to feign himself mad.

Severall regiments of the new raised forces are disbanded, as the kings, queens, and dukes regiments of horse.

Mr. Dugdale hath been lately brought out of Staffordshire, and hath made very considerable discoveries of the popish plott.

Mr. Henry Saville is sent expresse to the French king.

Sir William Waller hath been very diligent in searching for preists, and hath apprehended severall; one Marsh, one Gawen, one Mounson, alias Anderson, and others.

About the middle of this month Mr. Mountague (late ambassador into France) was apprehended at Dover, and continues in the custody of the messenger.

Mr. Oates preached at Wood-street church the latter end of this month, and there was great thronging.

The 26th, about 11 at night, broke out a fire in the chamber of one Mr. Thornbury, in Pump court, in the Middle Temple. It burnt very furiously, and consumed, in the Middle Temple, Pump court, Elm tree court, Vine court, Middle Temple lane, and part of Brick court. It burnt down also, in the Inner Temple, the cloysters, and greatest part of Hare court; the library was blown up. The Thames being frozen, there was great scarcity of water: it being so bitter a frost, the water hung in isecles at the e'ves of the houses. The engines plaid away many barrells of beer to stop the fire: but the cheif way of stopping the fire was by blowing up houses; in doeing which many were hurt, and particularly the earl of Feversham, whose



skull was almost broken ; but he is now in some hopes of recovery. This fire lasted till the next day at noon ; and, 'tis suspected, was begun by treachery.

Mr. Mountague has his liberty on very good bail.

The commissioners of the navy office have lately received a considerable summ of money, which is to equipp and victuall severall ships for the summer guard ; which is the greater, being the French king is making such vast navall preparations.

*February.*—There have been endeavours with one captain Berry to invalidate the testimony of Dr. Oates and captain Bedlow, and to throw the plott on the presbyterians.

Severall popish books and vestments of preists have been burnt by order of councill.

It is reported Mr. Colemans body has been conveyed to Rome by the way of France.

The lord Sunderland, who succeeds sir Joseph Williamson in his place of secretary of state, hath paid sir Joseph 6000*l.* for the same.

One captain Taylour, lately come from Spain, brings news of severall gallions filled with souldiers, that came from the Groyne, and were bound for Milford Haven, to have been here at first breaking out of the plott, according to Mr. Oates information ; but meeting with storms and bad weather, they were dispers'd, and some of them cast away.

Dr. Oates and Mr. Bedlow are confined within Whitehall and St. James's park.

About the middle of this month, on a Sunday, about eleven in the morning, a prodigious darknesse overspread the face of the sky, the like never known, and continued about half an hour. The darknesse was so great, that in severall churches, they could not proceed in divine service without candles ; and 'tis said during that time the figure of sir Edmondbury Godfrey appeared in the queen's chappell at Somerset house while masse was sayeing.

Since the murther of sir Edmondbury Godfrey Somerset house hath commonly gone by the name of Godfrey hall.

It is remarkable that the place where sir Edmondbury Godfreys corps was found is in old leases called Green Bury Hill, being the names of the three persons condemned for that murther.

*March.*—The 9th, about three in the afternoon, broke out a fire in the house of one Mr. Bedingfield, a woollen draper in Pauls church yard, which consumed that house and another, and then was happily stopt.

1679.

There is talk of a great treasure hid by the Jesuites in the Savoy, and there are persons now searching for the same.

*Aprill.*—Sir Timothy Littleton, one of the barons of the exchequer, being lately dead, Mr. serjeant Gregory, present speaker of the house of commons, will succeed him therein.

Severall maid servants are committed to prison on suspition of firing their masters &c. houses; and particularly the servant of one Mr. Bird, an attorney in Fetter lane: which fire was happily discovered by the watch, and quenched in time. She has since confest she did it at the instigation of a popish preist.

In the Easter holidays the prentices were up, and proceeded to pulling down the bawdy houses in Moorfeilds and Whetstones park; but were opposed by some souldiers and the watch, between whom were frequent scuffles, in which severall were hurt.

The lord Mowbray, son to the duke of Norfolk, is turn'd protestant, hath received the sacrament, and goes to church.

1678—9.

*January.*—The 31st came out an order of councill enforcing the strict execution of the severall proclamations that have come out lately for securing the kings person and government, and the true protestant religion.

*February.*—The 9th instant sir Joseph Williamson was removed from his place of one of his majesties principall secretaries of state, and in his room his majestie was pleased to constitute Robert earl of Sunderland.

The 10th, Robert Green, Lawrence Hill, and Henry Bury, were indicted at the kings bench barr for the murther of sir Edmondbury Godfrey, and, upon a full evidence, were found guilty, and the next day had sentence of death past on them.

The 11th, Mr. Samuell Atkins (servant to Mr. Pepys) was indicted at the kings bench bar as an accessary to the murther

of sir Edmondbury Godfrey; where, after a full hearing, he was acquitted, and thereupon discharged.

On the 21st, Robert Green and Lawrence Hill were executed at Tyburn, according to the late sentence against them; but Henry Bury had a reprieve till the 28th, when he was also executed.

*March.*—On the 3d his royall highnesse, with his dutchesse, took leave of the king, and embarqued for Holland, his majestie haveing commanded the duke to absent himself, that he might not in the least distast the parliament, who are to assemble within this three or four days.

On the 6th the parliament mett, being the first day of the sessions of this parliament. They proceeded to take the oaths before commissioners for that purpose, in the inner court of wards, according to a late act of parliament; which done, they repaired to their house: and his majestie came that morning in his robes into the house of lords, and the commons attending, his majestie was pleased to make a speech, and the lord chancellor enlarged thereon; so the commons returned to their house, and proceeded to the choice of a speaker, and chose the honourable Edward Seymour esq. speaker;

And the house the next day presented him to his majestie, who was pleased not to approve of him, but commanded them to return, and proceed to a new election.

So the house returned and debated the matter the 7th, the 8th, the 10th, the 11th, the 12th, haveing made a representation and a re-representation to his majestie of the priviledge of the house in chusing their speaker, but to no purpose; so that on the 13th the king came into the house of lords, and, the commons being sent for up, was pleased to prorogue the parliament to Saturday the 15th;

Which day the parliament mett, and the king being come in his robes into the house of lords, and the commons being sent for up, his majestie was pleased to putt them in mind of his speech at the opening of this parliament; and the lord chancellor, by his majesties command, directed the commons to return to their house, and to chuse a speaker: which they accordingly did, and immediately elected William Gregory, esq. serjeant at law; who was the 17th following presented by the



commons to his majestie, seated in his throne in the house of lords, and approved by him.

1679.

His majestie hath thought fitt to dismisse the earl of Danby from the office of lord high treasurer of England; and hath appointed the earl of Essex, Lawrence Hyde esq., sir John Ernlie, sir Edward Deering, and Sidney Godolphin esq., commissioners of the treasury.

On the 28th came out his majesties proclamation for a generall fast, to be kept through England, &c. the 11th of Aprill next.

*Aprill.*—On the 7th the commons in parliament assembled, haveing formerly impeach'd Wm. earl of Powis, Wm. viscount Stafford, Wm. lord Petre, Henry lord Arundell of Wardour, and John lord Bellasis, on which generall impeachments they were committed prisoners to the Tower, the commons did on the 7th instant exhibit particular articles against them for high treason, at the bar of the lords house, praying that the said lords might be putt to answer the said premisses; and accordingly the four first (the last being lame with the gout) did on the 9th instant come by water from the Tower, according to order of the lords house, and there attending at the bar of the same, had the articles read to them; which done, they desired copies thereof, and time to answer, that they might have council, that their witnesses might be summoned, and that they might have the use of such records as they shall have occasion for; which being granted, they were conducted back to the Tower.

There have been severall persons apprehended, who are lately come from St. Omers to bear witness against Mr. Oates, &c. in behalf of the popish plottes.

There being preparations made by the parliament for the tryall of the lords in the Tower, it occasioned a great contest between the two houses, whither the bishops had a right to vote in capitall cases; they affirming they have right to be there till passing the sentence, which is vigorously opposed by severall in the lords house, and by the house of commons.

*May.*—Mr. justice Wild, Mr. justice Bertie, and Mr. baron Thurland have their quietus under the great seal; Mr. serjeant

Pemberton comes in Wilds place; sir Wm. Ellis in Berties in the common pleas; and Mr. serjeant Raymond in Mr. baron Thurlands.

There have been severall preists lately apprehended, father Harcourt and others.

The parliament have been very earnest to find out who were the pentioners in the late house of commons, that they may sett that brand on them as they deserve. In order heretoo Mr. Bertie, secretary to the earl of Danby, hath been examined before the house of commons; but not giveing the house a satisfactory account, they committed him to the custody of the serjeant at arms. Sir Stephen Fox was also examined about the same, who acknowledged he had a book which might mention some persons therein. He was sent to his lodgings at Whitehall, with two members of the house, to fetch it; who comeing thither, the lord chamberlain mett them, and told them he had orders from his majestie to suffer no books to be carried out of Whitehall: so they returned to the house, to acquaint them herewith; who were pleased hereon to charge sir Stephen Fox on his memory to discover those he could remember, which he accordingly did.

The difference between the two houses about the bishops voting in capitall cases still continues, and, it is feared, may occasion a breach between the two houses.

Severall of the new raised forces are disbanded, both horse and foot.

Severall letters of dangerous consequence, importing a rising &c., have been scattered about in diverse places of London; 'tis thought onely with design to amuse people.

The guards in the citty are kept very strict, two companies of the militia watching day and night; the constables also have strict orders to keep their watches full.

There has been a scandalous report raised as if his majestie had sold Tangier; of which, and many other lyeing stories, his majestie hath been pleased to shew his just resentment.

It hath been strongly reported as if the duke of York was returning for England; but his majestie ('tis said) hath declared he shall not return during this prorogation.

*April.*—The parliament impeached the earl of Danby of



high treason, but he fled from justice; so they proceeded to attain him by bill; which when it was almost ready for the royall assent, the said earl surrendred himself the 15th to sir Edward Carterett, usher of the black rod, who the 16th acquainted the house of lords with it, and he was brought to the barr; where kneeling, and then standing up, the lord chancellour acquainted him with the impeachment against him, and that their lordships would allow him time to bring in his answer; that he should have councill; that he should have liberty to make use of records; and that his witnesses should be summoned. So he withdrew, and was by order of the house committed to the Tower.

Then the lord Powis, lord Stafford, lord Petre, and lord Arundell of Wardour, were brought to the bar, where kneeling, and then standing up, they gave in their severall answers to the charge against them; which being read, they withdrew, and were conducted back to the Tower. The lord Bellasis continues very ill with the gout, but he sent his answer the 15th.

On the 20th his majesties declaration came out for dissolving the late privy councill, and for constituting a new one, which his majestie intends shall not exceed the number of 30.

His majestie also hath made sir Henry Capell, Daniell Finch esq., sir Thomas Lee, sir Humphry Winch, sir Thomas Meers, Edward Vaughan and Edward Hales, esqs., commissioners for the execution of the office of lord high admirall of England.

On the 24th Nathaniell Reading esq. came to his tryall before commissioners of oyer and terminer, at the kings bench bar at Westminster, for attempting to stifle the kings evidence as to the horrid popish plott. The evidence against him was cheifly captain Bedlow, which was very full, so that the jury found him guilty of the subornation; and accordingly that afternoon he received sentence to be fined 1000*l.*, to be imprisoned for the space of a year, and on Monday next to stand in the pillory, between the hours of eleven and twelve, for the space of one hour, in Palace yard, in Westminster; which he did, according to the judgment of the court.

The 25th, the earl of Danby was brought from the Tower to the bar of the lords house, where he delivered in writing his



plea and answear to the articles of impeachment; which being read, he was remanded.

Then the lord Bellasis was brought to the bar, and delivered in his plea in writing; which was read, and he withdrew. Both which answers were sent to the commons; who having found the answers of the earl of Powis, lord Stafford, and lord Arundell of Wardour defective, and not according to law, their lordships were brought to the barr, and acquainted with the objections of the commons to their answers: so they then gave in others, which being read, the prisoners withdrew.

The 28th, Reading stood in the pillory at Westminster hall gate, according to sentence.

The 29th, the earl of Danby was brought to the bar of the lords house, where kneeling, and then standing up, he was acquainted by the lord chancellour that the commons had returned his lordships plea, with a desire to know whither he will abide by his said plea; and he hath some time allowed him to return his answer: so he was remanded to the Tower.

The 30th came into the house of lords in his robes, and the commons attending, his majestie made a speech to them, recommending to them three particulars, the prosecution of the plott, the disbanding of the army, and setting out a fleet; and then the lord chancellour enlarged thereon, and gave them a touch about the succession, with which they began to meddle.

*May.*—On the 4th came out his majesties proclamation commanding all papists, or reputed papists, forthwith to depart from the cities of London and Westminster, and from within ten miles of the same.

Then came out also another proclamation, for the discovery and apprehending of Morrice Gifford, Roger Clinton, Derby Molraine, alias Flower, and others, being persons justly suspected to have contrived and acted in the felonious burning of houses in and about the city of London.

From Edenburgh in Scotland we are advised of a horrid murther, committed on the person of James, late lord archbishop of St. Andrews, primate and metropolitan of the said kingdome, and of a proclamation that came out for the apprehending the assassinatees, with a promise of pardon and a reward of ten thousand marks to any who shall discover them.

On the 9th his majestie came in his royall robes into the house of lords; and the commons attending, their speaker presented a bill for granting a supply to his majestie of 206,462*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* for payeing off and disbanding the forces raised since the 29 Sept. 1677; to which, as likewise to a private bill concerning sir Francis Drake, his majestie gave his royall assent.

About this time also the new prison at Clerkenwell was burnt down to the ground, not without suspition of the turnkeys haveing a hand therein, who is since run away.

On the 9th, Thomas Pickering (who was convicted with Ireland and Grove) was executed at Tyburn.

The 27th, his majestie came in his robes into the house of lords; and the commons attending, his majestie was pleased to give his royall assent to a bill for the better securing the liberty of the subject, and for preventing of imprisonments beyond the seas; a bill for reingrossing the records of fines, burnt in the late fire in the Temple; a private bill concerning Charles Dale, of Rutlandshire, esq.: and then the lord chancellor, by his majesties command, prorogued the parliament till the 14th of August next.

*June.*—On the 6th, the sieur van Leeuwen, ambassador from the states general of the United Provinces, had a private audience of his majestie.

On the 7th, the marquesse d'Auronches, ambassador from the crown of Portugall, made his publick entry; being received at Greenwich by the earl of Kent and sir Charles Cotterell, master of the ceremonies, was brought by water in the kings barge to Tower hill, where landing, he was placed in his majesties coach of state, and conducted to his lodging. His excellencies equipage was very rich, haveing three coaches, one whereof was extraordinary rich.

And the 9th he was conducted to his audience of their majesties in the banquetting house.

We have advice from Scotland of a great company of men being in arms; that some of them had come to Rugland and proclaimed the covenant, and burnt severall acts of parliament; the act about the kings supremacy, the rescissory act, the act for establishing episcopacy, and the act appointing the 29th of May; and that done, affixed a scandalous and traiterous paper



or declaration on the markt crosse, and intended to have done the like at Glasgow, but were repulsed by the kings forces there.

The 13th, Thomas White, alias Whitebread, William Harcourt, John Fenwick, John Gaven, alias Gawen, and Anthony Turner, preists and Jesuites, were brought to their tryall at the Old Baily, by virtue of a commission of oyer and terminer, being indicted of high treason, for conspireing the death of his majestie, the subversion of the government and of the protestant religion; and, upon full evidence, were found guilty. And the next day Richard Langhorn esq., counsellour at law, was indicted for the same crimes, and found guilty; and then sentence past upon all six to be drawn, hang'd, and quartered.

We have further advice from Scotland of the defeat of severall small parties of the rebels by the kings forces, and of the arrivall of the duke of Monmouth there, post from London.

The 20th, Thomas Whitebread, William Harcourt, John Fenwick, John Gawen, and Anthony Turner, were drawn on sledges to Tyburn, and there hang'd and quartered, according to the sentence lately past on them.

Letters from Scotland inform, that the duke of Monmouth had joined the kings forces at Blackburne, and was marching toward Hamilton, where the rebels lay; and that he had drawn up the kings forces at Bothwell bridge, which the rebels had barricadoed, which a party detached beat them from: so the kings forces advanced, and fell on the rebels: the horse began to run, leaveing the foot to shift for themselves, who were totally routed, some hundreds being slain, and many hundreds made prisoners, and the rest fled. This victory was obtained against the rebels, though 7000 strong, with the losse only of three or 4 common souldiers killed, and some few wounded.

And since parties of the kings forces have been about to take up the straglers.

They have brought into Edenburgh 11 or 1200 prisoners.

On the 30th the king went early for Windsor, and the next day the queen went; where their majesties will passe some time.

Duke Hamilton hath exhibited articles of a high nature



against duke Lauderdale, and hath sent for his witnesses out of Scotland.

His majestie hath made a retrenchment in his household.

The drums have beaten here for raising souldiers for Scotland.

There hath been search made in severall great papists houses for arms; but I hear of no quantity found.

Dr. Oates hath on oath accused the queen of being privy to the plott, but 'tis thought 'twill come to nothing.

Blundell the Jesuite was lately apprehended at Lambeth writing a letter to St. Omers, giving the preists there an account how affairs stood in England.

The forces lately raised here for the service of Scotland against the rebells are ordered for Jersey and Guernsey and Tangier; and others of them are disbanded.

*July.*—The 9th his grace the duke of Monmouth arrived at Whitehall from Scotland, and went immediately for Windsor, to give his majestie an account how things stood in that kingdome.

This week the lord Peterborough and his lady went for Flanders, to visitt his royall highnesse.

One Boldron, servant to sir Thomas Gascoign, is lately come in, and hath made considerable discoveries of a plott carrying on in the north by the papists there. On his information severall warrants are issued out for the apprehending diverse persons in those parts.

Mr. Langhorn, who was lately executed on account of the plott, stood on his innocence to the last; but when he was cutt down and stripp'd, 'twas found he had been disciplin'd or whipt, ('tis thought) the reason was he had discovered the settlements of severall estates to popish uses.

Col. Sidney is gone his majesties envoy to Holland.

The late proclamation for dissolving the parliament is observed to want the words by the advice and consent of the privy councill, which, 'tis true, was against their consent.

Sir George Wakeman, since his acquittall, is gone beyond sea, thinking it not safe to stay here, people murmuring very much at his acquittall. And 'tis said there was no fair dealing in that affair; for the lord cheif justice Scrogs was at Windsor about it. Then there was a good jury impanelled, but they

were never summoned; so that there were talesmen there ready who did the work, amongst whom 'tis said a considerable summ of money was distributed; and the Portugall ambassador was to wait on the lord cheif justice the day after Wakemans acquittall. Some scruple not to say his lordship had store of gold for this good peice of service.

The latter end of this month the dutchesse of Cleaveland arrived here from France.

About this time Mrs. Gwyn, mother to madam Ellen Gwyn, being in drink, was drowned in a ditch near Westminster.

A proclamation hath been published in Scotland, commanding all magistrates there to punish such as frequent feild conventicles, and to prosecute with all rigour the murtherers of the late archbishop of St. Andrews.

On the 12th came out a proclamation here by his majestie for the dissolving this present parliament, and the calling one to meet the 17th of October next.

The 14th, Mr. Richard Langhorn was drawn upon a sledge to Tyburn, and there executed, according to the sentence past on him.

On the 18th sir George Wakeman, William Marshall, William Rumley, and Mr. James Corker, were brought to their tryall at the sessions at the Old Baily, being indicted for high treason, in conspireing the death of the king, the subversion of the government and the protestant religion. The jury withdrawing, and returning with their verdict, brought them in all not guilty. And it is worth takeing notice off and compareing the tryalls of Mr. Coleman and this about sir George Wakeman together, and you will find the lord cheif justice Scrogs to be infinitely chang'd from what he was in Colemans tryall, even in the same things.

We have advice from Chester of the 21st, that one William Plessington, who was convicted there for being a Romish preist, and exercising his function contrary to law, was executed there according to sentence.

His majestie hath been pleased, in consideration of their services, to create George lord viscount Hallifax earl of Hallifax; John lord Roberts earl of Falmouth, viscount Bodmyn; and Charles lord Gerard, of Brandon, earl of Newberry, viscount Brandon.



His majestie hath ordered new recruits to be sent for Tangier, under the command of capt. George Wingfeild, capt. Wm. Langley, capt. Wm. Mathews, and capt. Charles Wingfeild; and they are now beating up for volunteers.

His majestie hath been pleased to create the lord viscount Yarmouth earl of Yarmouth; and to change the title of earl of Falmouth, which he had conferred on the lord Roberts, to that of earl of Radnor.

Letters from Cardiffe in South Wales inform us of the execution of one John Evans and William Lloyd, two popish preists, according to the sentence past on them at the assizes.

About this time many libells and seditious books fly about.

The ....., seeing their error in d..... the pensioner parliament, and that the last was a ..... parliament, consisting of the ..... gentlemen for estates and worth, thought of some course how to retrieve the same: in order therefore to qualifie elections, orders were sent down to all buroughs, that they putt the corporation act (made in this kings reign) strictly in execution; whereby many dissenters were turn'd out of their places of magistrates, and others better inclined were putt in. They endeavoured to make up what interest they could with sherifs and mayors, and cheif officers of corporations, to make returns suitable; and many freemen in severall places were made .....

*August.*—About this time Mr. Jennison came in, and hath discovered to the councill severall matters about the plott, and hath given in the names of the four ruffians that were to murder the king at Windsor to be capt. Levallyn, Mr. Karney, Mr. Brahall, and Mr. Wilson; on which severall warrants are issued out.

His majestie has been pleased to grant Mr. Jennison his pardon.

Sir Jonas Moore, his majesties engineer, comeing from Portsmouth, was seized with an ague, and had two or three violent fits, which carried him off.

Sir Nathaniell Hern, who was alderman for Billingsgate ward, being dead, sir John Peake is elected in his room.

The lord cheif justice Scroggs in his circuit this assizes had severall affronts putt upon him: in some places, as he came by,

they cryed a Wakeman, a Wakeman; in another they threw a dog half hanged into his coach.

From Scotland we are advised, that severall of the late rebels have been executed, dyeing very obstinately; some justifieing the rebellion, and others the murther of the archbishop of St. Andrews.

About the latter end of this month was very great lighthning, which did much hurt in severall parts of the kingdome.

*August.*—The 6th, the count de Mayan, envoy extraordinary from the duke of Savoy, had his audience of their majesties at Windsor.

The 20th, his majestie hath been pleased to change the title of earl of Newberry, which he had conferred on the lord Gerard of Brandon, to that of earl of Mackesfeild.

The same day the lady Ann and her sister the lady Isabella embarked on his majesties yatchs at Greenwich, in order to goe for Flanders, to visit their royall highnesses.

About this time his majestie was taken with a great cold at Windsor, which did very much indispose him for some time, and prov'd afterwards to be an ague, of which he had severall fits.

The 27th, one David Lewis, who was some time since convicted at Monmouth for being a popish preist, was this day executed at Usk in Monmouthshire, according to the sentence against him.

*September.*—The 2d, his royall highnesse the duke of York arrived at Windsor from Flanders, who came to wait on his majestie, hearing of his indisposition; and that he was ready to depart whenever his majestie should command him.

About this time the countries are very buisy in chusing their members for the ensuing parliament, and great contentions in many parts.

On the 8th came out his majesties proclamation for the apprehending capt. — Levallyan, — Karney, Thomas Brahall, and James Wilson, being the four ruffians who were to assassinate his majestie at Windsor; promising pardon and the reward of 100*l.* to any who shall discover them.

Many of the ships appointed to be built by act of parliament are already finisht, and the rest are upon the stocks.



The king has been pleased to take from the duke of Monmouth his commission of generall.

The 15th, the lord mayor and aldermen went to wait on his majestie, to congratulate him in the name of the citty on his recovery from his late illness.

The 17th their majesties, with his royall highnesse, returned from Windsor to Whitehall; and that evening there were bonefires and ringing of bells for joy of the same.

The citty of London, ever since the first discovery of the popish plott, have kept the guards of the citty up, and the watches full, for the security of the same.

His majestie hath been pleased to conferr upon George lord Berkley, of Berkley Castle, the additionall honours of viscount Durseley and earl of Berkley, in the county of Glocester.

The 24th came out his majesties proclamation for proroguing the parliament to the 30th of October next.

The 25th, his royall highnesse went in his barge to Woolwich, in order to embark on the yatch for his passing over to Flanders.

The beginning of this month one Mr. Fox, who belongs to the duke of Norfolk, was seized, and severall letters found about him, but of what moment is uncertain.

The king hath commanded the duke of Monmouth beyond sea, some say to Hamburgh; the reason is, he hath lately opposed the duke of York; since which he was sent for to Windsor, and had a check from his majestie for making no more hast.

One Mr. John Smith, a secular preist, and relation to Mr. Jennison, is lately come in, and hath made considerable discoveries relating to the plott in generall.

One Serjeant, a secular (who writt against Dr. Stillingfleet), is expected from Holland; and tis said he will discover severall matters about the plott.

Mr. Jennison the Jesuite, and elder brother to the discoverer of the plott, is lately dead in Newgate.

The 24th, the duke of Monmouth, attended by his meniall servants only, took water at Whitehall stairs, to goe to his yatch at St. Katherines, in order to his voyage for Utrecht in Holland; neither his dutchesse nor his children goe with him.

About this time came out a most scurrilous popish libell, en-

titled *The Compendium of the plott, &c.* which scandalizes the king and government, reflects on the witnesses of the plott, and endeavours to bring it to nothing; and one Mathew Turner, a bookseller, is sent to Newgate for publishing and printing the same.

One sir Edward Rich dyed lately of two stabs which he gave himself in a melancholly humor, occasioned by some difference with his wife.

The earl of Shaftsbury, lord president of his majesties privy councill, haveing been for some time in the country, returned to his house in Aldersgate street.

Sir Francis Leak, governour of the block house at Gravesend, is lately dead.

The earl of Danby, prisoner in the Tower, is very much indisposed.

Letters from Jamaica inform us that the count D'Estree, with a squadron of French men of war, had appeared before that island; which putt the inhabitants into a great consternation, and oblidged them all to stand to their armes; and the forts were made ready, expecting an attack, but they sailed away without attempting any thing.

There is another witsesse come in, who confirms much of the evidence of Boldron against sir Thomas Gascoign: his name is Mowbray.

The 26th, early in the morning, their majesties went for Newmarket.

The 29th, sir Robert Clayton was chosen lord mayor for the city of London; and Mr. Raymond and Mr. Simon Lewis, the new sherifs, entred on their office.

His royall highnesse, conceiveing it more proper that he be in his majesties dominions rather than those of a foreign prince, hath requested his majestie to have his leave to goe into Scotland; which his majestie hath granted.

*October.*—The 12th, their royall highnesses, with the lady Ann and the lady Isabella, arrived at Whitehall from Holland, in their way to Scotland, whither his majestie hath given them leave to goe.

The 13th, their majesties and the court returned from Newmarket unto Whitehall.



The 15th, in council, his majestie ordered a commission for the proroguing the parliament to the 26th of January next.

And was then pleased to remove the earl of Shaftsbury from the place of president of his council.

Then also was a complaint made against sir Thomas Williams, for carrying false and scandalous messages between his royall highnesse and Dr. Oates, without either their privities: and the said sir Thomas, being examined thereon, denied the same; but it being prov'd by three witnesses, he was thereon committed prisoner to the Gatehouse.

Dr. Oates haveing made complaint to his majestie against sir Phillip Loyd, he is suspended from his place of clerk of the council.

Mowbray, the late discoverer of the plott in the north against sir Thomas Gascoign, goeing over Leicester feilds, was sett on and attempted to be stab'd; but haveing a pair of bodice on, and falling down as if really dead, the assassinate fled.

About this came out two or three seditious pamphlets; the Appeal from the Country to the Citty; a new edition of the Growth of Popery; and Great and weighty considerations touching the point of Succession.

About the middle of this month vast great rains fell, which hath been very prejudiciall to many persons.

In this intervall of parliament there have been great endeavours to make the witnesses of the popish plott recant their evidence, and to prove it a plott of the presbyterians. In order to this, Mr. Dugdale was sollicitd with by one Mr. Tasborough and Mrs. Price, and was to sign a paper of recantation, and was to have a 1000*l.* reward. Of this he hath made discovery to his majestie, proveing it very fully, so that they are committed to prison.

Another such contrivance was carried on by one captain Willoughby, alias Dangerfeild, who came to one colonel Mansells lodgings in Axe yard in Westminster, and conveyed there into them severall treasonable letters and papers from the most eminent protestants to col. Mansell; and there procuring some officers of the custome house to search for prohibited goods, where they found these papers: but col. Mansell haveing procured the papers from the officers, carried them to his majestie,

and acquainted him therewith; and Dangerfeild was sent for and examined, and made some discoveries thereof, and that he was putt on by Mrs. Cellier, a popish midwife, whose house sir Wm. Waller hath since searched, and found there, in the bottom of a meal tub, severall papers, and a book containeing the whole design; who they were to accuse for commanders of the army; what gentry were to be made guilty of this plott; that severall were to come in on promise of pardon, and agree with the first discoveror; that one of their party was to be accus'd, and, when convicted, should confesse the whole design, and have agreed with Dangerfeild, if it had succeeded.

The 16th, the lieutenantancy of the citty of London, with severall other citizens, were to wait on his majestie, and congratulate the happy recovery of his health, and his safe return from Newmarkett. His majestie was pleased to receive them very kindly, and to testifye the affection he had for that his beloved citty of London.

The 17th, the parliament, pursuant to his majesties writs of summons, mett at Westminster, and were by commission prorogued to the 26th of January next.

The 19th, the sieur Morstein, chamberlain to the king of Poland, who arrived here some time since in quality of his envoy extraordinary, had audience of their majesties, their royall highnesses, and the lady Ann.

About the beginning of this month, or latter end of the last, the duke of Monmouth left England and embarked for Holland, being commanded theretoo by his majestie.

The 20th, his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood on sir Jonathan Raymond and sir Simon Lewis, the sherifs, and upon sir William Russell, one of the common councill of the said citty of London.

The 21st was the feast of the artillery company, kept at Merchant Taylors hall, where his royall highnesse (who is their captain) was pleased to honour them with his company.

The 25th, his majestie haveing made the earl of Radnor president of his privy councill, he took his place at the board accordingly.

Sir William Jones at his own desire haveing quitted the place of attorney generall with his majesties leave, and his good



opinion of the services he had performed; his majestie hath been pleased to make choice of sir Creswell Levens to succeed him therein.

On the 27th their royall highnesses, attended with severall persons of quality in their coaches, sett forward for Scotland. They lye this night at Hatfeild, the earl of Salisburies; the next they lay at Bigleswade, and the 29th at Huntington.

The 29th, sir Robert Clayton, lord mayor of London, was according to custom sworn before the barons of the exchequer at Westminster, whither he went by water, accompanied with the late lord mayor, aldermen, and sherifs, and attended by the severall companies in their barges. Being come back, they passed with the usuall solemnity to Guildhall, where a splendid dinner was provided, at which were the lords of the privy councill, severall of the nobility, judges, and other persons of quality.

On the 31st came out his majesties proclamation for the more effectull and speedy discovery and prosecution of the popish plott.

Mr. Thomas Dangerfeild, alias Willoughby, was apprehended in conveyeing those treasonable papers into the chamber of col. Rodericke Mansell; and haveing been examined, he confess he had been putt on by severall of the popish religion to counterfeit the same, and convey them thither, in order to the forging a protestant plott; whereon the councill committed the earl of Castlemain to the Tower, Mrs. Cellier to Newgate, Mr. Gadbury to the Gatehouse, and Mr. Rigaut to Newgate.

*November.*—And the 4th instant the countesse of Powis, on Mr. Dangerfeilds information, was committed to the Tower for high treason in conspireing the death of the king.

The 1st, their royall highnesses arrived at Newarke; and they lye at Welbeck, the duke of Newcastles, the 3d instant.

On the 3d came out his majesties proclamation for the suppressing of seditious and treasonable books and pamphlets.

His majestie hath been pleased to grant his pardon to Mr. Serjeant, a secular preist, who came from Holland lately by his majesties command.

His majestie hath also granted his pardon to Mr. Dangerfeild.

His majestie hath appointed Anthony Rowe, Nathaniell John-

son, Cornwall Bradshaw, Robert Nott, and Thomas Duck, esqs. his collectors for the duty arising by fireheaths and stoves, for five years, to be accounted from Lady day, 1679.

On the 6th their royall highnesses came to York, and continued there for two or three daies.

The 12th came out his majesties proclamation for the more effectually discovery of Jesuites, and of all estates belonging to them, or to any popish preist, colledge, seminary, or other popish and superstitious foundation.

On the 10th their royall highnesses parted from York, and lay that night at sir Richard Grahams, at Norton Coniers; the next night at Richmond; and the next they came to Durrham, where they continued the 13th and 14th, and were nobly entertained by the bishop; and the 15th they arrived at Newcastle.

The 19th, the earl of Essex resigned his place of first commissioner of the treasury, but still continues of the privy council; and Lawrence Hyde esq. being thereby first commissioner, was sworn one of his majesties privy council: and his majestie hath been pleased to make sir Stephen Fox one of the commissioners of the treasury.

The 25th, Thomas Knox and John Lane were tryed at the kings bench barr for conspireing with one Wm. Osborn (since fled) to scandalize Dr. Oates and Mr. Bedlow, and to render them persons of no credit, were upon full evidence found guilty, and committed to the kings bench prison, in order to their receiveing judgment. In this tryall there were many hints as if this conspiracy were sett on foot by Thomas earl of Danby.

The 23d of October last, being the first day of the term, sir Wm. Scrogs, cheif justice of the kings bench, did make a long harangue or speech in his own vindication.

The 21st of this month their royall highnesses parted from Barwick; and the next night they lay at Leithington, the duke of Lauderdale's, where they were nobly entertained, and were mett on the borders of Scotland by the lords of the council and other the nobility and gentry of that kingdome.

His majestie hath been pleased to shew his displeasure to the duke of Monmouth in removeing him from all his places: that



of captain of his majesties life guards of horse is given to the duke of Albemarle; that of governour of Hull to the earl of Mulgrave; that of warden and cheif justice in eyre of all his majesties forests and parks &c. on this side Trent to the earl of Chesterfeild.

His majestie hath created Edward lord viscount Conway earl of Conway.

The 24th, their royall highnesses parted from Leithington, and came that day to Leith; and afterward made their entry into the citty of Edenburgh, and were received with all the splendor and joy imaginable by the lord leiuetenant, lords of the councill, and magistrates of the citty.

*December.*—The 3d, his majesties proclamation came out commanding all papists or reputed papists forthwith to depart from the cities of London and Westminster, and from within ten miles of the same.

The duke of Monmouth haveing retired beyond sea by his majesties command, and all his places (except master of the horse) taken from him, and, as is said, by the means of his royall highnesse, did about the 28th of last month return again for England.

On the 22d of August last one Francis Johnson, a Franciscan, who was tryed that summer assizes at Worcester, and convicted for being a preist, was this day executed, according to the sentence past on him.

The 5th, the lord mayor and court of aldermen of London attending his majestie in councill, they received strict orders to see his majesties late proclamation against papists punctually executed.

Sir Robert Southwell, one of the clerks in councill, hath resigned his place to Francis Gwyn esq., with his majesties leave, who was called inn and sworn accordingly.

We are advised from Edenburgh, that the first time the privy councill mett since his royall highnesses comeing into that kingdome, he was conducted to the councill chamber, and took his place at the board as privy cancellor.

The 10th, the lord mayor and aldermen of London attended his majestie in councill, where the lord chancellour acquainted them, that his majestie was informed of tumultuous and seditious

petitions goeing forward in the citty and country, which his majestie was resolved by no means to suffer; and therefore his majestie expected they should take care of the same, and cause the offenders to be punished, or bring them before the councill board, according to a judgment of all the judges 2do Jacobi.

The 11th came out his majesties proclamation for proroguing the parliament from the 26th of January next till the 11th of November next.

The next day came out another proclamation against tumultuous and seditious petitions, as contrary to the known and common lawes of this land.

Letters from Ireland inform us, that the late lord Power, now earl of Tyrone, was, on the information of three witnesses against him of a design by him to raise forces in that kingdome for the service of France, by order of councill committed close prisoner to the castle for high treason;

As also Mr. Plunkett, titular primate of that kingdome, was seized and committed prisoner to the castle.

The 11th, the justices of peace for Middlesex and Westminster attended his majestie in councill, and received a strict charge to putt the laws against papists in execution; as also his majesties late proclamation commanding all papists &c. to depart the cities of London and Westminster &c.

Letters from Tangier advise that the 3d of November last the Moors army came into the feild, and made an attack on that place, and after a long dispute had taken three or four of the outer forts. The Ann James and Monmouth redoubts they blew up, but could doe no execution on the town; so after a while they retired off.

The 17th, severall persons were examined before the privy councill for writing and dispersing false and seditious news.

And Francis Smith th' elder, for printing the association, and promoting petitioning, was committed to Newgate by order of the privy councill.

*November.*—Mr. Serjeant hath been before the councill, but said little as to the plott, only that the Jesuites had a design to murther the king, and that Gawen the preist died with a lye in his mouth, haveing told him that the king might lawfully be killed, not only as an heretick, but for defileing the queens bed.



By the confession of Dangerfeild, and examination of Mrs. Cellier, it appears that sir Robert Peyton hath endeavoured to reconcile himself to the duke of York; that he hath for that purpose mett the earl of Peterborough, and been once or twice with the duke in private.

One Curtis and one Nevill, alias Payne, are clapt up on the information of Mr. Dangerfeild.

The 5th at night, being gunpowder treason, there were many bonefires and burning of popes as has ever been seen on the like occasion.

Sir Wm. Waller hath lately seized some preists habits and severall popish books in Holborn.

On the 17th, being queen Elizabeth's birth day, at night were severall bonefires, and particularly a very great one at Temple gate, where was a pope burnt in pontificalibus that cost above 100*l*.

Dangerfeild, Mrs. Cellier, Gadbury, sir Robert Peyton, and others, have been examined twice or thrice by the councill about the presbyterian plott, and they find it to be a hellish contrivance.

The conspiracy against Dr. Oates by Knox and Lane appears on their tryall to be a most villanous design; and had it succeeded, it had rendred Dr. Oates his testimony invalid for the future.

*December.*—Letters from New England inform us of the great fire that has lately happened at Boston in New England, haveing consumed above two hundred houses and severall ships and barks that lay near the dock, the tide being then out: tis thought to have been done on purpose.

His majestie hearing of the arrivall of the duke of Monmouth, hath signified his displeasure thereof, by refusing to see him, and forbidding him to come within the verge of the court; yet the people were well pleas'd at his comeing, testified by their ringing of bells and makeing bonefires at night.

The beginning of this month, the two cheif justices, the lord Shaftsbury, Huntington Gray and others dined with the lord mayor, where they drank very plentifully; and some words were spoke about the acquittall of sir George Wakeman, which occasioned much heat, Scrogs taking it as a reflexion on him.

Sir Phillip Loyd, sometime since suspended from his place of clerk of council, is now again restored.

The lord Francis, youngest son to the duke of Monmouth, is lately dead, and buried at Westminster.

Mr. Hobbs of Malmsbury died the middle of this month, being 92 years old: he was a very learned man, but broacht severall pernicious principles destructive to religion and government.

About the same time Mr. John Dryden was sett on in Covent Garden in the evening by three fellowes, who beat him very severely, and on peoples comeing in they run away: 'tis thought to be done by order of the dutchesse of Portsmouth, she being abused in a late libell called an Essay upon satyr, of which Mr. Dryden is suspected to be the author.

Severall persons have promoted petitions for the sitting of the parliament; which were dasht again at the comeing out of the proclamation against petitions, but are now carried on more earnestly then before.

*December.*—The 15th, sir Edward Wood, his majesties envoy to the king of Sweden, returned from that service, and kissed their majesties hands.

The king hath been pleased to revoke his letters patents constituting the duke of Monmouth master of his horse.

The earl of Feversham is made master of the horse to the queen, in the room of sir John Arundell.

The 21st, the committee of the lords of the council appointed for that purpose reported to his majestie severall effectuall means for putting the lawes in execution against papists, and for the suppression of popery.

And accordingly there came out his majesties proclamation for the more effectuall suppressing of popery.

His majestie lately received a letter from the lords of his privy council in Scotland, returning his majestie their most humble and hearty thanks for that great favour and kindnesse in sending his royall brother to reside amongst them.

His majestie hath granted the office of receiver and paymaster of his forces to Nicholas Johnson and William Fox, esqs.

The 31st, his majestie appointed sir Stephen Fox, sir Richard Mason, sir Nicholas Armorer, Thomas Windham and Roger



Pope, esqs., his commissioners for executing the place of master of his horse.

We have information from Scotland that severall of the rebels taken at Bothwell bridge were shipt aboard in order to their transportation to the plantations.

We have advice also that their royall highnesses, attended by the nobility and gentry, were very splendidly entertained by the citty of Edenburgh in the great parliament hall.

1679—80.

*January.*—His majestie hath been pleased to grant a generall pardon unto Mr. Robert Boldron, of Skippon, and Mr. Lawrence Mowbrey, of Leeds in Yorkshire, being witnesses against sir Thomas Gascoign and others for the plott.

The 7th, his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood on Edward Deering esq., younger son of sir Edward Deering, lately deceased.

The same day were read in councill the instructions to the justices of the peace in the severall counties, for executing the lawes against the papists; and the same were approved and ordered to be sent to the severall counties.

The 9th, Mr. Gadbury and Mrs. Cellier were examined in councill, and declared severall things against sir Robert Peyton on oath, but he denied them; on which he was by warrant of the board committed prisoner to the Tower for high treason in conspireing to levy warr against the king.

The 13th, sir Gilbert Gerard, accompanied with 9 other gentlemen, presented to his majestie a petition for the sitting of the parliament, subscribed by severall thousands of London and Westminster and the places adjacent. His majestie was pleased to answer, He look't on himself as the head of the government, and that he would doe what he thought most for the good of himself and his people.

The 14th died sir George Carteret, vice-chamberlain of his majesties household.

We have advice from severall places that petitions had been prefer'd there for the sitting of a parliament, but that they were rejected; as at the citty of Wells, Salisbury, in Essex, Dorsetshire, Hartfordshire, Darbyshire, &c.

On the 17th, at the sessions of oyer and terminer at the Old

Baily, were tryed William Russell, alias Napper, Henry Starkey, Lionell Anderson, alias Munson, James Corker, William Marshall, and Charles Parry, for high treason, on the 27 Eliz. c. 2, for takeing orders from the see of Rome: they were all convicted on very full evidence, and received judgment accordingly.

There was also one Alexander Lumsden tried, who being a Scotchman born, it is a question whither he be within the purview of that statute; and therefore, by the direction of the judges, the jury found a speciall verdict for him.

The 20th came out his majesties proclamation for the better putting in execution divers statutes made against prohibited goods.

The 21st, the thirteen articles putt in by Dr. Oates and Mr. Bedlow of high crimes against the lord cheif justice Scrogs were read, as also his answeare theretoo, in councill; and they were pleased to rest satisfied with his vindication, and leave him to his remedy at law against his accusers.

At Bridgwater, Canterbury, and the citty of Oxon, petitions were presented at the quarter sessions there, but rejected.

On the 22d a petition was presented by Thomas Thinn esq., sir Walter St. Johns, and sir Edward Hungerford, from the county of Wilts, for the sitting of the parliament.

The next day one was presented from the county of Essex, by sir Gobert Barington, col. Mildmay, Mr. Honeywood, &c.; as also another from the quarter sessions of Barkshire, by severall gentlemen of that county: all which mett with no very good reception from his majestie.

The 26th, the parliament mett, and his majestie being come into the house of lords in his robes, and the commons attending, his majestie made a gracious speech; and then the lord chancellor, by his majesties command, prorogued the parliament to the 15th of Aprill next.

The 28th, his majestie declared in councill his resolution to send for his royall highnesse, for that he had not found such an effect from his absence as should encline him to keep him longer from him.

This day was published his majesties proclamation for the prizeing of wines.



At Bristoll we are advised that on the 30th a number of young fellows, about 50 or 60, marched in a tumultuous manner through the principall streets of this citty, one of them carrying a great wooden axe, painted red, with a lyon carved thereon, and another sounding a trumpett before them, to the great disturbance of the peace; but severall of them being apprehended, they were committed to prison for a riott.

The 31st, the lord Russell, lord Cavendish, sir Henry Capell, and Mr. Powerell, desired his majesties leave to withdraw from the councill board; to which his majestie answered, with all his heart.

*February.*—The 3d, Mr. Tasborough and Mrs. Price came to their tryall at the kings bench barr for endeavouring to suborn and make Mr. Dugdale retract his evidence, by proffering him 1000*l.* and the security of his person, either here or beyond sea, if he would sign a note of recantation. The matter was proved against them very plainly; so that the jury, without stirring from the barr, brought them in guilty.

The 4th, Daniell Finch esq., first commissioner of the admiralty, and Sidney Godolphin esq., one of the commissioners of the treasury, were sworn of his majesties privy councill, and took their places at the board.

The 5th, in the afternoon, at Guild-hall, Benjamin Harris, bookseller, came to his tryall for publishing a scandalous and seditious pamphlet called the Appeal from the Country to the Citty, and was found guilty of the same.

*January.*—The beginning of this month, one who was industrious in promoting petitioning being sent for to a tavern in the Strand by some gentlemen, who pretended to subscribe the same, but instead thereof they took and tore it; and complaint hereof being made to justice Chamberlain, he granted his warrant for them, and ordered a prosecution against them.

Since this Dr. Hugh Chamberlain is turned out of commission of the peace.

The grand jury of Westminster have found the bill against those persons who tore the petition in the Strand for the sitting of the parliament.

The 20th was a common councill at Guildhall for the city of London; and a petition was there preferred to be presented

to his majestie for the sitting of the parliament; and after some debate it was rejected by 7 more than the petitioners.

Ever since the articles exhibited by Dr. Oates and Mr. Bedlow against the lord cheif justice Scrogs, whensoever either of them have appeared before him he has frowned on them, spoke very frowardly to them, and reflected much on them.

For some time past Mr. Sidney, his majesties envoy to the states generall, hath made it his endeavour to conclude a strict alliance between his majestie and the states, which they seem very well enclined to; but the French ambassador there most strenuously opposes it.

Mr. Gadbury haveing been examined by the councill again, hath owned the presbyterian plott to be a design of the papists, and that he was sett on it by Mrs. Cellier; and that sir Robert Peyton was innocent of those things he is charged with, the words he spoke being only out of ostentation.

On this sir Robert hath the liberty of the Tower.

Mr. Christian, servant to the earl of Danby, one Higgens, and col. Blood, are committed to prison, being accused of a conspiracy against the duke of Buckingham.

*February.*—One Charles Ingleby esq., a barister of Graies Inn, was committed to the kings bench prison, for being in the plott, on the testimony of Mr. Boldron.

The 17th broke out a fire in Coney court in Graies Inn, in the chamber of one Mr. Addys, about 3 in the morning: it burnt violently for three hours, and then abated. It consumed about fifty or sixty chambers.

The 17th, Benjamin Harris, bookseller, stood for an hour in the pillory over against the old Exchange, according to sentence against him, for printing a seditious libell call'd the Appeal from the City to the Country: he and his party hollowed and whooped, and would permitt nothing to be thrown at him.

The 23d, severall prisoners in Newgate pickt out the stones of the prison walls, and seven who were committed for burglary and felony made their escape.

The 26th, Mrs. Ellen Gwyn being at the dukes playhouse, was affronted by a person who came into the pitt and called her whore; whom Mr. Herbert, the earl of Pembrokes brother,



vindicating, there were many swords drawn, and a great hubbub in the house.

Mr. justice Pemberton, since he hath been turned out, hath come to the chancery barr to practise, and clients come in very fast.

*February.*—The 7th, Francis Smith, bookseller, and Jane Curtis, were tryed at Guildhall for publishing severall scandalous libells; and on their trialls they confest the fact, and begged the mercy of the court.

His majestie hath made sir Charles Littleton governour of Sheerenesse in the room of major Dorrell, deceased.

The 7th, Mr. baron Raymond was sworn one of the judges of the common pleas in the room of sir Robert Atkins, who yesterday received his quietus; and sir Richard Weston, serjeant at law, was sworn one of the barons of the exchequer in the room of Mr. justice Raymond.

The 10th, Mr. Gadbury came into the kings bench court, and pleaded his majesties pardon on his knees, and it was allowed, and he discharged.

His majestie hath added the lord Brunkard and sir Thomas Littleton for the commission for executing the place of lord high admirall of England.

The 11th, sir Thomas Gascoigne came to his tryall at the kings bench barr for high treason, in conspiring the death of the king and subversion of the government; and there was pretty positive evidence against him, yet the jury (which was a very mean one), after near an hours being out, gave in their verdict not guilty (to the wonder of many people); whereon sir Thomas was discharged.

The same day his majestie in councill, with some reluctance, was pleased to give leave to Henry Coventry esq. to resign his place of secretary of state; but that he should still continue of the privy councill; and that he intended sir Leoline Jenkins should succeed him in that of secretary of state, who was also sworn one of his majesties privy councill.

There have of late been severall alterations of the privy councill: many that were in at first, who inclined to the country interest, are since removed, and others better affected to the court putt inn; and their number at present is above 30

more then they should be by his majesties declaration that dissolved the last and called this privy councill.

About this time many libells are thrown about to disaffect the king and his people, and turn all to 41.

The 12th, sir Robert Peyton and the lady Powis came into the kings bench court, and were admitted their liberty on very good bail.

The same day Benjamin Harris came up to receive his judgment, and was sentenced to stand in the pillory, to pay 500*l.* fine to his majestie, and to give good security for his good behaviour for three years: in which he had very hard measure; for he was not the first publisher of it, but one Nathaniell Thompson, who was never prosecuted for the same; but this Harris bore all.

His majestie hath appointed sir Robert Southwell his envoy extraordinary to the elector of Brandenburgh, for which he is preparing.

Sir Francis Pemberton, one of the judges of the kings bench, hath received his quietus: he was too much opposite to the court interest.

On an information against Thomas Dare, for speaking dangerous words, he is sent for into custody.

As also one Richard Pepper was the 20th committed by the councill to Newgate for endeavouring to corrupt the kings evidence against Thomas Thwing, preist, and Mary Pressick, now in Newgate.

And one Phillip Bisse was sent to the Gatehouse for dangerous words.

In and about this time many petitions have been presented to his majestie from severall parts of this kingdome, desireing him to call his parliament; but these kind of proceedings are not very gratefull to his majestie.

His majestie hath appointed sir Palmes Fairborne lieutenant governour of Tangier in the room of col. Duncan.

They are now beating up for volunteers to recruit the English regiments in the service of the Dutch.

His majestie lately received a letter from his privy councill of Scotland, expressing the joy they had since their royall highnesses comeing into that kingdome, wishing them all the



prosperity imaginable, since his majestie hath sent for them home.

His majestie hath granted a breif for making charitable collections for the redemption of the captives at Argiers.

The 24th, their royall highnesses arrived in their yatches at Deptford from Scotland, where they took their barges and came up the river to Whitehall, where they were kindly received by his majestie, and were complimented by the nobility and gentry on their safe arrivall.

The 26th, the lord mayor and court of aldermen were to wait on their royall highnesses, and congratulated them on their safe arrivall, and were admitted to kisse their hands.

There have been very great alterations in the commissions of the peace in the severall counties; those had been for petitioning, or opposed the duke of Yorks succession or the court interest, are left out, and many clergy men putt in.

The lord Bodmin is goeing his majesties envoy extraordinary to the king of Denmark.

And sir Gabriell Silvius his envoy extraordinary to the dukes of Brunswick and Lunenburgh.

*March.*—The lady Tempest, daughter to sir Thomas Gascoign, by order of councill was the 3d committed to the Gatehouse, in order to her tryall at next assizes at York, whither she is to goe.

The 4th, the president and assistants of the artillery company were to pay their respects to his royall highnesse, and were admitted to kisse his hands.

The 6th, his majestie and royall highnesse went to Blackwall to see some of the new ships that are building there; and then did [bid?] Mr. Henry Johnson to dine with him, whom his majestie was pleased to knight.

The 5th came out a proclamation promising the reward of 10*l.* to any one who shall within a year apprehend any robber or highway man.

The 8th, his majestie and royall highnesse supped with the lord mayor at his house in the Old Jury; where they were very handsomely entertained. The lady mayoresse, the sherifs ladies, the lord mayor and severall of the nobility sat at the table with his majestie, the aldermen attending his majestie.

They staid late, and were conducted by the citty guards to the Temple barr; and waited on by the lord mayor &c. to Whitehall, accompanied with great shouts and acclamations, and the bells ringing.

And the next morning the lord mayor and sherifs waited on his majestie and royall highnesse to give them thanks for the great honour they did them the last night.

The 10th, their majesties and his royall highnesse went for Newmarket early in the morning.

The 17th, at the assizes at York, the lady Tempest, Thomas Thwing and Mary Pressick were arraigned on an indictment of high treason for conspireing the death of the king &c.; but they excepting against so many of the jury, their triall could not be proceeded with, but is putt off till next assizes.

On the 21st the vicechancellor and the heads of the colledges came to Newmarket in their formalities, to pay their duty to his majestie, and also waited on the duke and complimented him on his return from Scotland.

The 22d his royall highnesse came from Newmarket, and the next day the lord mayor and sherifs waited on him; and the next morning the duke returned to Newmarket.

The 23d, the dutchesse of Modena (mother to her royall highnesse) arrived at St. James.

About this time severall apprentices and rascally fellows had formed a design (as they pretended) of burning the rump on his majesties birth day, but the reall intent was to have made a hubbub and a tumult, and thereby an insurrection; and one Thomas Alford, who was to have been their captain, being examined by the councill, was by order of the board committed to Newgate for high treason in conspireing to levy war against the king.

The 8th was executed at Tyburn twelve men and three women for severall crimes.

The lords commissioners of the treasury have adjourned till after Easter.

Sir Wm. Godolphin, his majesties ambassador in Spain, being accused to be in the plott, was sent for home, but he thinks it fittest to continue there; and we hear since he is made a grandee of that kingdome.



There is a considerable sum of money sent to Portsmouth for the payment of the ship yards, and the souldiers there in garrison.

His majestie hath been prevailed with by the dutchesse of Portsmouth to remove sir Job Charleton (an old loyall royallist) from the [place?] of lord cheif justice of Chester, and to putt sir George Jefferyes, recorder of London, therein.

Mr. Webb of Peterley in Buckinghamshire was tried this assizes at Ailesbury for harbouring Jane the popish preist, against whom Mr. Dangerfeild was witsesse, but for want of sufficient evidence he was acquitted.

Mr. Roger Lestrangle is made a justice of peace for the county of Middlesex, and 'tis said his majestie hath settled on him an allowance; this person hath writt many things (as he pretends) for his majesties service, but they have caused most violent animosities amongst his majesties subjects, and will prove very destructive to the protestant interest.

Severall persons attended the councill on an accusation of speaking seditious words, and gave in security to answer to an accusation for the same.

1680.

The 31st, their majesties and his royall highnesse returned to Whitehall from Newmarkett, and in the afternoon the lord mayor and sherifs were to wait on his majestie.

*Aprill.*—The 2d, the earl of Rothes, lord chancellor of Scotland, the earl of Queensbury and other persons of quality arrived at Whitehall to wait on his majestie.

At the assizes held at Taunton for the county of Somerset Mr. Thomas Dare was indicted for seditious words, and being found guilty received judgment to pay 500*l.* fine to the king, and to continue in prison till he had done it, and to stand bound to his good behaviour for three years.

The parliament who stood prorogued to the 15th of Aprill, are further prorogued to the 17th of May next.

Sir William Waller haveing taken one Higgie out of the Gatehouse, where he was committed for treason by order of councill, and kept him drinking all night in a tavern, his majestie has turn'd him out of commission of peace, and ordered the keeper of the prison to be proceeded against.

The grand juries for the counties of Salop, Somersett and Essex did at their severall assizes deliver to the judges that went those circuits, a declaration disclaimeing and renouncing the late petitions that were carried on in those counties in the name of the same.

The 7th came out an order of councill prohibiting the making of any bonefires or fireworks on the 29th of May; this was to prevent the prentices &c. design of burning the rump, and the tumults that might happen thereby.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on John Edwards of Heath house in Shropshire; and on Richard Deerham esq.

Severall witnesses came lately from Ireland, as Hubert Bourke, John Macknemarra, Edward Ivy and Thomas Sampson, and they are remanded again to Ireland to give their informations there.

The judges being returned from their severall circuits, appeared the 14th at councill, and gave his majestie an account of what they had done in pursuance of the directions they had, for the more effectuall executing the laws against popish recusants.

The 14th, his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood on capt. William Dodson of London.

The 15th, the parliament mett, and were by commission prorogued to the 17th of May next.

The 16th, the earl of Ossory was sworn one of his majesties privy councill, and took his place at the board accordingly.

On the testimony of the witnesses lately come from Ireland, the councill have declared they are satisfied there is a devilish contrivance carried on by the papists in that kingdome.

The words that Mr. Dare of Taunton spoke, and for which he was found guilty, were, that there was but two waies to remedy greivances, by petition, or by sword.

The bill for high treason hath been found by the grand jury for the county of Stafford, against the lord Aston, sir James Symonds, Mr. Heveningham and others, and tis supposed will be removed by certiorari into the kings bench.

Mr. Bedlow is lately gone into Ireland.

The act of queen Elizabeth, that gives a forfeiture of two



thirds of papists estates, or 20*l.* a month to the king at his choice, is now goeing to be putt very strictly in execution; the judges have mett and consulted of the same, and there are receiver generalls appointed, who are to convict the papists in such and such counties, and are to gett the processe served and duly executed, and to receive the forfeitures when levied, and to pay it into the exchequer; and they have so much sallary for each county, and so much in every pound they receive, to be paid out of the profits they receive, as was in Olivers daies.

On the 15th, about 9 at night, John Arnold esq., one of his majesties justices of the peace for the county of Monmouth, goeing home to his lodging was sett upon in Bell yard, near Jack-an-apes lane end by three fellows, who dangerously wounded him, endeavouring to cutt his throat; thinking they had killed him they cried, Damme the dog, now pray for the soul of capt. Evans, who was a Jesuite executed some time since in Monmouthshire; which is the occasion that this murther is thought to be committed by the popish party, and the rather for that Mr. Arnold was a very strict prosecutor of the popish party.

And his majestie, out of his just abhorrence of so foul a fact, putt out his proclamation for the apprehending the assassins, promising the reward of 100*l.* and pardon to any one who shall discover the same.

His majestie also caused directions to be sent to the company of chirurgeons, to return an account to the councill if any of them have lately dressed any person wounded in the leg; one of the assassins being wounded by his fellows on mistake in the leg.

His majestie hath given orders to the lord mayor of London, and the justices of peace of Westminster and Middlesex, that they cause strict search to be made in their respective places for popish recusants, and to cause all such as they shall apprehend to be severely prosecuted.

The 17th, Francis Withens esq. (on whom his majestie then conferred the honour of knighthood) presented an addresse to his majestie from the grand inquest for the city of Westminster testifyeing their dislike and abhorrence of the late petition for a parliament that was carried on there.

The 19th the court removed to Windsor; and the 21st his

majestie came to town to councill, and returned to Windsor again in the afternoon.

His majestie, for the greater encouragment of the assassinatees of Mr. Arnold, hath been pleased to add the reward of 100*l.* more to such who shall discover the same.

Severall persons have been lately apprehended on suspicion of being the assassinatees of Mr. Arnold, as two of his majesties life guard men, one Joseph Cruytswelt, and one Richard Kavennach, who haveing been examined gave an account where they were when this barbarous fact was committed, and being carried before Mr. Arnold, he was pleased to clear them; but Richard Kavennach's examination did not agree with the places where he had been, and on other suspicions the councill committed him to Newgate.

The 26th, sir Leoline Jenkins was sworn one of his majesties principall secretaries of state, and received the seals which Henry Coventry esq. then delivered up.

The same day his majestie came to town from Windsor, and went for Newmarket the next day.

The Turkey company haveing chosen the lord Shandois their ambassador to Constantinople; and he acquainting his majestie therewith; his majestie told him he did not think him fitt for that favour, haveing been concerned in petitioning; which his lordship acknowledging as a fault, that he was drawn in and misled, but that now he abhorred all such practices, and begging his majesties pardon for what was past; his majestie was pleased to accept of his submission, and did approve of him to goe as his ambassador to Turkey.

There has been for some time a flying rumour spread abroad of a black box found, wherein was contained a writing importing a marriage or contract of marriage between his majestie and the duke of Monmouths mother; which his majestie hath been pleased to take notice off, and sent for sir Gilbert Gerard to the councill, who was examined about the same, (being the person who was reported to have the same,) but he denied on oath his haveing any such thing, or haveing ever seen it; and there is strict enquiry made to find out who was the first broacher of this scandalous lye: 'tis thought to be a popish story raised to scandalize his majestie and the duke.



And since there came out a pamphlet entituled a Letter to a person of quality concerning the black box, which endeavours maliciously to prove the said marriage.

His majestie haveing preferred sir George Jefferyes to the place of cheif justice of Chester, in the room of sir Job Charlerton, who is since made a judge of the common pleas, from whence Mr. justice Raymond is removed to the kings bench.

The 30th, the king and duke returned from Newmarket to Whitehall; and at night the king and duke, with severall of the nobility, went into the citty, and did sir Jonathan Raymond, one of the sherifs, the honour to sup with him at Skinners hall, where they were very splendidly entertained.

*May.*—The 1st, his majestie went to Windsor.

There have been severall addresses or declarations against petitioning delivered to his majestie; from the justices of peace at the quarter sessions for the county of Middlesex; an order of the sessions for the county of Berks; from the justices of the peace and grand inquests for the county of Norfolk, at their quarter sessions; from the inhabitants of the burough of Lynn-Regis; and from the citty of Norwich: which three last doe congratulate his majestie also on the safe return of the duke of York; as also another addresse since delivered from the justices of the peace and grand jury for the county of Lancaster at their quarter sessions.

The 11th, an indictment of high treason was preferred to the grand jury of Middlesex against the countesse of Powis; who, after examination of the witnesses, returned ignoramus.

Mr. Edgar, who at the last assizes for the county of Suffolk was convicted for speaking these seditious words, that the duke of York was a rank papist, and the king little lesse, and being bound by recognizance to appear in the court of kings bench, was the 11th at the said court to receive his judgment, which was a fine of 500 marks, and imprisonment till the same be paid.

The 12th, sir George Jefferyes, sir John Keeling, Robert Hampson, Edmond West, Thomas Walcott, esqs., sir John Boynton, Edward Bigland, William Richardson, Wm. Bugby, esqs., sir Robert Wright, and sir Francis Manly, who haveing some time past received the kings writt to take on them the degree

of a serjeant, appeared in chancery, and took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and took the particular oath as serjeants.

And the 15th they performed the ceremony of walking in their coifs to Westminster from Graies Inn (the lord cheif justice being of that Inn) with a great train of gentlemen of the long robe, out of all the societies of the law, and afterwards entertained the nobility and judges very splendidly at Serjeants Inn hall in Fleetstreet.

John Moyer, Edmund Murphy, James Collaghan, Daniell Finan, and David Fitzgerald, were examined before the council touching the Irish plott.

The 12th, his majestie returned from Windsor to Whitehall, and was present at council, and went again that night to Windsor; after which his majestie found himself indisposed, and had two or three fits of an ague.

The 17th, the parliament mett at Westminster, and were further prorogued by commission to the first of July next.

The same day came out his majesties proclamation for suppressing the printing and publishing unlicens'd news books and pamphlets of news.

The 18th, Walter lord Aston, baron of Farfar in the kingdom of Scotland, was arraigned by the name of Walter Aston esq., together with sir James Simmons, Walter Heveningham esq., and Robert Peters, at the kings bench bar, for high-treason, in conspiring the death of the king, to levy warr &c.; the lord Aston was also arraigned on another indictment for felony in harbouring one Ewers, and knowing him to be a popish preist; and the said Robert Peters was arraigned for high-treason, as a popish preist; to which indictments they all pleaded Not guilty.

The 19th, Richard Tasburgh esq., of Flixton Hall in the county of Suffolk, (who was arraigned the 4th past,) came to his tryall at kings bench barr on an indictment of high treason in conspiring the death of the king &c.; and after a full hearing of the witnesses, the jury, without going from the bar, gave in their verdict Not guilty, whereon he was immediately discharged.

The 21st, Phillip le Marr and Frances Loveland his mother



were brought to their trialls upon an indictment for conspireing against the duke of Buckingham to charge him with sodomy &c., and were found guilty.

The same day the lord viscount Stafford, one of the lords prisoners in the Tower, was by habeas corpus brought to the kings bench bar, and desired he might be bailed, haveing been long a prisoner; but the court told him they could not bail him, and so remanded him to prison.

The 22d, William Gawen and John O-Cullen were tried at the kings bench bar as Romish preists: the first was acquitted; the other being an Irish man, who as he was goeing for Ireland by sea was putt ashore by stresse of weather, and there apprehended, the jury brought in a speciall verdict; so it is left to the law to determine whither he be within the statute.

The same day sir Henry Tichburn, Mr. Roper, and Mr. Caryl, prisoners in the Tower, were brought to the kings bench bar on their writs of habeas corpus, and there being but a single witsesse against them as to the plott, they were bailed.

The 24th, sir Miles Stapleton, of Carleton in the west rideing of Yorkshire, was arraigned at the kings bench barr upon an indictment of high treason, in conspireing the death of the king, &c.

Mr. Robert Howard was also arraigned the same day upon a like indictment.

Mr. Tasburgh and Mrs. Price (convicted some time past of suborning Mr. Dugdale) received then also the judgment of the court of kings bench; viz. Mrs. Price to pay 200*l.* fine, and Mr. Tasburgh 100*l.*

The countesse of Powis, sir Robert Peyton, and Mr. Bedingfeild were then also in court discharged; and Mr. Ratcliff, Mr. Dormer, and Mr. Blundell were bailed.

On the 18th, between ten and 11 of the clock in the morning, was a most violent storm of hail, tho' it lasted not long; the hailstones many of them as big as pidgeons eggs, and did great mischeif to the glasse-windowes in London, and killed severall birds.

The grand jury for the county of Middlesex found a bill of indictment for high treason against the earl of Castlemain, prisoner in the Tower.

The 26th, the king (and duke) came to town from Windsor, and was present in council; in the afternoon the lord mayor, aldermen and sheriffs waited upon his majestie, and in the evening the king and duke returned to Windsor.

The same day the earl of Clarendon was sworn one of his majesties privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

His majestie hath ordered a recruit of 1200 foot and 300 horse to be sent to reinforce the garrison of Tangier; 600 of the foot are to be drawn out of the kings guards, and the other 600 to be sent from Ireland.

One John Giles, being wounded in the leg, was apprehended in Monmouthshire on suspicion of being one of Mr. Arnolds assassines; and he is ordered to be carried to Mr. Arnold to see whither he knowes him.

And accordingly he was; and Mr. Arnold, upon seeing him, did declare he was very confident he was one of them that made that assault on him; and accordingly Giles is ordered to be brought up, that he may be proceeded against.

The troops that are designed for Tangier will be commanded by the earl of Mulgrave, who will also be accompanied by the earl of Plymouth, lord Mordant, and lord Lumley and others as volunteers.

We are advised from Edenburgh in Scotland, from Wigan in Lancashire, and other places, of the great joy and solemnity the 29th of May, his majesties birth day, was kept.

*June.*—His majestie hath been pleased to conferr on the earl of Rothes, lord chancellour of Scotland, the dignities of a duke and marquesse of that kingdom, by the title of duke of Rothes, marquesse of Bambreich, earl of Leslie, viscount of Lugtoun, lord Aemutie and Cascubery.

Part of the forces designed for Tangier are shipt off, and the rest are hastning with all speed.

The 8th came out his majesties declaration touching the duke of Monmouth, whereby his majestie does declare he never was married nor gave any contract to any woman whatsoever, but to his now wife queen Katherine.

Letters from Tangier inform us of a fight between some of the garrison and the Moors; that it was bloody on both sides,



many being killed; and that Henrietta fort had surrendered to the Moores, who afterwards blew it up.

The earl of Middleton is going as his majesties envoy extraordinary to the emperor.

The 11th, Mrs. Cellier came to her tryall at the court of kings bench upon an indictment of high treason, as being concerned in the popish plott: the witnesses against her were Mr. Gadbury, who, having recanted his evidence formerly given, like a rogue could say nothing now against her, but spoke in her behalf; and Mr. Dangerfeild, who spoke very fully against her; but she took of his evidence by proving him outlawed for felony, which his pardon (by neglect) did not extend to; which had she not, there being but one evidence against her, she was acquitted by the jury without stirring from the barr; and Mr. Dangerfeild all along the tryall was brow beaten, and had very hard words given him by the lord cheif justice Scrogs, to his great discouragement, and was committed to the kings bench prison till he find sureties to reverse the outlawry, to answer the felony and to be of the good behaviour.

The 13th, the earl of Mulgrave, earl of Plymouth, lord Mordant, lord Lumley &c. went for Portsmouth, to embark there for Tangier.

The 15th, the earl of Castlemain was brought to the kings bench, and arraigned upon an indictment of high treason, to which he pleaded not guilty.

The same day Mr. attorney generall, by his majesties command, moved in the court of chancery that the declarations of his majestie, of his not having been married or contracted to any person but his queen, might be enrolled and made a record of that court; and in order thereunto the lords of the privy councill, and clerks of the councill, who were present when his majestie made the same, being now in court, did attest the same on oath, and then 'twas ordered to be enrolled accordingly.

The 16th, Mr. Dangerfeild was brought to the court of kings bench, and shewing a pardon for all felonies obtained at a goal delivery of Newgate, wherein he was particularly named, he was discharged payeing his fees.

An officer from Tangier brings news of a cessation of arms agreed on between the town and the Moors for four months.

Sir Miles Stapleton, who was to be tryed at the kings bench bar this term, is ordered to be tryed the next assizes at York.

The 18th, one John Culpepper was tried at the kings bench barr for high treason in raiseing a rebellion in Carolina; but, upon heareing the matter, it appeared to be only a disorderly quarrell among the planters and inhabitants there; so he was acquitted.

John O-Cullen, the Irish preist, at whose tryall a speciall verdict was found last term, was, upon solemn argument at the kings bench bar, acquitted.

The same day one Mathew Turner, a popish bookseller, was fined an 100 marks, for publishing that scandalous libell, entituled the Compendium of the Plott.

The 17th, his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood upon William Dawson, of Azarley in the county of York, esq., recorder of the town of Rippon.

The 23d, Roger Palmer esq., earl of Castlemain, was brought from the Tower of London to the kings bench barr, and there tried on an indictment of high treason in conspireing the death of the king &c. The cheif witnesses against him were Dr. Oates and Mr. Dangerfeild, who both spoke very fully; but his lordship proveing Dangerfeild to have been a very infamous person, whereby the jury thought not fitt to credit his testimony, so that there being but one creditable witsesse, when the law requires two in cases of treason, the jury brought in their verdict Not guilty; whereupon his lordship was discharged.

His majestie declared in council that he had lately concluded a defensive alliance with the king of Spain, such as he had with the states generall, and that he doubted not but other princes would doe the same.

The 25th, Thomas Blood, Edward Christian, Thomas Curtis, Arthur Obrian, and Jane Bradley, were tried at the kings bench bar for a conspiracy against the duke of Buckingham; and after full evidence, the four first were found guilty, and Jane Bradley acquitted.

The same day the lord Aston, sir James Symons, Mr. Heveningham, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Peters, were brought from their severall prisons to the kings bench bar in order to their trialls,



(haveing been putt by two or three times of the same already,) and now Mr. attorney generall also declaring he was not ready, the court admitted them to very good bail to appear next term.

The 26th, the grand jury returned for the hundred of Oswalston, in the county of Middlesex, attended the court of kings bench, and presented a petition to the court, desireing it might be presented to his majestie, which being read, was a petition for a parliament, and the court rejected it and threw it out as a matter improper for them to meddle with. The same jury had under their consideration a presentment by severall persons of quality of the duke of York for being a papist; which the court haveing intimation off, did then arbitrarily, and contrary to law, discharge the said grand jury before the last day of the term, and without any presentments made, tho' the clerk of the crown, who then attended the grand jury, told the court he had severall presentments, which wanted nothing but matter of form, and which would be ready before the last day of the term, being the day of the usuall discharge of the grand juries.

The 24th being midsummer day, was (as according to custome) a common hall, for the chusing of sherifs and other officers for the city of London; and accordingly Slingsby Bethell esq. and Henry Cornish esq. were chosen sherifs for the year ensueing: but they not haveing taken the oaths &c. as commanded by the corporation act, could not hold; the court finding these men were not for their turn, Slingsby Bethell being one who was concerned in the late times, severall pamphlets fly out against him, as, that he was one of the councill of state then, and that he should say, rather then the old king should have wanted an executioner, he would have done it himself, and many other things. Against Mr. Cornish they could object but little: however they made up all the interest they could for one Mr. Box and Mr. Nicolson, in opposition to Bethell and Cornish; but against the time they came to a new election Bethell and Cornish had qualified themselves according to the corporation act: and the time of election being the 17th July following, there was a very great appearance of livery men; on the view Bethell and Cornish had the majority; but a poll being demanded, which lasted severall daies, Cornish carried it

very unanimously, and Bethell had above 1000 voices more then either Box or Nicolson. Thus was there a great contest who should be sherifs, when formerly men gave money to be excused from it.

The 29th, Richard Radley, who was the last assizes in Essex convicted of speaking words of the lord cheif justice Scrogs (viz. as if he had received money for the acquittall of Wake-man), came to the court of kings bench to receive his judgment; which was, that he should stand for the space of an hour at all the courts in Westminster hall with a paper on his breast signifyeing his offence; that he should at the next assizes at Brentwood in Essex stand in the open market place, by the space of two hours, with such a paper on his breast; that he pay 200*l.* fine to the king, and be imprison'd till he pay it; and be bound to his good behaviour for three years.

The 30th being the last day of the term, sir Anthony Dean and Mr. Pepys (who were committed to the Tower about a twelvemonth since by the then house of commons for high crimes), who were some time since bailed in 60,000*l.* bail, and no prosecution against them, were now discharged.

Sir John Gage, Mr. Roper, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Heveningham and others were then also discharged for non prosecution.

The same day Richard Radley, according to sentence, stood with a paper on his breast at all the courts of Westminster hall.

The Heer Zitters, ambassador extraordinary of the states generall of the United Provinces, had his private audience of his majestie, and the next day of the queen and duke.

*July.*—The 1st, the parliament mett at Westminster, and were by commission prorogued till the 22d of this month; and after that to the 23d of the next month.

About this time came out a pamphlet in answer to the kings declaration about the duke of Monmouths mother, entituled A Letter to a Person of Honour concerning the Kings Disavowing the haveing been married to the Duke of Monmouths Mother: it is a most virulent libell on the king, and makes him a prince of no reputation.

The 2d, Henry Care came to his tryall at Guildhall hall, London, on an information against him as author of the Weekly



Packet of Advice from Rome, or the History of Popery; and more particularly for a clause against the lord cheif justice Scrogs (who also himself satt judge hereon) in the Packett, numb. 4. 2d vol. 1 Aug. 1679, just after the tryall of Wake-man; and hereof the jury brought him in Guilty.

The 14th, John Giles was brought to his tryall at the sessions at the Old Baily for desperately wounding Mr. Arnold, and after full evidence was found guilty.

The 17th, John Giles was brought to the bar at the Old Baily to receive sentence; which was, to stand in the pillory in three severall places; in Lincolns Inn feilds, near the place where the fact was committed, at the Maypole in the Strand, and in Holborn, over against Graies Inn, with a paper on his hat, signifying his crime; to pay 500*l.* fine to the king, and to continue in prison till 'tis paid; and to find sureties for his good behaviour during his life.

The 19th, his majestie and royall highnesse, with severall of the nobility, did sir Simon Lewis, one of the sherifs of London, the honour to sup with him at Fishmongers hall, and were very nobly entertained.

The 20th, in the evening, his majestie returned to Windsor.

At the assizes at York, the 24th, Thomas Thwing and Mary Pressicks came to their tryall on an indictment of high treason on account of the popish plott; and, on consideration of the evidence, the jury found Thomas Thwing guilty, and Mary Pressicks not guilty.

At the same assizes sir Miles Stapleton came to his tryall; but he challenged so many of the jury, that he could not be tryed this assizes, but was to stay till next.

The same assizes the lady Tempest (daughter to sir Thomas Gascoign) and Mr. Charles Inglesby came to their triall for high treason on account of the plott, and were by the juries acquitted.

The 25th, the earl of Mulgrave arrived at Windsor from Tangier, and gave his majestie an account of that place.

The 30th, at night, the right honourable Thomas earl of Ossory, son and heir to the duke of Ormond, died at Whitehall of a violent feavour, and is generally lamented.

We have information from Scotland of another defeat of a

party of rebels there by the kings forces, of severall killed and taken prisoners, amongst which latter was one David Haxton, one of the murtherers of the archbishop of St. Andrews.

Dr. Oates and capt. Bedlowes pentions are abridg'd from 10*l.* to 40 shillings a week.

The 5th, Mr. Emertons businesse about his marriage with sir Robert Vyners daughter, Mrs. Hide, was heard before the delegates at Serjeants Inn, and, after a long debate, they were all of opinion it was a good marriage, only the lord cheif justice North was against it. But Mrs. Hide presently petitioned his majestie for a review of the cause, which he was pleased to grant her.

The earl of Inchquien, late governour of Tangier, is arrived here: he is accused of some misdemeanours in his management of affairs there.

The 12th, the earl of Oxford, accompanied with severall of the young nobility, went to Calais, to compliment the French king on his arrivall in those parts; and that duke de Crequi is comeing hither to doe the like to our king.

Dr. Barrow, late bishop of St. Asaph in Wales, writt this epitaph, and desired it might be fixed on his grave; viz.

Exuviā Isaaci sancti Asaphi Episcopi  
In manum Dei depositæ,  
In spem lætæ resurrectionis  
Per Christi sola merita,  
O vos intrantes in Domum Domini  
Domum orationis,  
Orate pro conservo vestro  
Vt inveniam misericordiam  
In die Domini.

This is much talk'd off for its tendency to popery.

The delegates appointed for the rehearing Mr. Emertons businesse are the earls of Essex, Bridgwater, Hallifax, and Radnor, four bishops, four judges, and four civillians.

The 14th begun the election for sherifs for the city of London and Middlesex, and was continued polling, by severall adjournments, unto the 22d following, when the poll was closed; Cornish had 2400, Bethell 2000, Box 1100, and Nicolson 400; and the two first were declared sherifs the 29th accordingly.



The 26th, John Giles stood on the pillory in Lincolns Inn fields, near Jack-an-apes lane, and was pelted by the people very severely, and was much bruised.

The duke of Monmouth, ever since his majesties displeasure, hath continued at his house in Hedge lane, but he is now going to Mr. Thinns in Wiltshire.

The earl of Rochester is lately dead at Woodstock in Oxfordshire, and though he lived but a debauch'd kind of life, yet he died a great penitent.

Dr. Oates, Mr. Bedlow, and Mr. Dugdales pentions, on their petition to the councill, are advanced to 3*l*. a week each.

Sir Simon Lewis, late sheriff of London, is made a commissioner of the Custome house.

*August.*—The 5th, his majestie advanced Phines Pett esq., master shipwright of his yard at Chatham, to the place of one of the principall officers and commissioners of his navy, in the room of sir Anthony Deane, who quitted the same at his own desire; his majestie also was pleased to conferr the honour of knighthood on the said Mr. Pett.

His majestie hath nominated sir William Temple one of his privy councill, to goe his ambassador extraordinary to Spain.

The 9th, his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood upon Jonas Moore esq., master surveyor of his majesties ordnance and armories.

The grand jury at the assizes for the county of Devon did make a declaration against petitioning.

Great quantities of French goods have been destroyed by the officers of the Custome house in severall parts of the kingdom, pursuant to the late act of parliament.

The 15th, his majestie and royall highnesse passed down the river to Chatham, and returned again to Whitehall the 18th in the morning; and after dinner went to Windsor.

The 22d, his highnesse the electorall prince palatine arrived here.

The 23d, the parliament mett at Westminster, and were prorogued by commission till the 21st of October next.

The 28th came out his majesties proclamation, declaring the parliament shall meet and sitt the 21st of October.

The same day came out another proclamation for the in-

forming all persons that the letters of mart and reprizall granted to George Carew esq. against the Dutch, are recalled and superseded, so that no persons aid him for the future least they be prosecuted as pyrates.

The 31st, there was a chapter at Windsor of the knights companions of the most noble order of the garter; and there was elected into the vacancies the duke of Grafton and the earl of Salisbury, but they being both absent, the investure was not proceeded upon.

*September.*—The 3d, Henry Savill esq. was sworn vice chamberlain to the king, in the room of sir George Carterett, deceased.

The 9th, his majestie and the whole court returned from Windsor.

The 8th, the electorall prince palatine went to Oxford in one of his majesties coaches, to see that place: he was received by the vicechancellor and the heads of the houses, and by the bishop of Oxford, who conducted him to his apartment, and entertained his highnesse and his attendants during their stay there: his highnesse was to see the colledges, where he had severall speeches made to him; and his highnesse was pleas'd to take his degree of doctor of physick; and the 10th his highnesse parted from hence.

The 11th, Mrs. Cellier, the popish midwife, was tried at the Old Baily for writing, printing, and publishing a scandalous libell entituled Malice defeated, or A breif Relation of the Accusation and Deliverance of Elizabeth Cellier; and, on very full evidence, the jury brought her in Guilty, and she was committed to receive judgment.

The earl of Feversham is made lord chamberlain to the queen, in the place of the earl of Ossory, deceas'd; and the lord viscount Lumley master of the horse to her majestie, in the room of the earl of Feversham.

*August.*—The 4th, the dutchesse of Monmouth went for France, and with her the countesse of Northumberland.

The same day the lord mayor presented to his majestie the cities petition for the sitting of the parliament.

The latter end of this month capt. Bedlow, one of the discoverers of the popish plott, died at Bristoll, and to the last



confirm'd the truth of the plott and the depositions he had ever given concerning the same: he also made some additionall confession to the lord cheif justice North, when his lordship was at Bristoll.

About this time the king of France began to persecute the Hugonots in his kingdome.

*September.*—The 9th, John Giles stood on the pillory the third and last time, and was protected from the rabble by a great guard of constables and watchmen.

Mrs. Celliers house hath been searched for her narratives she lately writt, and the messenger carried away all he could find.

The lord cheif justice Scrogs was the latter end of this month at Windsor, and dined with the dutchesse of Portsmouth.

Col. Blood (who stole the crown) is reported to be dead.

His majestie hath created the lady D'acres, mother to the earl of Sussex, countesse of Shippey.

The 11th, the prince elector palatine returned to Whitehall from Oxford; he dined at Hampton Court, where he received the news of his fathers death.

The 13th, Mrs. Cellier was brought to the Old Baily to receive her sentence, which was, to stand on the pillory at these three places; the Maypole in the Strand, in Covent Garden, and at Charingcrosse; the libells being at the same time to be burnt in her sight by the common hangman; to pay a fine of 1000*l.*, and to continue in prison till it be paid; and to give security for her behaviour during life.

The 15th, the artillery company kept their annuall feast at Merchant-Taylors hall; where his royall highnesse, their captain, with severall of the nobility, did them the honour to dine: their entertainment was very great and splendid.

The same day, in the afternoon, was a chapter of the most noble order of the garter at Whitehall, where the elector palatine was elected a knight companion of the order, and was invested with the collar and the garter.

The 16th, their majesties and his royall highnesse went to Newmarket, to passe some time there.

The 18th, the elector palatine went hence, his majesties barge carrying him to Greenwich, where he embarked on one of the kings yatches.

Dr. Oates having complained to the privy council against Simpson Tongue, son to Dr. Tongue, he was examined in his own defence, and severall witnesses heard; but the matters against him being very plain, he was committed by their lordships to Newgate for high misdemeanours, and endeavouring, by false accusations and subornation of perjury, to defame the kings evidence, and all the prosecutions concerning the popish plott.

The 29th, being Michaelmas day, the common hall according to custome mett, and sir Patience Ward was chosen lord mayor for the year ensueing; and the next day the new sherifs, Mr. Bethell and Mr. Cornish, were sworn at the exchequer, and entred upon their office.

The election of Bethell and Cornish for sherifs hath given great disgust to the court; and his majestie hath not as yet, as is usuall, (nor, 'tis thought, will he) conferr the honour of knight-hood on them.

*October.*—The 4th came out his majesties proclamation commanding all papists or reputed papists to depart from the cities of London and Westminster, and from within ten miles of the same.

The 6th, the queen returned from Newmarkett very much indisposed.

The 9th, an indictment having been preferred at the sessions for Westminster against one Shippon, for defaming Dr. Oates, Mr. Bedlow, and Mr. Dugdale, and being found guilty by the jury, he was sentenc'd by the court to pay a fine of 500 marks, and to be imprisoned till it is paid, and to find sureties for his good behaviour for a year.

The 9th also his majestie and royall highnesse returned to Whitehall from Newmarkett, very much dissatisfied with the town.

Dr. Lloyd, preacher at St. Martins, being removed to the bishoprick of St. Asaph in Wales, Dr. Tennison succeeds him in St. Martins.

The duke of Monmouth goes not to court, but since his return to London hath been waited on by severall of the nobility.

The earl of Shaftsbury hath been of late very much indisposed, but is now pretty well again.



Mr. L'estrage was before the council, being accused by young Tongue, but he going backward and forward in his accusation, and his majestie speaking very well of Mr. L'estrage, he was acquitted.

Severall members of the now house of commons dined the 20th at the Sun tavern in the citty, behind the Exchange.

The 23d, Mrs. Cellier stood the third and last time on the pillory at Charingcrosse, according to her sentence, for printing that scandalous narrative of hers.

The same day also Mr. Dangerfeild took one Atwood, a Romish preist, in the court of requests, and had him committed.

The same day the lord Deincourt, son to the earl of Scarsdale, was called up to the house of peers, as a peer of the realm.

The 25th, one seignior Francisco de Faria, a Portugeeze, came in and was examined in the house of lords, and made some discoveries touching the Portugall ambassador and the lord cheif justice Scrogs, about Wakemans tryall.

The 13th, the Heer Van Leeuwen, envoy extraordinary from the states generall of the United Provinces, arrived here, and the next day in the evening had his audience of his majestie, and after of his royall highnesse.

The 15th, sir Robert Carr, chancellour of the dutchy, was sworn one of his majesties privy council, and accordingly took his place at the board.

The 20th, their royall highnesses parted from hence for Scotland; they went down the river in their barges, to embark on the men of war appointed to attend them.

On the 19th the count de Thun, envoy extraordinary from the emperor, arrived here, and the 22d he had audience of his majestie.

On the 21st the parliament, which was convened the 17th of October 1679, and thence by many prorogations putt off to this time, mett; and his majestie being come into the house of lords in his robes, and the commons attending, his majestie made a gracious speech; and then the lord chancellour, by his majesties command, directed the commons to return to their house and to chuse a speaker, which they did, and unanimously elected William Williams, of Graies Inn, esq., councellour at

law, and recorder of Chester; and the next day in the afternoon presented him to his majestie, seated on his throne in the house of lords, and was approved by him.

As for the votes and proceedings of this parliament I shall not meddle with, since the commons have printed their own proceedings.

Letters from Tangier inform us of the successe of the garrison against the Moors since the expiration of the truce, and that they had regained the ground where Pole fort stood, and severall other posts, which they were fortifyeing.

Thomas Thwing, who was the last summer assizes convicted at York on an indictment of high treason on account of the plott, was, according to the sentence, executed at York the 23d instant.

The 29th, sir Patience Ward, lord mayor of the city of London, was, according to custome, sworn before the barons of the exchequer at Westminster, whither he went by water, accompanied with the late lord mayor, the aldermen, and sherifs, and attended by the severall companies in their barges; and being come back, they pass'd with the usuall solemnity to Guildhall, where a noble dinner was provided, at which were the lords of the privy councill, and others of the nobility, and the judges &c.

The 30th, Plunkett, titular primate of Ireland, came hither from Ireland, and is committed close prisoner to Newgate.

Letters from Edenburgh inform us of the arrivall of their royall highnesses in the Frith, and that the duke of Rothes received them at their landing.

*November.*—On the 10th, Don Pedro de Ronquillo, ambassador from the king of Spain, made his publick entry, and was conducted to Wildhouse; his train and equipage was very rich; and the next day had his audience of his majestie in the banquetting house, and the next day in the evening he had his audience of the queen in her bed chamber.

From Edenburgh we are advised that James Skein, Archibald Steward, and John Spreull, persons that were taken in the rebellion at Bothwell bridge, being examined before the councill, did declare that it was no rebellion, that the excommunication of the king was just, that the killing of the arch-



bishop of St. Andrews was no murther, and did there disown the kings authority.

The 18th arrived here Don Alexander Farnese, son to the prince of Parma, governour of the Spanish Netherlands, being sent by the prince to compliment his majestie on his arrivall to that government, and the 21st he had audience of his majestie.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on capt. John Wetwang.

Letters from Falmouth in Cornwall inform us of a comett that has been seen there toward the south east, with a tail of 20 foot long, bright and swift in its motion.

The 26th, col. Talmash, arrived here from Tangier, brings news of the death of sir Palmes Fairborne, late governour, who was wounded the 24th of last month with a muskett shott, and died within three daies after; and that col. Sackville, who hath since the cheif command, marched out the 27th of last month with 2000 men, and engaged the Moors (though near 20,000 strong), and beat them out of their trenches and from their severall lines, and gave them a totall defeat, filling up their trenches, levelling their lines, taking two peices of cannon, 5 colours, and severall prisoners; with the losse of severall officers and souldiers on our side.

He brings also the news of the earl of Plymouths death, who died there the 17th of the last month of a bloody flux; and that his body is bringing for England.

The 27th, the dean and chapter of Westminster being assembled, made choice of and admitted William Ellis esq. high bailiff and escheator of the citty &c. of Westminster, and bailiff of the sanctuary of the collegiate church of St. Peters, Westminster.

The 30th begun the tryall of William viscount Stafford before the lords in parliament, on an impeachment by the house of commons for high treason on account of the plott; a committee of the house of commons managed the evidence against him; it held the 1st of December, the 2d, the 3d, the 4th, (the 5th was Sunday,) the 6th, and the 7th, when he was found guilty of the treason whereof he stood impeached, and had sentence of death past on him, as in cases of high treason: as

for the forms and ceremonies of the tryall, and the evidence against him, you may see the printed tryall at large.

*December.*—The 2d came out his majesties proclamation for a generall fast on the 22d of this instant December.

The 3d came out an order of the house of lords requiring all papists to depart the cities of London and Westminster forthwith.

Letters from Scotland inform, that James Skene, Archibald Steward, and John Spreull; some time since condemned for having conspired against the kings person and government, were now executed, and that they died obdurate, maintaineing their devilish principles.

We have advice from other parts, that the late comett was seen in other parts, that the starr was but small, yet the stream near 40 degrees in length.

The 25th, capt. Kirke arrived here from Tangier, who gives an account that col. Sackville had made a truce with the Moors for 6 months, and that an ambassador was comeing to his majestie from the emperor of Morocco to conclude a peace.

The same day, in the afternoon, the prince of Hanouer arrived here.

The 29th, the sentence of death was executed upon William, late viscount Stafford, by severing his head from his body only (his majestie pardoning the rest of the sentence), on a scaffold for that purpose erected on Tower hill.

*November.*—The 12th, the lord mayor presented his majestie with an addresse of the citty of London, humbly thanking him for calling his parliament, desireing him that they might sitt to perfect businesse, and that they would stand by him with their lives and fortunes. His majestie was pleas'd to return an answer, That they should meddle with those things that concerned them; he knew what he had to doe without their advice.

The 13th, one Lewis was examined before the house of lords: he made considerable discoveries relating to the plott, and particularly against the lord Arundell of Wardour, that he proffered him money for the killing the king.

The lord Peterborough was committed by the house of lords to the custody of the black rod, on the testimony of Mr. Dangerfeild, but his lordship is since admitted into the house again.



The 15th, the bill for excluding James duke of York was carried up to the house of lords, who immediately fell on the consideration thereof, and debated it till 8 in the evening, when, after severall speeches pro and con, it was thrown out by thirty voices, and all the bishops were against the bill.

*December.*—There was a report of the lord Bellasis being dead, and that he was poisoned, but it proves a mistake.

The 2d, sir George Jefferyes resigned his place of recorder of London, and George Treby esq. is chosen to succeed him in that place.

It is reported the Dutch and Spanish ambassadors have each of them delivered to his majestie a memoriall, setting forth the deplorable condition of Flanders, wishing a happy agreement between his majestie and his present parliament.

1680—1.

*January.*—Sir Wm. Courtney and severall members of the house of commons that serve for the county of Devon were the 18th at Whitehall, with three petitions from that county for the sitting of the parliament; one from the city of Exon, and sign'd by about 4000 persons; another from the town of Honiton, and another from Ashburton; but hearing of the resolution taken for dissolving the parliament, they desisted from delivering them to the king.

The 24th, being the first day of the term, severall papists and persons committed on account of the plott, and formerly bailed out according to the habeas corpus act, appeared at the kings bench barr, and prayed to be discharged; but the court would not, but ordered them to attend the last day of the term.

One Gueldon, being known then to be a Romish preist, was committed to the kings bench prison.

*January.*—A courier from Tangier arrives the beginning of January, and brings news of a peace concluded between the Moors and col. Sackville, commander in cheif of the garrison of Tangier, for six months.

Severall strange sights and apparitions are reported to be seen in many parts the beginning of this month.

Letters from Scotland inform us, that the students of the university of Edenburgh did, on the 25th of last December,

assemble together, and burn the pope in effigie in that citty, but were interrupted in doeing the same by the guards, which were up to prevent the same.

Here was a discourse of a plott discovered lately in Ireland, and that severall are comeing over about it.

The 4th of Jan., by order of the house of lords, was burnt by the hand of the common hangman, before the royall Exchange and in the Palace yard, Westminster, a paper, entituled A Speech lately made by a noble Peer of this Realm; said to be the speech of the earl of Shaftsbury, and when he was askt about it in the house of lords, he did not disown it, but said he believ'd he might say some such thing.

The 7th of Jan., at two in the morning, hapned a fire in Bury street, near St. James street; it burnt one woman and 2 or 3 children; it consumed but one house, being quenched by the great industry of the people.

About this time was a great frost, so that the Thames in some places was frozen, that severall persons walk't over the ice.

The house of commons carried up the impeachment against sir Wm. Scrogs, lord cheif justice, the 7th instant, to the house of lords, which were for high treason, yet the lords, contrary to president, did admitt him to bail; and the earl of Dorset and Middlesex and the lord Hatton were his bail in 5000*l.*, and himself in 10,000: a strange proceeding, that they which are to be his judges should become his sureties; nay, they were so much for him, that a question being putt in that house whither an addresse should be made to his majestie that he should be suspended his place, it passed in the negative, for they would trust to his own modesty.

The 10th of Jan. the house of commons mett, and having notice of his majesties intention to be in the house of lords that morning in his robes to prorogue them, mett early, and had no prayers that morning, but passed severall votes (as you may see in those printed by their order): about ten the house of commons was sent for up, and the king being in his robes, was pleased to give his assent to three bills. 1. An Act prohibiting the importation of cattle from Ireland; 2. an Act for supplying the late act for burying in woollen; and, 3, to a priyate, con-



cerning sir Charles Houghton, (and there was another act for repealing the Act made in 35 Eliz. cap. 1. against dissenters; which past the two houses, but was not tendred by the clerk of the house of lords to the king for his royall assent [he being, as is said, commanded to the contrary by the king], and for which Brown, in next parliament, may chance to give an account;) and then the lord chancellour, by the kings command, prorogued the parliament to Thursday the 20th of this instant January.

The afternoon after the prorogation severall citizens presented to the lord mayor an addresse, desiring him to consider the danger of the citty, and provide some effectuall remedy for the same.

The 13th of Jan. was a common councill held for the citty of London, where an addresse was ordered to be presented to his majestie, setting forth the present posture of affairs, desiring him humbly that the parliament may sitt at the time to which they stand now prorogued.

Fresh discoverers are come in about the Irish plott, which appears to be a very devilish and hellish contrivance by the popish party, carried on for severall years, and brought even almost to execution.

The Spanish ambassador presents a new memoriall to the king, setting forth the dangers that at this time threaten Flanders.

The 14th, at four in the afternoon, the mayor and aldermen of London presented their petition for the sitting of the parliament to his majestie.

Dr. Frampton, dean of Glocester, is made bishop of that place.

About this time letters are sent from many counties and towns in England to their representatives in parliament, returning them their hearty thanks for their unwearied endeavours in preserving the kings person and the protestant religion &c.; as particularly from the county of Somersett; county of Worcester; Northallerton in Yorkshire; county of Salop;

Jan. 18, Thomas Sampson, one of the Irish evidence, apprehended in Whitehall one Lawrence Swillivant, the earl of

Tyrones butler, and suspected to be deeply concerned in the Irish popish plott, and he was committed to the Gatehouse.

The 19th instant came out his majesties proclamation for dissolving the present parliament, and calling a new one, to meet the 21st of March next at Oxford, according to his pleasure which he declared in council the day before: the council were against it, but his majestie told them twas to no purpose to use arguments; and more particularly the earl of Salisbury spoke much against it, but not prevaileing, he desired his majesties leave to be excused his attendance in council, which his majestie granted accordingly.

An indictment was brought against Francis Smith the elder, for publishing a seditious paper entituled A Speech of a noble Peer, (pretended to be a speech of the earl of Shaftsburies in the lords house;) but the jury brought in an ignoramus thereon.

Tis thought the reason of calling the next parliament at Oxford is, to prevent the petitioning of the city of London, and the caballing of them and the city together.

The 21st of January the king was pleased to conferre the honour of knighthood on George Treby esq., recorder of London.

The same day Charles count palatine of the Rhine and prince elector was installed a knight of the most [noble] order of the garter, at Windsor.

Severall libells are now thrown about since the dissolution of the parliament; as, A true and wonderfull Account of a Cure of the Kings Evill by Mrs. Fanshaw, Sister to the Duke of Monmouth: also, A Relation of an Apparition which appeared to the Lady Gray; with many others. Since which also the papists appear more open and barefac'd.

The term began Jan. 24th; but the lord cheif justice Scroggs was absent, nor did he come all the term to the court; being (as is said) commanded by the king to forbear, lyeing under an impeachment of treason.

The 26th, the earl of Oxford, earl of Chesterfeild, and earl of Ailesbury, were sworn of his majesties privy council, and took their places at the board accordingly.

On the 27th his majestie was pleased to knight Robert Napier jun. esq., present high sherif for the county of Dorsett.



On the 25th instant a petition was presented by the earl of Essex, signed by himself and 15 lords more, to his majestie, representing the just apprehensions the nation had on the late surprizeing dissolution of the parliament, and the inconveniences that would attend the holding of a parliament at Oxford; and therefore they did humbly desire his majestie would be pleased to lett the intended parliament sitt at Westminster. His majestie told them (as is said) he look't on it only as the opinion of so many men.

The 25th day sir Robert Peyton (expell'd the late house of commons) went to the chamber of Mr. Williams, late speaker of that house, and demanded satisfaction of him for that severe reprehension he gave him at his expulsion, and proceeded to a formall challenge. Mr. Williams told him he would follow him, and comeing down, sir Robert Peyton thought fitt to march off as fast as he could, or he had been fairly pump't by the young gentlemen of Graies Inn, for such his unpresidented insolence. There is since a warrant issued out against him, on which he is apprehended and committed to the Tower.

The earls of Essex and Sunderland, and sir William Temple, have been discharged of their attendance on the privy councill.

From Scotland we have advice of some differences between the duke of York and the earl of Queenborough, and other peers of that realm.

It has been observed that discoverers of the popish plott have not been kindly received; and when, on addresses of the houses of commons of the late parliament, they have had pensions allowed them, on the dissolution of the same, they have either been abridged or quite taken away.

*February.*—His majestie hath constituted the right honourable Edward earl of Conway one of his majesties principall secretaries of state, in the room of the earl of Sunderland; and he took the oaths of secretary of state, and of privy councilour, the 2d instant in the afternoon.

About this time came out a proclamation ordering the gates of the colledge in Edenborough to be shutt up, and for banishing the students 15 miles out of Edenburgh, for entring into a combination for the burning of the pope, and for fireing Preistfeild the provosts house there, as is suggested; though

no proof that the students did it, but to the contrary; severall strangers were seen about it the evening before, and there was a barrell of powder, mark'd with the castle mark, found near that place.

From Scotland tis discoursed that the duke of York intends for Ireland; others report that he will reside for some time at Sterling Castle.

The 28th of Jan. Mr. justice Warcup carried into the councill the depositions of the Irish witnesses.

The writs for election of parliament men are generally issued out, and sent down into the respective counties.

About this time was publisht a strange story of a maid at Hatfeild, that on the 24th of Jan. and severall daies after saw an apparition, commanding her to wait on his majestie, to tell him he should not call his next parliament at Oxford, and to advise him of some dangers that may happen to him in May next; but this is look't on by most as a shamm.

The 4th of Feb. was the election for parliament men for the citty of London: they chose unanimously their former members, and so did most other places; not above one hundred new members in this parliament; and when they had chosen them, in many places, they presented addresses and petitions to them, giving them thanks for their great care, in the last parliament, of the kings person, the protestant religion, in searching into the plott, and bringing the offenders to justice, in endeavouring to secure them against popery and a popish successor, particularly James duke of York, and to desire them to persevere in the same.

And to hinder the election of the same men to serve in parliament, severall persons have endeavoured to scandalize the proceedings of the last house of commons; great oppositions have been made against severall of them by the court party, and the corporation act hath been strictly putt in execution to keep protestant dissenters out of office.

A difference lately happened between the Irish witnesses, more particularly between Mr. Hetherington and capt. David Fitzgerald; the latter haveing retracted from his former evidence.

Great preparations are makeing at Oxford for the reception of the parliament there.



His majestie hath been pleased to commissionate sir George Treby justice of the peace for the cities of London and Westminster, and the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Devon.

Sir Patience Ward, lord mayor of the city of London, was lately taken ill, and continues still indisposed.

There is a writt sealed for making sir Creswell Levins a serjeant at law, and he will also be made one of the judges of the common pleas in the room of judge Ellis, lately deceas'd.

On the first of February sir Robert Peyton came up to the kings bench barr by habeas corpus, and by his councill moved to be bailed, and was admitted to it; Wm. Spencer and Christopher Phillopson, esqs., two members of the last house of commons, were his bail in 500*l.* to appear the first day of next term.

On the 8th instant was tryed, at the kings bench barr, one John Atwood, for being a Romish preist, and was found guilty on the testimony of Dr. Oates and Mr. Dangerfeild; and judgment of death was past on him the 10th, which he received very contentedly.

Sir Robert Sawyer is sworn atturny generall, and acts accordingly.

The grand jury for Middlesex were about finding a bill against the kings guards as rioters, but they are now off it.

The grand jury for the county of Middlesex have found a bill of indictment for high treason against sir John Davis, major John Butler, Paul Strange, Lawrence Swilivant, Robert Ely, William Finch, and John Shortell, persons concerned in the Irish plott.

The 15th of Feb. Mr. Dangerfeild meeting one Edward Sing, caused him to be apprehended, as one who had endeavoured to throw the popish plott on the presbyterians.

It was discoursed that the term should be kept at Oxford if the parliament continue at Oxford, tho' others are of a different opinion.

The king hath been pleased to give a reprieve to Atwood, who was lately condemned for a popish preist.

There has been lately published a blasphemous pamphlet, intituled The Presbyterians Pater Noster, Creed, and Decalogue, turning into ridicule those sacred things.

The 21st instant, in the afternoon, the great guns on Tower hill were removed, and carried within the walls of the Tower.

Three of the four Lyons in the Tower are lately dead.

On the 18th instant died Mr. Whittle, the kings cheif churgeon; and Mr. James Molins is sworn in his stead.

The 20th, the lord Shandois took his leave of his majestie in order to his ambassy to Constantinople.

The king hath putt a stop to most pentiones and servants wages, and salaries, and retrench't his family, sir Stephen Fox and sir Richard Mason maintaining it for 12,000*l.* per ann.

Capt. Bridges lately apprehended father Gifford at Bolton Grange in Staffordshire.

An indictment was presented and found by the grand jury, at the sessions held at Guild hall, against Thompson the printer and Hindmarsh the publisher of that pamphlet called The Presbyterians Pater Noster, Creed, and Ten Commandments; and one parson Ashington, a minister in Northamptonshire, is found to be the author.

His majestie hath given the provostship of Eaton colledge to Dr. Cradock.

On the 23d instant the duke of Norfolk came to town, with severall attendants.

On the 26th the duke of Monmouth returned from Chichester, where he had been nobly entertained by the lord Gray.

On the 28th, at night, broke out a fire in the house of one Mr. Dolbin, a wholesale flax man in Breadstreet: it burnt the mistresse, the son and daughter, and the journey man, and is suspected to have been done on purpose.

His majestie, before his departure for Oxford, sent for the justices for the county of Middlesex, and declared to them that within a short time he should leave the town to meet his parliament at Oxford, and therefore willed them to be very vigilant in the time of his absence.

*March.*—The 1st instant was discovered a very damnable plott, contrived by one Edward Fitzharris, son to sir Edward Fitzharris, and a notorious papist, by endeavouring to raise insurrection and disturbance, that the papists might fall on the protestants, and massacre them; and he proffered Mr. Everard



a great summ of money to be assisting herein; but he ingeniously discovering it, a way was contrived for sir William Waller and Mr. Smith to overhear him; which they did, and acquainted his majestie therewith, who speedily caused him to be apprehended; and he was examined in councill the day following, and was committed to Newgate for high treason in imagining and compassing the deposing and killing of the king.

The 2d, in the morning, died at St. James the lady Isabelle, youngest daughter to his royall highnesse.

The young prince of Hanover arrived here lately to visit our court, tho some say in order to a marriage with the lady Ann, daughter to his royall highnesse.

The 7th was the sessions for London, where came on the cause of the duke of York, indicted for recusancy on 3d of king James; but Mr. Wallop, his councill, moved that it might be putt off till Easter week, alledging he might then have a plea of conformity; which the court granted accordingly.

About this time many stables were broke open in and about London, and the best horses taken out, which occasioned much discourse.

On the 2d instant died, at Whitehall, sir Edmund Windham, knight marshall of his majesties household; in whose place (tis said) col. Villers doth succeed.

Severall of his majesties guards, horse and foot, went for Oxford, against his majesties goeing.

On the 4th instant the duke of Buckingham was made free of the citty of London.

His majestie hath been pleased to take away the commissions of lord lieutenants from the earls of Suffolk and Manchester, and to discharge them from their attendance in his bedchamber: that of the earl of Suffolk is given to the duke of Grafton; and the lieutenancy of Cambridge, which the lord Manchester had, is given to the lord Allington.

His majestie hath thought fitt to continue the present farmers and managers of his revenue of excise the remaining two years of their present lease.

There has been some stirr about the artillery company of this citty chusing their leader: the last was the duke of York, but he being in Scotland, they intended to chuse some other

in his stead; and when they waited on the king to acquaint him therewith, he was pleased to tell them that he himself would be their leader.

The 9th, the earl of Craven was sworn of his majesties privy councill, and took his place at the board accordingly.

The 11th, the young prince of Hanover parted hence, and embarkt on one of his majesties yatchts for Holland.

Mr. Fitzharris, lately seised on account of the plott, who was committed to Newgate, was removed thence to the Tower; and tis thought the reason was because the court did not like that the recorder, sir George Treby, and sir Robert Clayton, had taken his examination, and to prevent the like for the future.

Sir John Davis, against whom the grand jury of Middlesex found a bill of indictment of high treason, hath obtained a privy seal, commanding Mr. attorney generall to enter a nolle prosequi to the said indictment, and to transferr the matter into Ireland.

Severall papers have been scattered and reports spread about, that there would be a massacre at Oxford; but these are thought to be devices to terrifye and amuse people.

On the 15th, Mr. John Macknamarra, one of the discoverers of the Irish plott, mett in the streets one Baggott, an Irish man, and apprehended him, and carried him before sir Robert Clayton, who having him search'd, had in his pockets papers relating to the earl of Tyrone, and to Oliver Plunkett, titular primate of Ireland; upon which sir Robert committed him to Newgate.

Dr. Cary, dean of Exeter, died some time since, and his majestie has been pleased to make Dr. Annesley (a younger son to the earl of Anglesey) dean thereof.

The king went the 12 of March early in the morning to Windsor, and the 14 he went from thence to Oxford, in order to meet his parliament there; the queen also went the 14 from Whitehall to Oxford; and they were received at the borders of that county by the lord Norris, lord lieutenant of the county of Oxon, with the county troops, and were thence conducted to Oxford, where they came that night, and were received by the vicechancellor and heads of the university and townsmen in their formalities with all demonstrations of joy and welcome.



His majesties residence was in Christchurch colledge; the queen's in Merton.

On the 17th the king went to Burford, where on the downs he saw severall horseraces run, and returned to Oxford again the 18th.

From the 14th to the parliaments meeting, the 21 of March, the roads were thronged with lords and gentlemen that were goeing thither to attend the court and parliament.

The dutchesse of Portsmouth and Mrs. Gwyn went to Oxford too.

The 21st of March was the day for the parliaments meeting, according to the writs issued out by the king.

The house of lords satt in the divinity school, and the house of commons in the convocation house, and the other schools were for committees.

The 21st, the king sent for the commons into the lords house, and there made a smart speech to them, reflecting on the proceedings of the last parliament, and calling them unwarrantable; which was not very well relished.

The commons chose that afternoon William Williams esq. speaker, whom the king did approve, at his presentation the next day in the afternoon.

The queen was taken with a light indisposition, and was lett blood once or twice, but soon was well again.

The 22d of March died Mr. baron Weston, one of the barons of the court of exchequer; he was a very testy, peevish man, and inclining to an arbitrary temper; the last parliament having ordered an impeachment against him, but not lodged actually in the house of lords, for some illegall practices of his.

The proceedings of this parliament I shall not repeat, since the commons have printed their own proceedings.

### 1681.

The 26th, the commons impeach't Fitzharris, at the lords barr, and they threw it out and refused to proceed thereon; which occasioned the commons to passe some warm votes asserting their right in the matter of impeachments (prout their votes printed by their order).

Whereon the 28th, the lords being satt, not in their robes (as is usuall at prorogations and dissolutions), the king came

into the house, and sent for his robes and the house of commons to attend him; and he was pleased to tell them, that he had perceived such heats at the beginning of this parliament, that he could expect no good successe from the same, and therefore thought fitt to dissolve them; and accordingly the lord chancellour, by his majesties command, declared the parliament dissolved: and then his majestie departed forthwith for Windsor, and lay there that night, and arrived at Whitehall the next morning; where in the afternoon a councill was called.

This sudden dissolution was to the surprize of all persons, and to the parliament them-selves, they expecting no such thing; and tis said twas known but to four persons, the lord Arlington, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Hyde, and sir Thomas Littleton.

Some are pleased to call it the Jewish parliament, it being dissolved the 8th day, alluding to that peoples manner of circumcision on the 8th day.

Some think this dissolution was to prevent heats between the house of lords and the house of commons, which were likely to happen about the impeachment of Fitzharris: others think, and that not without some reason, that the court did not like the commons impeaching Fitzharris, being he knew considerable matters relating to some great persons there, and which they were conscious he might discover, when he saw there was no hopes to escape, lyeing under an impeachment of the commons.

The earl of Craven staid here in town at Whitehall during his majesties being at Oxford, and severall of the horse and foot guards were quartered in the meuse.

*Aprill.*—Some persons were much discontented at first at the news of the dissolution, and many rumors were spread abroad as if the king intended to have no more parliaments, and that he would putt a declaration with reasons why he dissolved this parliament; and that there was orders for putting the lawes strictly in execution against the dissenters, as is thought to raise a summ of money thereby.

The 5th of Aprill, early in the morning, the king went to Woolwich, to see one of the new ships lately built there, and returned to Whitehall by noon.



Prince Rupert was seized at Windsor castle with a terrible ague, with which he is very ill, without hopes of recovery.

Many of the schollars, who left Oxford on the king and parliament's coming there, to make the more room for them, are now returned, that citty being very empty again.

Great preparations about this time are making at Hampton Court for the reception of his majestie and the court, who (tis said) intends to reside there this summer.

Aprill 8th; the Spanish ambassador is said to have delivered another memoriall to his majestie, setting forth the miserable condition of Flanders.

Mr. Hurley, one of the Irish witnesses about the plott, is lately dead.

The proclamation that was reported to be coming out against the dissenters is said to be recalled.

On Monday the 4th of Aprill was a chapter held at Whitehall, where his majestie was pleased to make the duke of Richmond, eldest son to the dutchesse of Portsmouth, one of the most noble order of the garter.

On Thursday the 7th of Aprill was an adjourned sessions at the Old Baily, to proceed on the indictment of recusancy against James duke of York on the statute of tertio Jacobi; but a certiorari was brought for the removall of the same to the kings bench: it took up some debate whither the court should allow it, so that they came to no determination, but further adjourned it to Saturday the 9th of Aprill; at which time, in the afternoon, the court satt again, and tis said, after some debate, the certiorari was allowed.

On Fryday the 8th of Aprill a declaration past in councill, and came out in print the Monday after, shewing the reasons of the dissolution of the two last parliaments.

It was not very well relished, for it arraigns the proceedings of the former of those parliaments as illegall and arbitrary, and therein recites some of their votes, and makes some reflections thereon, as more particularly in the declaration appears.

Mr. Everard (one of the witnesses against Fitzharris) was summoned to attend the councill the 8th instant, which he did, and after some difficulties and scruples he was prevailed upon to enter into recognizance to give his testimony against the

said Fitzharris at his tryall, which is said to be intended next Easter term ; messengers are also sent into the country to sir Wm. Waller and Mr. Smith, the other witnesses against him.

There is great prospect of a league between the emperor and the princes of the empire for the defence of the same ; and that the kings of England, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, &c. may within such a time be comprized in the same.

Prince Rupert is pretty well recovered again of his late indisposition.

On Monday the 11th of Aprill the lord cheif justice Scroggs received his quietus est, and sir Francis Pemberton (formerly a judge of that court) is appointed to succeed him.

This sir Wm. Scroggs was the son of a butcher, and was preferred, as is said, to this great place of cheif justice of England by the interest of D. .... : at his first coming in, he behaved himself very well, and was unbiassed in his judgment, condemning severall of the popish traytors ; but all this was with design, as by the sequell will plainly appear ; for when he thought he had sufficiently work't himself into the good opinion of the people, then he begun to putt off the mask he had putt on, and acted truly according to that old proverb, Sett a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devill, and could not putt off that temper which is inherent in that sort of men, I mean that of a butcher, from which he sprung. His first prank was the discharging of sir Anthony Dean and Mr. Pepys, against the sense of the other judges of the court, when they lay under the censure of the then house of commons. Then his next was that never to be forgotten good work (as the papists call it), his acquittall of sir George Wakeman ; in whose tryall compare but what his lordship was pleas'd to say then with what he did say at Coleman's tryall, and you will find white and black not more different ; the Portugall gold had so blinded his eyes, that he could not distinguish high treason (with which Wakeman was accused) from loyalty to his king. Since which he hath run on in a continued tract of the most arbitrary and illegall proceedings as ever man were guilty off ; as, discharging of grand juries, baileing of papists, fineing men non salvo contenmento, illegall warrants for committing men to prison, and assuming to himself a legislative power, in



that particular case of prohibiting Care, and that no other person whatsoever presume to print the Packet of Advice from Rome, &c., as by the rule of the kings bench court, made in Trinity term 1679, may appear: these, with many more such arbitrary actions, this judge was guilty off; for which most justly the house of commons of the parliament assembled the 17 of Octob. 1679, did, on the 7th of Jan. 1680-1, carry up articles of impeachment to the house of lords against him for high treason and other crimes; and how kindly they dealt with him you may see before.

Prince Rupert is pretty well recovered again from his late indisposition.

One Lawrence Wier, John Macklin, Hugh Hanlen, and Bryan Oquire, are lately come from Ireland, and have made a further discovery of the popish plott in that kingdom, more especially in relation to Plunkett, titular primate of Ireland, who remains a prisoner in Newgate.

The king hath been pleased to recall home the lord Bodmin (eldest son to the earl of Radnor), who was his ambassador to the king of Denmark.

On Thursday the 14th of Aprill Mr. Francis Smith th' elder, a bookseller in Cornhill, was before the councill, and by them committed to Newgate close prisoner for high treason, for some words he had spoken, as if he would never leave writing news till he had reduc'd this kingdome to a common wealth.

Mr. Dudley in Derbyshire hath gott his majesties pardon, and given a very clear account of the popish plott in those parts.

Sir Thomas Littleton, one of the commissioners of the admiralty, died lately, and was buried the 16 of Aprill.

Sir William Scroggs was much surprized at his being turned out of lord cheif justice; yet (tis said) the king, to requite him, hath given him 1500*l.* per ann.; and his son is knighted, and made one of the kings learned councill in the law.

Some of the queens guards were apprehended for robbing on the high way, and committed to Newgate.

The king, being leader to the militia for the citty of London, hath been pleased to turn out severall of the officers thereof, and to putt in new ones; sir Robert Clayton colonel and sir Wm. Gulston lieutenant colonel to the Orange regiment, and

many others, are turn'd out, the former for bringing in the bill against ..... D. .... : sir James Smith is made colonel and Mr. Beker lieutenant colonel of that regiment; sir Richard How colonel and Peter Rich esq. lieutenant colonel of the Southwark regiment; sir Robert Jefferyes and sir George Jefferyes (the late recorder, and now the kings learned serjeant) are said with others also to be putt in.

The 18th of Aprill was performed at Windsor the ceremony of the instalment of Charles duke of Richmond, knight of the most noble order of the garter.

His majestie hath appointed Thomas Dereham esq. to be his resident at the court of the great duke of Tuscany, and was pleased the 19th of Aprill to knight him.

Mr. Sampson, one of the Irish evidence, lately apprehended quartermaster Ely, a grand agent in the popish plott in Ireland, and carried him before sir Robert Clayton, who committed him to Newgate.

The 20th of Aprill, being the first day of the term, the lord cheif justice Pemberton took his place in that court, but made no speech, as is usuall, and as was expected.

That day also sir William Scroggs jun., and son to the late lord cheif justice, took his place in some of the courts within the bar as kings councill.

Mr. Seymour hath disposed of his place of commissioner of the navy, and the lord Faulkland hath it.

About this time it was hotly discoursed that the act made in the 35 year of Q. Eliz. cap. 1. against dissenters was expired, tho others will have it still in force.

About this time the presse abounds with all sorts of pamphlets and libells; one side running down the papists and uphold- ing the dissenters; the other side cryeing down both, asperse- ing the two last houses of commons and ridiculing their pro- ceedings, and sounding nothing but 41; publick intelligencers or pamphlets of news abounding, every day spawning two, sometimes three, filling the town and country with notorious falsehoods.

The 22d of Aprill, about noon, broke out a terrible fire in some cellars under Dyers hall, situate in Thames street near London bridge; it is said to begin by the carelesse leaveing of



a candle in the cellar ; it quite consumed the Hall, two or three houses, besides one or two blown up, and others much prejudic'd thereby.

It is hotly discoursed that Mr. Seymour is made lord privy seal in the room of the earl of Anglesey ; that lord viscount Conway (secretary of state) is to goe governour of Ireland, and the duke of Ormond to be recalled home ; that the lord Ranelagh is to be principall secretary of state ; and the lord Howard of Escrick (lately turn'd from Shaftsburies party to the court) is to be treasurer of Ireland.

His mājestic hath been pleased to recall home sir Henry Morgan from being deputy governour of Jamaica, and hath conferred the same on sir Thomas Lynch.

The king has been pleased to make the honourable Lawrence Hyde esq. first commissioner of his treasury, and to create him viscount Hyde of Kenilworth and baron of Wotton Basset.

On Sunday the 17th of Aprill the kings declaration of his reasons for dissolving the two last parliaments was read in the churches and chappells throughout England ; which in many places was not very pleasing, but afforded matter of sport to some persons.

Severall of the Irish plotters will be speedily sent into Ireland, to receive their tryalls there, .....

On Sunday the 17th of Aprill the judges of England dined with the right honourable the lord mayor.

Dr. Oates' allowance is abridged to 40s. per week, and some of the witnesses have their pentions quite taken away.

The king hath been pleased to recall the earl of Carlisle from his government of Jamaica : tis said the duke of Grafton (eldest son to the dutchesse of Cleaveland) will succeed him in that imployment.

This duke was married some time since to the earl of Arlington's daughter, but she being very young, the espousalls were now compleated by the duke's bedding her, she being now 14 years old.

On the 25th instant Mr. serjeant Street was sworn one of the barons of the exchequer in the room of Mr. baron Weston, lately deceased, and he took his place accordingly.

The king about this time was pleased to pardon one Dicken-

son, a condemned popish preist; but he is to depart the kingdom at a day certain.

On the 27th one Mrs. Peacock, a servant to Mr. Fitzharris, was examined, being suspected to be concerned in the popish plott, but nothing appearing against her, she was discharged.

On the 28th their majesties and the whole court went to Windsor, where they will continue most part of the summer.

Sir Joseph Tredenham is said to be made a commissioner of the admiralty in the room of sir Thomas Littleton, lately deceased.

On the 29th died, at Whitehall, sir Alexander Frazier, cheif physitian to his majestie.

On the 27th of Aprill the three grand juries for the county of Middlesex were sworn at the kings bench barr, and had their charge delivered to them by Mr. justice Jones; which done, there was an indictment preferred to one of the three against Mr. Fitzharris for high treason; and the witnesses against him were called into court, viz. sir Wm. Waller, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Everard: they scrupled at first to give their evidence, because of the impeachment against him by the last house of commons, but at last they were contented to be sworn: but the jury, of which Mr. Michaell Godfry was foreman, (who is brother to sir Edmondbury Godfry,) scrupling to receive the indictment for the aforesaid reason, they demanded the opinion of the court, whither they could legally proceed on the said indictment.

The next day, being the 28th, the jury attended the court: the judges were pleas'd to tell them, they were not to look on the impeachment of the commons, but being on their oaths, they ought to find the bill, if they have sufficient evidence; and that this was the opinion of all the judges of England nemine contradicente, who mett the last night about it, that Fitzharris might be tryed. Then Mr. Godfrey desired the court that Fitzharris might be brought from the Tower by habeas corpus, to be examined before the court touching the murther of his brother, he being informed that he could make a considerable discovery thereof. On Fryday the 29th of Aprill the grand jury found the bill against Fitzharris; and on Saturday he was brought to the kings bench barr from the Tower, and his in-



dictment was read to him, to which he was required to plead guilty or not guilty, but he gave in a paper in writing, containing a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, urging the impeachment of the commons as a barr to their proceedings; but the court told Fitzharris they could not accept the plea, it not being signed by any council: to which he replied, he had been kept so close a prisoner, that he had no conveniency of council, and therefore prayed time to consider of his plea, and that he might have council assign'd him, viz. sir Francis Winton, Mr. Williams, Mr. Pollexfen, sir George Treby, Mr. Wallop, and Mr. Smith, which the court granted him, and gave him time till the 4th of May following to advise well about his plea, least it should prove fatal to him: Mrs. Fitzharris had leave also to see her husband in the presence of a keeper, being first search't. Then the judges withdrew, and Fitzharris was ordered to the judges chamber in Westminster hall, Mr. Godfrey also attending, where Fitzharris was privately examined on interrogatories about the murder of sir Edmondbury Godfry.

*May.*—On the 3d of May Mr. Williams and sir Francis Winton, being part of the council assigned to Fitzharris, moved the court of kings bench for a further time for the hearing Mr. Fitzharris's plea; but the court told them, they had granted them favour enough, and therefore they would deferre it no longer then to morrow.

On the 3d also of May Oliver Plunkett, titular primate of Ireland, was brought to the kings bench barr, and arraigned for high treason; but he objected the crimes were committed in Ireland, and therefore he ought to be tryed there, and the rather for that there was an indictment preferred against him also in that kingdome; but the court overruling these objections, he pleaded not guilty, and is ordered to be tryed the first Wednesday in next term.

There have been addresses from the cities of Norwich, Bristol, and Salisbury, town of Dover, Windsor, Southampton, and other places, to give his majestie thanks for his late declaration, shewing the reasons of his dissolving the two last parliaments.

The duke of Norfolk arrived here the beginning of this month from Flanders.

On Wednesday the 4th instant Mr. Fitzharris was again

brought to the kings bench barr, where there was a very numerous auditory of the earls of Essex, Salisbury, lord Howard of Escrick, Mordant, Grey, North, and many others: he gave in his plea, subscribed by his councill assign'd him, Mr. Williams, sir Francis Winnington, Mr. Wallop, and Mr. Pollexfen, which was read in court; and after some time the kings councill demurred to the plea, it containeing only that he was impeach't in generall of treason, and the indictment was particular, which they ought to have sett forth in their plea; and this was the point which they insisted on as fatall to Fitzharris, and thereon demanded the judgment of the court; but the court would not give their opinion so hastily, and Fitzharris's councill desireing further time to make good their plea, they immediately join'd in demurrer with the kings councill, and so the court gave them time to consider of their plea till Saturday morning at 8 of the clock.

Tis said since this, he hath made considerable discoveries relating to the murther of sir Edmondbury Godfrey, and as to the popish plott.

On Saturday the 7th instant Mr. Fitzharris was again brought to the kings bench barr by rule of that court, where was a very great auditory, as the duke of Albemarle, earls of Mulgrave, Scarsdale, Salisbury, Shrewsbury, Essex, Tennant, and Maxfeild; the lords Grey, Conyers, Herbert of Cherbury, Culpepper, North, Howard of Escrick, Denbigh, Lumley, Russell, Cavendish, and others; with many members of the last house of commons. Mr. Fitzharris councill made each of them a solemn argument, shewing the danger of proceeding in this affair, and the illegality thereof after an impeachment by the house of commons, and maintained their plea to be good in law; for if the house of commons have a power to impeach (as the kings councill seem not to deny, but have granted it even in this case, and that it is remaineing still in pleno robore et effectu, as we have laid it in our plea, by their demurring to the same), we can lay it no otherwise in our plea, it being a general impeachment, whereof no record remains, so that we can particularize no crimes; for had we pleaded it so, the kings councill might have justly pleaded nul tiel record, and we had been gone: then an impeachment is of the nature of an appeal, which is at



the suit of the party, and when brought it suspends the proceeding on an indictment at the kings suit for the same crimes within a year and a day : so an impeachment is at the suit of all the commons of England ; and shall not that justice be allowed to them which is allowed to one commoner in the case of an appeal ? Then this being an impeachment, and at the suit of all the commons of England, how can the judges, jury &c., who are commoners, proceed to try him again, who have already by their representatives actually found him guilty ? These, with many other learned arguments, were used to justifie the plea.

On the other side, the kings councill said, neither the impeachment of the commons nor the jurisdiction of the lords would come in question, but the sole point would be on the pleading, whither the record of the impeachment was well pleaded : they said no, for records must be certainly sett out, that they may prove themselves, and that the court may judge of them ; and tis like the case where a man is indicted twice, if he will plead *auter foitz* acquitt in barr to the latter indictment, he must plead the whole first indictment, so that the court may judge whither the crimes of the first indictment and the latter be the same : so ought it to be in this case, for no man will deny (though he were impeach't) yet he may be tried at the kings suit for other crimes which he shall acquitt ; and if this be allowed, we know not what ill use may be made of it to keep offenders from coming to speedy justice.

And in our case tis not sufficient to plead that he was impeach't of high treason generally, for there are severall sorts of it, and the particular crime ought to have been expressed. These, with other exceptions, were taken to the plea ; and, on the whole matter, the court would not deliver their opinion suddenly, but (as 'twas said) it was a great case, they would consider of it for some time before they gave their opinion.

Many sober men think there is more in this case then generally people are aware off : some scruple not to say that his accusation runs very high ; and they think so the rather for these reasons : 1st. When he was apprehended he was committed to Newgate, but on some magistrates of the city's examineing him he was removed to the Tower, out of their

power. 2. Even the court side doe grant him to be a great rogue, and that he is guilty of most notorious crimes, and doe not scruple to say it is a contrivance by him with the fanaticks; if so, why should the lords refuse to proceed on the impeachment against him, and the court so hurry on his tryall at common law in this intervall of parliament, contrary to the proceedings in parliament? but they should rather leave him to the scrutiny of a parliament, who are fittest to sift such notorious offenders, so that let whose will be guilty, court side or fanaticks &c., let him receive the rewards of his treasons.

Mr. Bertie, his majesties envoy to the princes of the Rhine, is suddenly expected home.

The lord chancellour is made earl of Nottingham, the earl of that name being lately dead, and the family extinct.

On the 11th instant Mr. Fitzharris was brought to the kings bench barr, by rule of that court, to have judgment on his plea; and the lord cheif justice Pemberton told him, That the court had fully considered of what his councill had said, and of the presidents cited by them, and there were three of them (Mr. justice Jones, Mr. justice Raymond, and my self) of opinion that his plea should be over-ruled, but Mr. justice Dolbin was of a different opinion; but there being three against one, (as is usuall,) it was entred as the judgment of the court that his plea should stand over-ruled; whereon he was ask't to plead to the indictment, which he did after some scruple, and pleaded not guilty: then the kings councill would have hurried on his tryall this term, when there was but three daies before it ended; but the court (on his alledging he had a wisse or two in Holland, one major Steward, and that he had relyed on his plea, and had been kept close prisoner, that he could have no one come to him, so that he was not prepared for his tryall), thought fitt to allow him till the first Thursday in next term, viz. the 9th of June, and then he is to receive the same.

This proceeding affords variety of talk, as people are inclined: some speak very reflectingly on the lord cheif justice, as if he were brought in on purpose to doe it; for it is admired how he should so suddenly and without any reason be preferred to this place, considering how lately he was removed from being puisne judge: others censure the house of commons



for impeaching him, and reflect on those lords who appeared when his plea was argued.

This being a case without president, I shall insert the plea of Fitzharris as follows :

Et. predict. Edw. Fitzharris in propria persona sua venit et dicit quod ipse ad indictm. predict. respondere compelli non debet, quia dicit quod ante predict. indictment. compert. per jurator. predict. in forma predict. scil. ad parliament. domini regis nunc inchoat. et tent. apud civitat. Oxon. in comitatu Oxon. vicessimo primo die Martij anno regni domini regis nunc 33<sup>o</sup>. Ipse idem Edward. Fitzharris per milites cives et burghenses in eodem parliament. assemblat. nomine ipsorum et omnium communium Angliæ secundum legem et consuetudinem parliament. de alta prodicione coram magnatibus et proceribus hujus regni Angliæ in eodem parliam. assemblat. impetitus fuit, Quæ quidem impetitio in pleno suo robore et effectu adhuc remanet et existit, prout per recordum inde intra recorda parliament. remanen. plenius liquet et apparet. Et ulterius predict. Edward. Fitzharris dicit quod alta proditio in predict. indictmen. per jurator. predict. in forma predict. compert. specificat. et mentionat. et alta proditio unde ipse predict. Edward. in parliament. predict. modo ut perfertur impetitus fuit et existit, sunt una eademque alta proditio et non alia neque diversa : Et quod ipse predict. Edward. Fitzharris in indictment. predict. mentionat. et predict. Edward. Fitzharris in impetitione predict. nominat. Est una et eadem persona et non alia neque diversa, Et hoc paratus est verificare unde ipse Edward. Fitzharris petit judicium si curia domini regis nunc hic super indictment. predict. versus ipsum procedere vult.

Sur que l'attorney generall de roy demurre en ley and Fitzharris joins in demurrer.

The 9th instant the commission for the chusing a new lieutenancy was broke up at Guildhall, and the following persons were left out : sir Patience Ward, present lord mayor, sir John Lawrence, sir Robert Clayton, sir John Frederick, sir Thomas Allen, sir Thomas Gold, and sir John Shorter ; and sir John Chapman, sir Simon Lewis, sir Jonathan Raymond, sir George Jefferyes, Mr. serjeant Richardson, lieutenant colonel Beaker, and major Wallis, were inserted in their places.

On the 9th, the earl of Shaftsbury was made free of the Skinners company.

Dr. Hide, regis professor of physick and principall of Magdalen hall in Oxford, died lately: tis said Dr. Morison will succeed him in the first, and Dr. Levett in that of master.

Tis strongly reported that the gentry of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk have by a free contribution raised a considerable summ of money, which they intend to present to the king the 29th of May.

Sir William Poultney is turn'd out of commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

Sir William Waller is taken on a writt of execution for debt, and committed to the Fleet, notwithstanding he had a writt of priviledge as one of the kings evidence from the lord chancelour; of this, complaint being made to that court, the sherif of Middlesex was committed.

The councill satt the 11th at Whitehall to examine the creditors of mounsieur le Crow, resident for the duke of Holstein, who had arrested him lately for debt; on hearing of which they committed the creditors for violating the law of nations in the person of a publick minister.

The 13th was a common councill at Guildhall for the city of London; where it was ordered that the members who served for this citty in the last parliament at Oxford should have the thanks of that court for their faithfull service there: and they voted an addresse, and it was drawn up by a committee accordingly, to be presented to his majestie for the calling and sitting of a parliament; and some aldermen and commoners were ordered to wait on his majestie with it at Windsor; and accordingly there went, the 14th, sir Robert Clayton, sir Henry Tulse, and four commoners, Mr. Flavell, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Swinorte, and Mr. Western; together with Mr. sherif Cornish and Mr. recorder: but his majestie would not see them, but ordered them to come on Thursday next to Hampton Court.

His majestie has been pleased to conferre upon Heneage lord Finch, lord chancellour of England, the honour and dignity of an earl of this kingdome, by creating him earl of Nottingham, the last of that family being lately dead.

On the 11th the commissioners, appointed to inquire into



and find out estates belonging to preists and Jesuites, mett at Guildhall, where were severall discoveries made of estates conveyed to Romish priests, which were found for the king, and then the court adjourned.

The last day of Easter term, viz. the 16th instant, Mr. Fitzharris was again brought to the kings bench court, at the desire of the jury who found the bill against him, of which Mr. Godfrey (brother to sir Edmondbury Godfrey) was foreman. He was examined openly in court, and charged some persons with very high crimes, as ... D....., earl of Danby, and Mr. De puy, concerning the murther of sir Edmondbury Godfrey; that there was a consult at Windsor, and another at Somerset house, where 'twas agreed by the said persons that sir Edmondbury Godfrey should be taken off: this he deposed on oath; whereon the jury withdrew some time, and brought in two indictments of murther found, one against the earl of Danby, the other against De puy, and then left them in court. And some think that this will retard the triall of Fitzharris next term, being he must be a wisse against them when they are tried for the same.

This grand jury voted likewise that thanks should be given to their members who serv'd for the county of Middlesex in the late parliament at Oxford; and they also presented a petition to the lord cheif justice to present to his majestie, to desire him speedily to call a parliament.

There have been addresses from severall other parts, as city of Hereford, town of Lynn, burough of New Windsor, town of Southampton, &c. places, thanking his majestie for his late declaration. These, I must confesse, are a mystery to me; for they bear the specious title as if they came from the magistrates of each town, and yet severall of those towns actually chose men in the two last parliaments most opposite to the court interest: these hang not well together.

Tis discoursed that the city of Worcester (since the choice of sir Francis Winnington for parliament man there) have forfeited their charter, and that Mr. attorney generall hath taken out a quo warranto against them, for exercising certain liberties and priviledges granted to them by their charter.

The burough of Wilton, town of Newcastle, citty of Gloucester,

borough of Southwark, the corporation of Trinity house of Deptford Strond, the lieutenantancy of the city of London, severall of the magistrates and citizens of the city of London, have all, in severall addresses and petitions to his majestie, returned him thanks for his late gracious declaration for dissolving the two last parliaments.

On the 17th came out his majesties proclamation for apprehending of robbers and highway men, promising a reward of 10*l.* for every such offender taken and convicted before the 5th of May next.

One captain Bury was tried for a conspiracy against the duke of Buckingham: the evidence against him being very plain, he was found guilty by the jury without stirring from the barr.

The lord Lumly is said to be made and sworn one of his majesties honourable privy councill.

Mr. Deagle and Mr. Fowns, who arrested mounsieur de Crow, the duke of Holsteins envoy, for debt, and were therefore committed to the Gatehouse by order of councill, have brought their habeas corpus, and are bailed thereon, but are to answer to an information which shall be brought against them the next term for violating the law of nations.

The last day of the term sir Robert Peyton (who challenged Mr. Williams, late speaker of the house of commons, and was therefore committed), nothing being brought against him, the court of kings bench on his application by councill thought fitt to discharge him.

Mr. Herbert, a justice of peace in Monmouthshire, suspected to be concerned in the wounding of Mr. Arnold, did there in that country beat and abuse one Jane Powell for being a witness against John Giles for that fact; for which Mr. Herbert was prosecuted the last assizes in that country and found guilty, but his sentence was deferred to be given in the kings bench; and accordingly it being moved for the last day of the term, Mr. justice Jones pronounc't the same, that he should be fined 100 marks.

The 15th instant was the day which the enthusiast maid of Hatfeild predicted the royall blood should be poysoned; which being now past, and no such thing happened (God be thanked), shews the delusions of that woman.



The 19th was presented to his majestie in councill at Hampton Court, a petition on the behalf the earl of Danby, wherein he recites that the grand jury of Middlesex had found a bill against him as accessary to the murther of sir Edmondbury Godfry, and therefore he humbly prayes his majestie to appoint a high steward &c., so that he may be brought to a speedy triall thereon: the petition was debated a good while, but the councill came to no resolve therein.

There are lately come out in print two treasonable and seditious libells; the one, An Answer to his Majesties late Declaration; the other, Fitzharris's libell called Treason in Grain; for which severall persons have been apprehended: the latter is said to be contrived by the popish party, and intended to be thrown by this Fitzharris into severall persons of quality's lodgings at Oxford, who were most opposite to that interest, and then search was to be made for them, and if found about them, they were to be taken off that way, as if guilty of treason.

His majestie hath been pleased to make sir Richard Grahme a baron of the kingdom of Scotland.

Tis thought Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Dubois will be chosen sherifs for the citty of London for the ensuing year.

Tis discours't as if there were some other persons who would come in and confirm the evidence of Mr. Fitzharris.

His majestie hath been pleased to grant a pardon unto one Nicholas, a Romish preist, condemned and remaineing in Newgate.

Thursday the 19th, the lord mayor, sherifs, and aldermen, with severall of the lieutenancy of the citty of London, waited on his majestie at Hampton Court, where, after some time waiting, they were introduced into his presence in councill, and the severall petitions delivered in: that from the leitenancy of the citty of London was first read, and then the petition from the burough of Southwark; the former was presented by sir Thomas Bludworth, and the latter by sir George Jefferyes. On these two the lord chancellour descanted, of the seasonableness of them and loyalty of the persons, givinge them great commendations, and returned them his majesties thanks for the same: but there was a third petition, presented by the lord mayor, Mr. recorder, and others, which being read, the lord

chancellor gave them a very severe reprimand, and told them they had medled with matters which did not concern them, but bid them goe home and mind their own affairs, and leave these things to whom they did properly belong &c. This last petition was for the calling and sitting of a parliament; the two former to give his majestie thanks for his declaration for dissolving the two last parliaments.

On the 20th past was the sessions held at the Old Baily for the county of Middlesex, where were 11 condemned to die; and Dickenson, the popish preist, then pleaded his majesties pardon.

The grand jury held at the Old Baily for the citty of London returned their thanks to the lord mayor for his care in the petition lately ordered for the sitting of a parliament; and they also ordered one to be presented to his majestie for the same purpose.

Mr. Dudley is come out of Staffordshire, and hath his pardon: 'tis said he can make considerable discoveries.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie for severall other places, returning him their humble thanks for his late gracious declaration; as, from the burough of Haslemere in Surry (and his majestie was pleased to knight Mr. George Woodroffe, who presented it); from severall persons of the citty of Dublin in the kingdome of Ireland; from the town of Wiggan in Lancashire; from the citty of Rochester; from the common councill for the citty of Salisbury; from the corporation of Rippon in Yorkshire; from the citty of Winchester; from the burough of Wilton in Wiltshire; from the deputy lieutenants and justices of the peace for the county of Somerset; and from the justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex against the petition of the grand jury of that county for a parliament.

The judges have again examined Mr. Fitzharris in the Tower, and tis said he hath made further considerable discoveries both as to the murther of sir Edmondbury Godfrey and the popish plott in generall; since which there is one come in, who hath confesst severall things to the earl of Shaftesbury, confirming much of Mr. Fitzharris's testimony.

Mr. Hetherington, one of the Irish witnesses, who was lately



in custody, and bailed out the 21st, was on the 25th committed to Newgate again for speaking treasonable and seditious words against the king and government; as also Mr. Macknemarra, another of the Irish witnesses, was served with a warrant for endeavouring to suborn witnesses against the queen, duke of York and duke of Ormond, and others in the kingdom of Ireland: they were carried before sir George Treby, the recorder of London, where one John Arthur swore the same positively against them both; so that Mr. recorder was forced to commit them; as he did also the said Arthur for misprision of treason.

The lord Cholmondley died lately at his house near St. James's.

The dutchesse of York being somewhat indisposed in her health in Scotland, designs, as is said, this summer for the Bath.

The 25th, the king and queen, with severall persons of quality, went down the river to Sheerness, and returned again to London the 27th, and went immediately for Windsor.

There is a discourse as if severall of the country lords were turn'd over to the court side; as, the lord Howard of Escrick, lord Cavendish, the lord Russell, and others, tho' I hardly believe that the latter is.

In severall parts of the kingdom great alterations have been made in the lieutenantancy; sir Edward Hungerford, col. Bamfeld, col. Strode and others being removed, and sir John Talbott, Mr. Windham, &c. putt in their places.

Bernard Dennis, who was the last week accused of subornation and committed, but afterward bailed out, was on the 25th charg'd by the aforesaid John Arthur for speaking treasonable words, which he deposed before the recorder of London, who committed Dennis to Newgate thereon; since which the said John Arthur hath obtained his liberty on bail.

An expresse is coming from Tangier with the articles of peace between us and the Moores for four years.

The papists are now as industrious as ever to carry on their plott, haveing joined interest with David Fitzgerald, who boasts that he has sent out a detachment of 6 witnesses, to confound Fitzharris's discovery, and has been often heard to say that he

could have as many witnesses as he pleased from Ireland to forswear themselves for *2s. 6d.* each.

Accordingly, the murder of sir Edmondbury Godfrey being again renewed, and in probability to be fixt to some great persons, they formed a design and had many witnesses to prove that Godfrey hang'd himself; that his brothers, to conceal the shame and save his estate, conveyed him to Primrose hill, where his body was found, and run his sword through his body themselves. This project being agreed on, they gott one Mackgrah, an Irish papist, to repair to the Tower, and acquaint the earl of Danby that understanding his lordship was accused for Godfrey's murder, he could make his innocency appear by proving as above. His lordship acquainted the lord Allington (constable of the Tower) therewith, and wrote a letter to the secretary that he never saw the man before, that he thought it might prove a shamm, but however prayed Mr. secretary to examine the matter; the lord Allington haveing brought him to Whitehall, and Mr. secretary, after some discourse with him, putt him into the custody of a messenger, with order not to let him write or speak to any till examined: but this Mackgrah desired pen and paper, to write to the secretary onely, which was granted, and a porter being called, he, besides the letter to the secretary, slipt into his hand another, which the messenger mistrusting, followed the porter, and took from him a letter directed to Mrs. Cellier in Newgate, which he gave to Mr. secretary; and Thursday night a councill being called purposely, Mackgrah was called then too, and was very positive in all his assertions, and that he could prove it by severall witnesses; one who cutt the rope that Godfrey hang'd on: but some of the councill demanded of him if he knew Mrs. Cellier, who (not knowing his letter to her to be intercepted) positively denyed he ever saw her but on the pillory; then they produced his letter, which was, that he had proceeded according to her instructions, and desired more, and doubted not but to carry on the affair. They immediately caused him to be searcht, and found in his pockett one from her: then finding himself to be sufficiently trapp'd, craved their mercy, and discovered the whole intreague, both witnesses and them that hired him theretoo; and named one Mrs. Gibbons, who was just after Godfrey's death in trouble



about a paper relating much to the same businesse, which she then confessed she had from Du puy, the duke of Yorks barber; the other names I yett hear not: so they took his own recognizance to appear when sent for.

If generall report may be credited, another of these Mack Irish papists has sworn that our present lord mayor and sir Robert Clayton offered him a 100*l.* per ann. during his life to swear against the queen, duke of York, &c.; a matter so ridiculously false as none can beleive: but this shewes what such Irish papists would be att to spurn against those in authority, being the cheifest opposers of their designs.

The grand jury sworn for the county of Middlesex did the last Easter term present the addresse of the city of Norwich to give his majestie thanks for his late declaration, as a seditious libell; they had also the kings declaration itself under consideration, but did nothing in it.

Sir William Waller was in Easter term taken in execution for debt, notwithstanding he had a writt of priviledge from the lord chancellour as one of the kings witnesses; whereof complaint being made, sir William was discharged out of custody, and the undersherif of Middlesex was laid by the heels.

For this two months past there has not any rain fallen almost in any part of England, so that the grasse is all burnt up, and the summer corn spoilt, and provisions rendred thereby very dear.

The company of cooks and chandlers of the city of Salisbury have at a generall meeting returned thankes to the magistrates of that city for their addresse to his majestie thanking him for his declaration: the town of Cambridge, city of Chichester (and Richard May, who presented it, was knighted), the lieutenancy of the county of Surry (and Mr. William Little, who presented it, was knighted), have in severall addresses returned his majestie thankes for his declaration.

One Mr. Norton, who formerly sold the privy garden, and not long since informed the prince of Parma of a conspiracy contrived by the Spanish ambassador against his person, which his highnesse finding on examination to be false, ordered him to be broaken on the wheel, which was done accordingly at Antwerp.

Mr. Macknamarra, one of the Irish evidence, hath again obtained his liberty on bail.

There is a great fewd between the Irish wittnesses about the plott; some of them, as capt. Fitzgerrard, Eustace Coming, and Edmund Murphey, have recanted theire former evidence, and doe endeavour to invalidate the testimony of the others.

Sir Thomas Southwell dyed lately in Ireland, being newly returned thither from England.

*June.*—The 1st of June Francis Smith, the anabaptist book-seller, came by habeas corpus before the court at the sessions held for the city of London, and was admitted to bail: he was committed by the privy councill for treasonable words against the king.

His majestie hath created sir Richard Parsons baron of Ox-mountown and viscount Catherleugh in the kingdome of Ireland.

The last day of May happened a great fire in the city of Salisbury, which burnt down severall houses therein.

The 3d of June Mr. Macknamarra was arraigned at the kings bench barr in Westminster hall upon an indictment for suborning wittnesses against the queen, duke of York, duke of Ormond, &c.; to which he pleaded Not guilty.

There are other alterations made in the lieutenancy for the city of London; capt. Hind, capt. Shrewsbury, and lieutenant Fowke are putt out of commission in the red regiment, capt. Hatly in the green, capt. lieutenant Horton in the blew, lieutenant Ward in the orange, sir William Dodsons lieutenant in the yellow, capt. Gregory in the white, and lieutenant collonell Slowman, with others, are put out.

A motion was made in the kings bench court by Mr. attorney generall that the sheriffe might not return the jury in the case of Fitzharris; but the court rejected it, and ordered that both the sherifs should return a speciall jury.

Severall places in this kingdome kept his majesties birth day on the 30th of May with great solemnity, as ringing of bells, bonfires, firing of guns, conduits running with wine &c.; particularly Windsor, Portsmouth, Lynn, &c.

The town of Yarmouth presented an addresse to his majestie by the hands of the earl of Yarmouth; the city of Exon have done soe likewise by the hands of Mr. Thomas Walker, whom his majestie was pleased to knight; the town of Ludlow have done the like, soe have the town of Reading and town of Guild-



ford, the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, the gentlemen and freeholders of the western division of the county of Sussex, the city of Oxon, the burrough of Woodstock, borough of Barnstaple, the lieutenants and deputy lieutenants and officers of the militia for the county of Dorsett: the apprentices of the city of London are going about alsoe with such an addresse; the town of Derby, town of Warwick, the grand jury for the county of Oxon, the burrough of Eye in Suffolk, have severally addrest to his majestie, giving him thankes for his late declaration.

Mr. Samuell Harris, committed on Fitzharris's libell being found about him, has at the adjourned sessions of the peace severall times endeavoured to be bailed, but hath not obtained that liberty as yet.

There is a seditious pamphlet intituled An Apostrophe of the Loyall Party to his Majestie lately printed, the design of which is to overthrow the ancient constitution of this goverment by parliaments.

Capt. Langston is returned from Tangier with the articles of peace concluded by his majesties ambassador, sir James Leslie, with the emperor of Morocco, for four yeares.

His majestie has been pleased to conferr the honour of knight-hood on Daniell Flemming of Ridall, as alsoe on Mr. Christopher Phillipson of Crookhall, both of the county of Westmorland.

There is a discourse that the university of Cambridge have collected of the masters and graduates of that university the summ of 200*l.*, which they intend to make a present to Roger L'Estrange, as an acknowledgement of his good services he hath done the church of England.

It is said a patent is passing for constituting the lord Latimer, eldest son to the earl of Danby, master of the rolls, after the present master, sir Harbottle Grimstone; and the lord Dunblain, his brother, has a reversion of sir Robert Howards office of auditor of the exchequer.

The earl of Danby moved the court of kings bench by his councill for a scandalum magnatum against certain booksellers, for printing the evidence against him as to sir Edmondbury Godfrey's death, given to the grand jury of Middlesex by Mr. Fitzharris: it will be worth considering what damages a man

impeacht of treason, and against whom a bill for the said murder is found, is likely to obtain.

The 6th instant Mr. Dennis came by habeas corpus to the kings bench barr, and was admitted to bail; Mr. Hetherington alsoe came up then by habeas corpus, and pleaded not guilty to an indictment for subornation against him.

Sir Samuell Moreland hath undertaken to bring the water from the river Thames up into the castle at Windsor.

From Edinborough we are advised that the magistrates of that citty, accompanied with his royall highnesse the duke of York, did on the 30th of the last month keep his majesties birth day with great solemnity, the day being spent in ringing bells, discharging the great guns, trumpets sounding, bonfires, and all other publick expressions of joy.

The 8th instant the king came to Whitehall, and was present in councill, and returned in the afternoon again to Wind[s]or; and dureing his being in councill the earl of Kent, earl of Essex, earl of Salisbury, and earl of Shaftsbury, sent in to desire accesse to his majestie; but his majestie being busy, sent them word if they had any thing of moment to communicate to him they should attend him next morning at Windsor.

On the 9th instant, about one in the morning, broke out a fire near the Mares pond in St. Thomas's, in Southwark: it begun in a shed, and burnt very vehemently for the time, and consumed about 50 houses: 'tis thought to have begun by design, because 'tis said there has not been fire or candle in the shed for some considerable time past; and since 'tis reported letters are come from France, which intimate as if some such thing should be in Southwark.

The 9th instant dyed, at Walton upon Thames, the old astrologer Mr. Wm. Lilly.

Last week there was a parliament held in the Inner Temple (as usuall) to debate the affaires of the house, where a proposition was made for returning thanks to his majestie for his late declaration, which occasioned great heats, till this question was moved and putt, whither they should proceed imediately in it, and it was carried in the negative by three voices, and soe adjourned till Wednesday the 8th instant, where being moved again, it was laid aside almost unanimously.



William Penn, the great quaker, is making preparation for his voyage to a part of America, called Pensylvania, which his majestie hath been pleased to give him a grant off.

Capt. Bourks, one of the Irish evidence, apprehended near St. James one Robert Pore, a person charged to be deep in the Irish plott, and carried him before a justice, who committed him to the Gatehouse.

Mr. Sidney, envoy from his majestie to the states generall, is made generall of the English forces in the Low Countries in the room of the earl of Ossory, deceased.

The 8th instant Oliver Plunkett, titular primate of Ireland, was tryed at the kings bench barr for high treason: there were severall wittnesses, some as to the generall plott in Ireland, and others against the prisoner in particular, who fully proved, that he had carried on a correspondence with the pope and the Ffrench king; that he had acquainted the latter with what havens were most convenient for landing forces, and pitched on Carlingford as most proper; that he had listed 70,000 men to be ready on the first notice, to facilitate the Frenches conquest; that he had writt into France, desireing that king to make peace with the Spaniard, who was a catholick, that he might be at more liberty to destroy the hereticks and help the distressed catholicks in that kingdome; and that he had raised severall summs of money for this purpose, and to buy armes to furnish the natives with. His defence was very weak, alledging only that he wanted his wittnesses and papers, which were in Ireland; soe that on this plain proof the jury just laid their heads together, and gave in their verdict Guilty.

The 9th was the soe much expected tryall of Fitzharris, where was a great concourse of persons of quality; the dukes of Grafton and Albemarle, the marquesse of Worcester, the earls of Westmorland, Suffolk, Mulgrave, Sussex, Scarsdale, Oxford, Salisbury, Kent, Shaftsbury, Tenant, Clare, Bath, Rivers, Essex, the lords of Conway, Pagett, Howard of Escrick, Herbert of Cherbury, Mowbrey, Windsor, Conyers, Newport, Northgrey, Mordant, Lovelace, Arundell, Arran, Obryan, Paston, Russell, Mr. secretary Jenkins, and many other gentlemen. The jury appeareing, Mr. attorney generall took exceptions peremptorily to about 5 or 6, giving no reasons (which he ought by the statute to have done

when challenges are made for the king); but a full jury appearing, they proceeded to the evidence. The first witness was Mr. Everard, who testified how Mr. Fitzharris came to him, and inveigled him into the forming of a libell (the most virulent that ever was writt) against his majestie, to raise and stirr up the people to actuall rebellion, and gave him instructions for the same. Everard replying it was treason, he said the more the better. This was to be dispersed to severall of the eminentest protestants, who were thereupon to have been searched, seized, and prosecuted as authors and dispersers thereof. Mr. Smith and sir William Waller were the other witnesses, who gave an account how Mr. Everard acquainted them with it, and lay hid in a closet in his chamber, where they saw the said Fitzharris, and heard the discourse between him and Mr. Everard, and saw him interline the libell, which Mr. Everard had formed pursuant to his instructions; which were alsoe produced under Fitzharris own hand, which contained even treason itself. Sir Phillip Floyd and Mr. Bridgman (two clerks of the councill) deposed alsoe that Fitzharris, when examined before the privy councill, own'd it to be his writing. As to Fitzharris defence, 'twas very mean, and was only, he would have insinuated as if Mr. Everard writt the libell himself, and endeavoured to asperse his majestie as if he had been privy theretoo: he called alsoe severall witnesses, as Dr. Oates, col. Mansell, Mr. Hunt, Mr. sheriffe Cornish, Mrs. Wall, lord Howard of Escrick, lord Arran, Mr. secretary Jenkins, lord Conway, Mr. sherife Bethell, and the dutchesse of Portsmouth; to whom Fitzharris put severall questions, but what they said was to little purpose: soe Mr. sollicitor and sir George Jefferyes summ'd up the evidence, as did all the judges, and left the treason plain to the jury; but they made some scruple about the vote of the last house of commons relateing to Fitzharris's tryall; which the court told them was not now before them, they were only to take notice of the matter of fact according to their oath, and if there was any thing in the vote of the house of commons it would lye at their door who overruled his plea; on which the jury were satisfied, soe they withdrew, and after near an houres stay, they brought him in Guilty.

On the 8th of June the attorney generall moved the court



of kings bench against the sheriff of Middlesex, that he would not let him have a copy of the pannel of the jury returned for the tryall of Fitzharris; which the court immediately ordered a copy to the attorney, checking the sheriff, and fining him a 100*l.*: this was thought to be done with design to acquitt Fitzharris, that keeping the attorney ignorant who were of the jury, he might not be able to make any challenge; which by the sequell proved true, for there was but a mean jury, 7 or 8 no freeholders, and 5 or 6 the attorney generall challenged, and at last, after the plainest evidence in the world of the fact, they were near an hour debateing before they brought in their verdict.

The 11th past, about 6 of the clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in a house in So hoo-feilds, which consumed the same: 'tis thought to begin by the carelesnesse of some of the workmen, it not being quite finished.

Addresses have been presented from severall other parts, giving his majestie thanks for his declaration; as, from the grand jury of the county of Warwick; burrough of New Woodstock; burrough of Leicester; town of Hartford; town of Cardiffe in Glamorganshire; citty of Bath, and his majestie was pleased to knight Mr. Nevill the recorder, who presented it; and from the town of Deal.

The 13th was a sessions of peace held at the Old Baily, where Mr. Samuell Harris moveing again to be bailed, the court were now pleased to admitt him his liberty on bail.

Dr. Ashley, dean of Norwich, being lately dead, tis said Dr. Sharp, the lord chancellours chaplain, will succeed him.

Mr. Fitzharris wife (since his conviction) and one Mrs. Peacock saying that Mr. Fitzharris had said he had the heads of that libell (for which he was tryed) of the lord Howard of Escrick, they were sent for to sir Lionell Jenkins, principall secretary of state, the 11th instant, where they testified the same, and were committed by Mr. secretary to the Gatehouse for misprision of treason; and an expresse was sent that day to his majestie at Windsor: and that night the lord Howard of Escrick was apprehended, and kept in the secretaries house, and the next morning early was committed close prisoner to the Tower; since which ('tis reported) he has been searcht,

and there was found about him a very dangerous libell, as bad as Fitzharris's libell: this causes admiration in some persons, who know not what to think, whither this libell was conveyed into his pocket, or at least that he was soe stupified he could not convey it away: some scruple not to think this a shamm, and only an accusation to draw in others.

It is credibly reported that an expresse is sent into Scotland, with a commission for the calling of a parliament in that kingdome the latter end of July or beginning of August next, constituting the duke of York his majesties commissioner there.

The 11th, the sherifs of London and Middlesex petitioned the court of kings bench, that their fine of 100*l.* laid on them for the neglect of their undersheriffe in not getting the pannels ready for the tryall of Plunket and Fitzharris, who were pleased (after admonition) to remitt the same.

'Tis said there are orders given for calling a parliament in Ireland about the beginning of next August.

On Monday the 13th was the sessions at the Old Baily, where were severall of the aldermens names left out of the commission of oyer and terminer.

'Tis reported that the ground in Windsor forest is on fire, this dry weather contributing much to the running and spreading thereof.

On Sunday the 5th of this instant, Mr. Thomas Ashenden, rector of Dingley in Northampton-shire, did in the cathedrall church of Peterborough, in time of divine service, make a recantation of writeing that blasphemous pamphlet entituled *The Presbyterians Pater Noster, Creed, and Ten Commandments*, acknowledging his hearty sorrow for the same; being enjoyned theretoo by the bishop of Peterborough.

The 15th, Oliver Plunket, titular primate of Ireland, was brought to the kings bench to receive his sentence: he had nothing to say to respite judgment, onely that 'twas a hard case a man should not be tryed in his own country, and if he had he would have disproved whatever the wittnesses against him had said; and then sentence of death, as in cases of high treason, was past on him.

That day alsoe Edward Fitzharris esq. was brought to the barr to receive sentence alsoe, but he offered (to deferr the



same) by telling them he thought 'twas not for the kings service, untill he had perfected his discovery against the lord Howard of Escrick; but the court took no notice of it, but pronounced sentence of death against him as in cases of high treason.

Mr. Fitzharris, since his condemnation, desired he might have a protestant minister to visit him, and accordingly Dr. Burnett, by order, has been with him.

On Thursday the 16th Mr. Cheek, lieutenant of the Tower, waited on his majestie at Hampton Court, at the desire of Mr. Fitzharris, to acquaint him that if his majestie would be pleased to give him a pardon, he would discover to his majestie who had sett him on to accuse the queen, duke of York, and the earl of Danby; but what will be done in it is yet uncertain.

The Irish wittnesses are ordered for Ireland, to give their testimony against severall persons, who are to be tryed there, for the plott.

There has been a report that warrants were issued out for seizing severall protestant lords, but without any ground.

The 15th was a project sett on foot in Grayes Inn for the carrying on an addresse for thanks to his majestie for his late declaration; and was moved that day in the hall by some at dinner, and being (as is usuall) sent to the barr messe to be by them recommended to the bench, but was rejected both by bench and barr; but the other side seeing they could doe no good this way, they gott about forty togeather and went to the tavern, and there subscribed the said addresse in the name of the truely loyall gentlemen of Grayes Inn. The cheif sticklers for the said addresse were sir William Scroggs jun., Robert Fairebeard, capt. Stowe, capt. Ratcliffe, one Yalden, with others to the number of 40 or thereabouts; many of them sharpers about town, with clerks not out of their time, and young men newly come from the university. And some of these went the 17th to Windsor, and presented the said addresse to his majesty; who was pleased to give them his thanks, and conferr (as is said) knighthood on the said Mr. Fairebeard: this proves a mistake since.

The 16th was much such another addresse carryed on in the Middle Temple, where severall templers meeting about one or

two that afternoon in the hall for that purpose, they began to debate it, but they were opposed till the hall began to fill; and then the addressers called out for Mr. Mountague to take the chaire: those against it called for Mr. Somners; on which a poll was demanded, but the addressers refused it, and carried Mr. Mountague and sett him in the chaire, and the other party pulled him out, on which high words grew, and some blowes were given: but the addressers seeing they could doe no good with it in the hall, adjourned to the Divill tavern, and there signed the addresse; the other party kept in the hall, and fell to protesting against such illegall and arbitrary proceedings, subscribing theire names to a farr greater number than the addressers were, and presented the same to the bench as a greivance.

Who agreed with the nonaddressers that the proceedings of the addressers was unwarrantable, disorderly, and irregular, and returned their masterships thanks to those gentlemen who opposed the same.

There have been other addresses presented to the king for thanks for his declaration; as, from the town of Dartmouth; town of Andover; artillery men of the citty of London; town of Lanceston; town of Monmouth; town of Pontefract; some gentlemen of the Middle Temple; burrough of Newark; Isle of Weight, and corporations of Newtown and Yarmouth therein; and from the town of Buckingham.

The lady Ann, daughter to the duke of York, with severall persons of quality, are prepareing for Scotland, to wait on their royall highnesses.

Sir Francis Leak, governor of Gravesend and Tilbury fforts, dyed lately, and his majestie hath bestowed that command on the earl of Thanett.

On the 20th the lord Howard of Escrick came up with a very great guard by habeas corpus to the kings bench barr, where his lordship desired that he might be bailed, and did openly declare that there had been much talk of a sham plott, but that he knew of none, nor did beleive there was any but the popish plott, and that he could not nor would he falsly accuse any person: but the attorney generall alledging there was sufficient evidence against him, the court were pleased to



remand him to the Tower; and he desireing his lady might come to him, (who being then in court pressed it to the lord cheif justice by telling him he did not know how soon it might be his own case,) but the court told him he was not properly their prisoner, and therefore his lordship must apply himself to his majesty for that favour.

'Tis said the witnesses against his lordship are Reading (who stood in the pillory) and one Ray, a notorious villain about town.

The addresse of some gentlemen of the Middle Temple was presented on Sunday last the 19th: his majestie gave them thanks, and ordered the duke of Albemarle to entertain them at dinner.

At Lincolnes Inn was an addresse endeavoured, but to no purpose.

The 21st, an indictment of high treason was preferred by Mr. attorney generall to the grand jury of Edmonton in the county of Middlesex against Wm. lord Howard of Escrick; the witnesses against him were Mr. Smith and Mr. Everard (who were onely by hearsay, what they heard Mr. Fitzharris say being little to the indictment): there were two other witnesses, Mrs. Fitzharris, and Mrs. Peacock her servant; soe that on consideration of their testimony, and a debate of the matter for some time, 14 of the 19 (the number of the grand jury) were for returning an ignoramus, and the other for finding it *billa vera*: they were going to endorse the bill, when Mr. Ward, a clerk in the crown office (who was attending without with Mr. attorney and sollicitor generall,) haveing notice how the matter was like to goe, came in and snatcht up the bill, and carried it away (as he pretended) to add more witnesses, and said he would bring it next morning; which not doeing, the said grand jury went to the court of kings bench, and acquainted them how the said bill was taken away, and prayed the direction of the court, who told them the matter did not lye properly before them, soe that haveing given in their other presentments, the court discharged them. Then they went and caused a bill to be drawn against Mr. Ward for imbeziling the said bill, and presented it to the grand jury for the hundred of Oswalston, who were then sitting; who ime-

diately found it, and presented it to the court amongst the rest of their presentments.

The 22d, being the last day of the term, the lord Aston, sir James Simmonds, sir Henry Tichburn and others appeared at the kings bench barr, and moved that their bail might be discharged; which was granted, their own recognizance of 1000*l*. a peice being taken for their appearance the first day of the next term.

The same day the earl of Pembroke came into court and pleaded his majesties pardon for killing Mr. Smith at Turnham Green, which being read, the court told him he was discharged.

Sir Miles Stapleton is to be tryed this assizes at York for the plott, and the witnesses against him are ordered down to give their evidence.

The lord Howard is kept very close prisoner, no one being suffered to come to him.

The 24th was the day for the election of sherifs and officers for the city of London; the livery men of the severall companies appeared in an extraordinary number at the Guild hall. The lord mayor and court of aldermen being come upon the hustings, they proceeded to the election: the persons in nomination for sherifs were Mr. alderman Pilkington, and Mr. Samuel Shute, Mr. Ralph Box, and Mr. Humphry Nicolson. Mr. Pilkington was first put up, who haveing apparently the majority of voices, was declared duely elected: Mr. Shute, with some contest, was putt up next, and then Mr. Box, but Mr. Shute carried it by much to appearance; yet those which were for Mr. Box demanded a poll, which was granted, and clerks appointed; and accordingly the poll began, which ended that day, and Pilkington and Shute carried it by hundreds of voices.

Sir Thomas Player was then alsoe continued chamberlain of London unanimously.

There was a very great appearance of livery men, and the court had made what interest they could that they might gett the persons sett up by them (Box and Nicolson) chosen for sherifs.

The poll was closed the 24th at night, and the 27th was a common hall again for declaring the sherifs; and on the poll alderman Pilkington had 3144; Mr. Shute 2244; Mr. Box 1266;



and Mr. Nicolson 84; so that alderman Pilkington and Mr. Shute were declared duly elected: which done, there was an addresse presented to the lord mayor, and another addresse to the two present sherifs. That to the lord mayor was to give his lordship and the common councill thanks for their addresse lately presented to his majestie, humbly desireing him to call a parliament, as the only means to obviate the dangers we are threatned with by the papists, and to represent this to his majestie as the sense and desires of the whole body of citizens; and withall to give the thanks of the common hall to their late representatives in parliament: the other addresse, to the sherifs, was for returning them thanks for their prudent conduct and true service to the citty, and for their care and continuall provision of faithfull and able juries; and so ended this great transaction.

Since my last, severall other addresses have been presented to his majestie, giveing him thanks for his late declaration, to which his majestie gave a gracious acceptance; as, from the town of Nottingham; town of Oakehampton in Devon; town of Newport in the Isle of Wight; town of Brecknock in Wales; the Devizes in Wiltshire; from some persons in the county of Bedford; the county of Leicester; citty of Durrham; the society of Cliffords Inn; town of Ipswich; burrough of Stamford; burrough of Chipenham; deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace, and officers of the militia for the county of Gloucester, and for the county of Northampton; the burrough of Abergavenny in Monmouthshire; the citty of Coventry; and town of Helston in Cornwall.

The lord Howard of Escrick is now allowed the liberty of the Tower, and is permitted to have his friends come to him.

On Sunday the 26th the lady Ann, accompanied with severall ladyes of quality, embarked for Scotland.

On Tuesday the 28th one Mr. Heynes was apprehended and committed to the Tower for treason.

It is said the late engagement of capt. Kempthorn in the Kingsfisher with 7 Algerines (as was pretended) was the French squadron commanded by mounsieur du Quesne, and that the dispute was about strieking the flag, which Kempthorn refused to doe, and thereon ensued the engagement between him and

theire whole fleet; an action highly redounding to the English valour.

On Tuesday the 28th came out his majesties proclamation commanding the masters and owners of merchant ships not to putt to sea without convoys for theire security; and that if any shall doe contrary theretoo, and shall be taken by the Turks or Moores, they shall not pertake of the charitable contribution for redemption of captives.

On Wednesday the 29th one Mr. Rouse, and one Mr. Colledge, known by the name of the protestant joyner, were apprehended, and carried before Mr. secretary Jenkins, who committed them both to the Tower for high treason.

And on Thursday, one Mr. White, son to the coroner of Westminster, was alsoe committed to prison for speaking treasonable words against the life of his majestie.

The duke of Monmouth being a peer of Scotland, as he is duke of Buccleugh, hath received a writt of summons to be at the parliament to be held there the 28th of July; and 'tis thought he will goe thither accordingly.

We are advised from Dublin in Ireland, that the elephant which came thither from this kingdome, together with his keeper, are burnt by an accidentall fire that happened in the booth where he was kept.

We have had very seasonable showers for this week past in and about this citty, which hath much refreshed the ground, which was burnt up with the excessive drought, and brought the price of hay, corn, and provisions to a moderate rate again.

On Thursday next, being the 7th of July, his majestie hath appointed the lord mayor to wait on him at Hampton Court with the addresse of the common hall for the citty of London.

*July.*—This present Fryday, being the 1st of July, was appointed for the execution of Mr. Plunket and Mr. Fitzharris; and accordingly about nine in the morning the sheriffs went and received the body of Edward Fitzharris from the lieutenant of the Tower, which was brought on a sledge through the citty to Newgate, where Oliver Plunket being putt in a sledge, they were both drawn to Tyburn, with a great guard, and many spectators attending them: being come to Tyburn, Plunkett got into the cart, and there began a long harangue, excusing



himself, and protesting, as he hop'd for salvation, he was altogether innocent of any thing was laid to his charge; then he commended his soul to God (owning himself to be a Romish prelate) through the merritts of Jesus Christ, and the blessed Virgin Mary. Mr. Fitzharris being alsoe in the cart, said but little, only told the sherifs he had left his mind with Dr. Hawkins (minister of the Tower) in two papers he gave him; and being askt whither he dy'd a protestant or papist, he shun'd a direct answer, referring all to Dr. Hawkins paper. And soe after a little time the executioner did his office, and their quarters were delivered to their freinds, according to an order the sheriffs had for that purpose.

There have been severall other addresses presented to his majestie, giveing him thanks for his late declaration; as, from the burough of Bossiney alias Tintagell in Cornwall; the town of Penryn in that county; many thousands apprentices of London; the burough of Great Marlow in Bucks; the town of Chesterfeild in Derbyshire;

Severall persons who had monopolized and bought up in the time of the great drought great quantities of oates and other grain, expecting great gains thereby, since the seasonable rains that have fallen are like to prove great losers.

On Saturday the 2d of July ten or twelve officers came to Thanet house, the residence of the earl of Shaftsbury, in Aldersgate street, and there by warrant seized his lordship, and carried him to Whitehall, where about ten of the clock in the morning his majestie arrived from Windsor, and was present in councill (which was called on purpose), where the earl of Shaftsbury was examined upon the information of six or 7 witnesses, most of them Irish men and papists, touching high treason. His lordship pleaded his innocence, and his stedfastnesse alwaies to his majesties interest, tho' in some things his judgment ledd him to take different measures from some more near his majestie, tho' they all tended to the same end; and his lordship told them that he thought they had not that opinion of him as to deal with Irish men and papists for subverting the government, and that if he should doe such things he was fitter

for Bedlam. Severall trunks of papers and writings were seized with his lordship, and delivered into the councill, and his lordship sett his seal on them, as also did some of the lords of the councill theirs. After his examination he was conveyed to the Tower by water for high treason in conspireing the death of the king, and to subvert the government; and that evening he was visited at the Tower by the duke of Monmouth, the lord Gray, and severall other lords and persons of that faction.

This transaction on one side pleases the papists and tories, and to the fanaticks it causes no lesse dissatisfaction: the first are afraid of the practices of the sherifs in returning a grand jury that shall find an ignoramus on the bill against his lordship, the latter desire no lesse; and thus the nation is divided.

His majestie, after councill, returned that night to Windsor.

It was reported that Mr. Dugdale and Mr. Turberville were two witnesses against his lordship, but it is altogether fictitious.

It hath for two or three daies past been strongly reported that there were warrants for severall other lords and persons of quality; as, the earls of Essex and Salisbury, sir Wm. Jones, sir Thomas Player, sir Robert Clayton, and others, but yet without any certainty.

The 4th instant the lieutenant of the Tower received an order for the confineing the earl of Shaftsbury and the lord Howard of Escrick close prisoners; whilst the popish lords still enjoy their liberty.

The lord Windsor is made governour of Portsmouth, col. Legg haveing resigned the same, and is made master of the ordinance; and sir Christopher Musgrave is made lieutenant of the ordinance; and sir John Chicheley is made one of the commissioners of the admiralty.

It is said there is fresh evidence come in against the earl of Shaftsbury.

The 6th instant, being the sessions of oyer and terminer at the Old Baily, the petitions of the earl of Shaftsbury and the lord Howard of Escrick were presented to the judges there, desireing they might either be bailed or speedily tryed; but the court made no order therein, but referred the further consideration thereof to Fryday the 8th.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, giving



him thanks for his late declaration; as, from the nobility, gentry, and clergy of the westriding of Yorkshire; the officers of the militia, with the inhabitants of the city of Canterbury; from

One capt. Bury, who was sometime since tryed and convicted for subornation of perjury against the duke of Buckingham, and then slipped out of court, was now seized and carried before the lord cheif justice, and committed by him to the kings bench prison.

Tis reported very confidently that some persons are come in, and have upon oath discovered how they were tampered with and suborn'd to swear against the earl of Shaftsbury touching the matters whereof he now stands accused.

On Thursday the 7th, the lord mayor, sir Robert Clayton, sir John Shorter, the two sherifs and others went to Hampton Court to attend the king with the addresse of the common hall, which they presented to his majestie in councill; which being read, the lord chancellour by his majesties command gave them an answer, as is said, to this effect: My lord, you here present the king with a paper which hath been publicly printed long agoe; and the king doth not believe it is now presented to him so much for the satisfaction of his majestie as to serve some other end. The king knowes the city very well, and that the best and major part of it are very well enclined to his service, and that it is out of the power of a few ill men amongst you to corrupt them; and therefore the king doth not believe this to be so unanimous a vote of the city as is pretended, for that the king takes notice here are no aldermen; and he commands me to tell you (that if it were so unanimous) yet you meddle with a thing which is not your businesse.

On this answer I will remark two or three things: first, the ..... of ..... in the loyall intentions of the city of London in things of this nature; secondly, the plain contradiction in making it to be carried only by a few factious persons, when it was carried nemine contradicente in a common hall, the cheif body of the city, and presented by sir Robert Clayton and others, aldermen of the said city; and lastly, the

different ..... of addressers and petitioners; those meet with a kind reception at any time, these are alwaies distastfull; these petition him in these times of danger to call the representative body of the nation, and those give him thanks for dissolving them.

The 8th was held the adjourned sessions at the Old Baily, where in court was a great appearance of persons of quality: the court being satt, and the jury impanelled, an indictment of high treason was read against Stephen Colledge (the protestant joyner), a prisoner in the Tower; which done, the witnesses against him, sir Wm. Jennings, Mr. John Smith (discoverer of the popish plott), Mr. Stephen Dugdale, Mr. Bryan Haynes, and the two Mr. Macknemarra's, were called and sworn in court, who gave an account of severall dangerous and treasonable discourses, which they had heard from the said Stephen Colledge at severall times and places, and particularly about the time of the sitting of the parliament at Oxford, intimating his thoughts of some disturbance there; and that he had provided him arms, and that if his majestie would doe nothing of himself he was to be seized; that Rowly was a rank papist, and that the family of the Stuarts was a cursed family; that the king intended to govern arbitrarily; with severall other desperate reflections against his present majestie, his father and grandfather: these the witnesses spoke fully and largely to; and then the jury withdrew, and on full consideration of the matter and evidence they returned the bill ignoramus nemine contradicente. The same jury delivered to the court a petition, in which they humbly prayed them to represent to his majestie that the many shamm plots, which are from time to time putt upon the protestants, doe proceed from the great liberty permitted to the popish lords in the Tower, and the convicted preists and other papists in Newgate, and therefore desired that they might be executed, or removed farr from the city of London; and the lord cheif justice told them he would acquaint his majestie therewith.

This verdict of ignoramus on the bill against Colledge hath occasioned great discourse about the town, many persons clamouring highly against the said jury.

It is said, though this jury would not find the bill, yet there



being matter sufficient against this Colledge that he spoke at Oxford, he is ordered down thither this assizes, to see whither a jury there will doe the same.

Francis Smith, the anabaptist bookseller, committed to Newgate some time since for speaking treasonable words against the king, was at this sessions at the Old Baily discharged for want of prosecution; so was Mr. Samuëll Harris also, who was committed to Newgate upon an accusation of dispersing Fitzharris's libell.

And to the petitions of the lord Shaftsbury and lord Howard, the judges returned answer, that they being in the Tower were out of the jurisdiction of that court, and that they could not be warranted by the commission they satt by to bail them, but that they must referr it till next term.

Att the sessions 7 persons received sentence of death, four men and three women.

It is confirmed that Mr. Zeale hath on oath discovered how he was tamper'd with to swear against the earl of Shaftsbury, and who they were that suborn'd him.

The 8th, Mr. Edward Whitaker was apprehended and committed prisoner to the Tower for high treason, in compassing and imagineing the death and destruction of the king, and in attempting to depose him from his crown and dignity.

There have been addresses for returning his majestie thanks for his late declaration from severall other parts; from the county of Hereford, the inhabitants of the city of Westminster, town of Northampton, county of Brecon, Aylesbury, Ipswich, Newport in the county of Monmouth, Maidstone, Chipping-Sudbury; burough of Wesley in the county of Hereford, Artillery company of the city of Bristol.

The 12th, the lady Ann, attended with severall persons of honour, imbarqued for Scotland.

The Spanish ambassador at the Hague hath presented to the states a new memoriall, representing the sad condition of Flanders, and that his master, if the states will assist him, had rather lose them in an honourable warr then thus tamely in a shamefull peace: on this the states are sending an expresse to his majestie to know his resolutions.

There is a patent under the seals for creating sir George

Carteret a baron of England by the name of baron Carterett of Hawns in Bedfordshire.

His majestie hath given the custos rotulorum of the county of Northampton to the lord Noell; and the custos rotulorum of Suffolk to the earl of Arlington.

The Moores at Tangier since the peace are very quiet, so that that garrison are fortifyeing the place.

At a meeting of the master, wardens, and assistants of the Skinners company, they agreed to offer to Mr. alderman Pilkington, sherif elect, the free use of their hall; which they did, and he accepted it and gave them thanks.

At the assizes held for the county of Oxford, there was a bill preferred against Stephen Colledge (the protestant joyner) for high treason; and the jury being sworn, consisting of eminent persons of that county, sir Tho. Spencer, capt. Bertie, &c., they, on consideration of the evidence, found it *billa vera*.

Some justices of peace for the county of Middlesex petitioned his majestie that juries might be chosen as in H. 8ths time: his majestie told them he would consult his judges, and govern by law.

Letters from Scotland inform us of the great talk of the duke of Yorcks declaring himself a protestant, that he will take the oaths, receive the sacrament, and come to church.

From Edenburgh we are advised that the duke of York had received in councill from the lord chancellor kneeling, his majesties commission constituting him high commissioner in that kingdom; the duke likewise kneeling, and then he took his place in the kings chair.

Other addresses of thanks have been for his majesties late declaration, from the city of Carlisle; from the northrideing of the county of York; from the burough of Maldon in Essex; from the burough of Liskeard in Cornwall; from the town of Taunton; burough of Michael in Cornwall; and from the grand jury for the county of Berks; and from the grand jury for the county of Essex; and from the grand jury for the Isle of Ely.

A petition from the county of Leicester, subscribed by some thousand of hands, was presented to his majesty the 15th, desiring him speedily to call a parliament.

Many people in this city, as well as in other places, have of



late distinguisht themselves by wearing some red and some blew ribbons in their hats, the red signifyeing those that are for the duke of York, the blew those that are for the duke of Monmouth.

The earl of Shaftsbury, lord Howard, and Mr. Rouse, have upon their petitions been allowed the liberty of the Tower, provided none converse with them.

On Monday the 18th happened a terrible fire in Windsor, which burnt down the inn called the Garter and the Whitehart, and severall other houses; and was at last happily stopt by the great pains of the prince.

Letters from York inform us, that sir Miles Stapleton was brought on his tryall there at the assizes, on account of the popish plot in those parts: the evidence against him were Mr. John Smith (called Narrative Smith), who spoke but little, and Mr. Bolron and Mr. Mowbrey, who spoke very fully, much the same evidence they gave against sir Thomas Gascoyne; but the jury, after a little while retireing from the barr, brought him in not guilty.

Some other persons are come in, and have deposed before the lord mayor the subornations that have been in relation to the pretended presbyterian plott.

His majestie hath granted a pardon to Hugh Hanlan, Owen Murphy, Hugh Duffy, and — Moyer, Irish witnesses, for all treasons and misprision of treasons.

Letters from Edenburgh inform us that 3 of Cargile's proselytes were tryed and condemned for disowneing the kings authority, and accordingly executed.

The duke of Monmouth, Mr. Mountague, and severall other persons of quality are gone for Tunbridge.

On Wednesday the 20th was a common councill held at Guildhall, where the chusing a coroner (in the room of Mr. Robottam, deceased) was proposed: the lord mayor pretended to the sole right of chusing him, but he was opposed therein by the commons; but his lordship recommending Mr. Broom, clerk of the Skinners company, he was accordingly chosen.

The French have made a great work at Dunkirk, extending itself into the sea, so that ships of a great burden may ride there safe from weather and enemy.

We are advised from Scotland that the lady Ann, with the other persons of quality, were safely arrived at Leith, and from thence conducted with great splendor to Edenburgh.

The poor protestants in France groan under most intollerable pressures by the late severe edicts against them, which have been most strictly putt in execution: these severe dealings have forced many of them to forsake that kingdom, leaveing all their substance behind them; and many of them are come into England. And his majestie, out of his wonted goodnesse, hath ordered the bishop of London to take some speedy care of them, and that there be a breif published throughout all his majesties dominions to collect the charitable benevolence of his majesties subjects, to relieve them that are or shall for the future come over.

On Saturday the 23d the prince of Orange arrived at Whitehall, and was conducted in one of his majesties coaches to Windsor: 'tis said he comes to see if he can engage our king against the French in the defence of the Spanish Netherlands.

We are informed that the judges doe in their severall circuits give in charge to the grand juries to present all dissenters from the church of England.

On Sunday the 24th Dr. Oates preached before the company of Weavers on Heb. c. 1. v. 2: there was a great auditory; after which the doctor dined with them in Weavers hall.

The lord cheif justice Pemberton hath in his severall circuits been extraordinary vigorous in convicting papists.

There is a special commission of oyer and terminer prepared for the county of Oxon, to be held the 17th of August next, for the tryall of Colledge, the protestant joyner, in the city of Oxford.

All the great talk that was about his royall highnesses turning protestant was occasioned only by his performing some necessary duties of a high commissioner.

An addresse for giveing the king thanks for his declaration was presented to the grand jury for the county of York, but they rejected it; and a petition is carrying on in that county to his majestie to call a parliament.

The councill have prohibited any further paiments to be made to the lord Ranelagh as treasurer of Ireland.



The king hath been pleased to write two letters, one to the bishop of London and the other to the lord mayor, recommending to them the distressed condition of the French protestants that are lately come over.

On the 26th the lords of the treasury adjourned their sitting till a week after Michaelmas.

At the assizes held for the county of Derby, one Busby was condemned for being a popish preist.

Mr. Colledge hath, on his petition to his majestie, leave given that his child may have accesse unto him, and that Mr. Smith and Mr. West (two councellours) may come to him, to advise him about the matter of law which seems to be in his case.

At the assizes for the county of Lincoln an addresse was presented to the grand jury (who were gentlemen of quality) for giving thanks for his majesties declaration; which, on mature consideration, was rejected by them nemine contradicente.

About the latter end of this month died the countesse of Rochester, in Oxfordshire.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie for returning him thanks for his late declaration; from the county of Suffolk; burough of Webley in Herefordshire; and county of Northumberland.

*August.*—On the 2d instant expired the Act which settled the additionall duty upon wine.

A duell was fought between the lord Arran (eldest son to duke Hamilton) and the lord Mordant in Greenwich park, at sword and pistoll, on foot: the lord Arran wounded Mordant in the arm, and Mordant him in the thigh, at which his sword snapt asunder; and so they retired to the town to have their wounds drest.

Letters from Scotland advise us, that the 26th of the last month died the duke of Rothes, lord high chancellour of Scotland.

They give us also an account of the ceremony of the parliament, which was very magnificent, and their splendid cavalcade to the parliament house the 28th of the last month, where being come, his royall highnesse, being commissioner, took his place on a throne for that purpose; where, after prayers, his majesties commission was read, constituting the duke commissioner;

and then the duke produced a letter from the king to the parliament, which was read, and was to this effect, that his majestie had called this parliament as an effectuall means to redresse those greivances which he is informed this his antient kingdom is disquieted with, and that he was resolved to maintain the protestant religion as established in the church of England by archbishops and bishops; and did recommend to them the suppression of covenanters and all schismaticks whatsoever; and that it would be necessary to give a supply for attaining these ends: this being done, his royall highnesse made a speech much to the same effect; then they proceeded to dispatch some preliminaries before they could proceed on any businesse; and then the parliament was adjourned to the 1st of August.

On Thursday the 4th instant the apprentices who addres't to his majestie for thanks for his declaration kept their feast at Sadlers hall, where were present, the duke of Grafton; earls of Arlington, Litchfield, Conway, and Feversham; lord Killinworth, Lumley, Faulkland, and Mr. Seymour; sir Leoline Jenkins, col. Legg, Mr. Chiffins, sir Thomas Bludworth, sir George Jefferyes, and others; who were very well entertained, and about 5 in the afternoon they retired.

On Fryday the 5th instant his highnesse the prince of Orange imbarqued at Harwich for Holland, on board his majesties yatches.

The parliament in Scotland, the first day they mett, and after they had adjourned, were entertained that day at dinner by his royall highnesse very splendidly.

The parliament there, according to their first adjournment, mett the 1st instant, and resolved that a most dutifull and loyall answer should be returned to his majesties letter, and then they further adjourned to the 5th.

Letters from Scotland also further inform us, that that rebell Cargill and four others, who were in arms at Bothwell bridge, were hanged, and that they died disowning the kings authority.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from severall parts, returning him thanks for his late declaration; as, from the gentlemen and freeholders of the division of Holland in Lincolnshire; from the burough of Stamford; from the major part of the grand inquest for the county of Southampton, at



the assizes there; from the militia officers of the hamlets belonging to the Tower of London; from the town of Leeds in Yorkshire; from the city of Chester; from the county of Cambridge; from the county of Rutland; and from the burough of Newport in Monmouthshire.

The city of London have ordered an inscription to be made on the monument to this effect; that the fire in that city was begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the papists, the beginning of September, anno 1666, in order to the carrying on their designs for rooting out the protestant religion, and introducing popery and slavery.

The justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex did at a late meeting make an order, that the sherifs should not for the future return any juries, but that they would issue out precepts to the bailifs for returning the same; but tis thought the sherifs will hardly comply with the same.

Addresses have lately been presented to his majestie, returning him thanks for his declaration, from severall other parts; as, from the town of Plymouth; grand jury at the assizes for the county of Essex; from the burough of Lancaster; county of Durrham, and the militia of the said county; grand jury for the county of Hereford; grand jury &c. for the county of Westmorland; grand jury &c. for the county of Cumberland, and from severall inhabitants between the rivers of Dudden and Esk in the said county; grand jury &c. for the county of Lancaster; grand jury &c. for the county of Northumberland; grand jury &c. for the county of Carmarthen; from the town of Feversham in Kent; from the city of Peterborough; from the burough of Appleby in the county of Westmorland; from the town of Colchester; from the town and port of Sandwich; from the grand jury for the county of Somerset; from the young men and apprentices of the city of Bristol; from the town of Harwich; from the grand jury &c. for the county of Salap; from the town of Shrewsbury; from the grand jury &c. at the assizes for the county of Hertford; from the grand jury &c. at the assizes for the county of Surrey; from the town of Carmarthen; from the militia of Middlesex, and city of Westminster; from the county of Nottingham; and from the grand jury &c. at the assizes for the county of Wilts.

The earl of Shaftsbury, since his confinement to the Tower, hath been much afflicted with the gout.

Col. Sackvile is made governour of Tangier in the room of sir Palmes Fairborne, who was killed there.

Dr. Floyd, bishop of Bangor, is lately dead.

On Wednesday the 10th one Lamport, an Irish man, was apprehended on the information of one Mr. Carol, who deposes he would have him recanted his evidence of the Irish popish plott, and have been a witness in a presbyterian plott.

On the 25th of July last, being St. James day, toward night, it rained most violently, and thundred and lighthned at a most prodigious rate, and did considerable hurt in severall parts of the kingdome, and killed many people.

Addresses of thanks for his majesties late declaration have been presented from severall other parts; as, from the grand jury for the county of Denbigh; from the justices and grand jury for the Isle of Ely; from the justices and grand jury for the county of Suffolk, and franchise of St. Edmondsbury; from the county of Kent; from the grand jury and justices at the assizes for the county of Kent; from the grand jury at the assizes for the county of Hereford; from the county of Worcester and citty of the same; from the burough of Evesham in the said county; from the corporation of Droitwyche in the said county; from the parts of Lindsey and Kesteven, in the county of Lincoln; from the watermen (freemen) belonging to the river of Thames; and from the officers of the militia for the county of Norfolk.

On the 6th instant his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood on Christopher Buckle of Surrey, esq.

On the 13th, Mr. John Wilmore (who was foreman of the grand jury that found the bill preferred against Stephen Colledge, Ignoramus) was taken into custody on an accusation of high treason, and was carried to Hampton Court the 15th, and examined in councill, and then committed by warrant to the Tower.

Sir Thomas Page, provost of Kings colledge in Cambridge, being lately dead, his majestie hath conferred that place on Dr. Copleston.

On Sunday the 14th, about 10 at night, Stephen Colledge



was conveyed from the Tower by water, with a guard, to Kingston upon Thames, where a troop of the earl of Oxford's regiment received him and conveyed him to Henley, where the sheriff of Oxfordshire took care of him.

The 17th, sir Joseph Sheldon (formerly lord mayor of London) died, and is to be carried to Croydon in Surrey to be buried.

The parliament in Scotland, since their first opening, have been severall times adjourned; and on the 14th they past two acts; one, acknowledging and asserting the right of succession to the imperiall crown of Scotland; the other, an act ratifying all former lawes for the security of the protestant religion.

His majestie, in consideration of the great abilities of sir Samuel Moreland, has made him master of the mechanicks, into which office he was sworn at Windsor the 14th.

The 17th, his majestie past by Whitehall from Windsor in his barge, and went on board the ship Tyger, lord Berkely commander, and bound for the Streights; and did his lordship the honour to dine with him on board.

On the 17th, Mr. Stephen Colledge (the protestant joyner) was brought to his tryall in the city of Oxford; the judges were, lord cheif justice North, Mr. justice Jones, Mr. justice Raymond, and Mr. justice Levins: he would not plead at first, till some of the papers which were taken from him were restored: he desired a copy of the indictment and a list of the jury, but 'twas denied him: he urged his being a freeman of London, and that he ought to be tryed there, but was told he was to be tryed where the treason was committed; he then desired the witnesses might prove a plott in generall, and then how far he was concerned in it, as was done in the case of the popish traytors. The witnesses against him were sir William Jennings, Mr. Dugdale, Mr. John Smith, Mr. Heyns, Mr. Turbervile, and Mr. Masters, who spoke very fully to many treasonable expressions against the king; and severall treasonable pictures of his were produced. Colledge's defence was as good as could be against positive proof; and Dr. Oates and severall others appeared for him, to invalidate the credit of the kings witnesses. The tryall lasted from noon till two in the morning; and the jury, after half an hours going from the barr, brought

him in guilty; and the court adjourned till ten that morning, when he received the sentence of death, as in cases of high treason.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie for thanks for his declaration, from the grand jury for the county of Darby, and gentlemen of the same; from the freeholders of the division of Dickering, within the east rideing of the county of York; from the county of Gloucester; from the county of Huntington, and from the burough of the same; from the burough of Grant-ham in Lincolnshire; from the burough of Richmond, in the northrideing of Yorkshire; from the grand jury and gentlemen at the assizes for the county of Northampton; from the burough of Great Bedwin in Wiltshire, and from the burough of Ludgershall in the said county.

The 23d, Mr. John Harrington was taken into custody, and being examined before the councill. was admitted to his liberty on good bail.

On the 20th, the duke of Monmouth arrived at London from Tunbridge Wells, where he had been great part of the summer.

Sir George Wharton, treasurer of the ordnance, being lately dead, that place is conferred on Charles Bertie esq.

Sir Robert Atkins (lately a judge) is made master of the hospitall of St. Katherines, by vertue of a grant from the queen ten years since.

Stephen Colledge since his condemnation seems very penitent, and is visited daily by Dr. Marshall and Dr. Hall, two able divines of the university.

The 27th being Saturday, the king returned to London from Windsor, dineing at Hampton Court.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, from the grand inquest for the county of Cornwall at the assizes; from the grand jury at the assizes for the county of Devon; from the burough of Weymouth, and from the burough of Axbridge in Somersetshire; from the apprentices of the city of Westminster; from the apprentices of the burough of Southwark; from the grand jury for the county of Somerset; from the burough of Kirkby Kendall, in the county of Westmoreland; from the county of Durrham; from the county of Northumberland; from Kingston upon Thames; from Wallingford; and from Wootton Bassett in Wiltshire.



From Scotland we are advised, that the lord Abergavenny hath brought in an impeachment into the parliament there against the lord Hatton, for endeavouring to take away the life of the said lord Abergavenny, by charging him to be in the rebellion at Bothwell bridge.

On the 27th was a great hearing before a committee of the lords of the council between the Turkey and East-India companies.

Sir Joseph Sheldon, who was alderman for Bishopsgate ward, being lately dead, there is great striving who shall succeed him therein: the candidates are sir Jonathan Raymond, Mr. sheriff Bethell, and Mr. Samuell Shute, sheriff elect.

Dr. Oates is by order of council forbid to come any more to court, and his weekly allowance is quite taken away.

The 26th of this month, at the sessions at Hicks-hall, was contested the businesse of returning juries between the sheriff of Middlesex and the justices of the peace for the same county: the sherifs had returned 54 to serve on the grand jury; the justices took exceptions to some as dissenters from the church of England, and would have the sherifs, according to statute of 3 H. 8. c. 12, putt some out of the pannell, and putt others inn; which they refusing, the justices chose 15 out of the said pannell, and gave them the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

The 31st, the lord mayor and aldermen of London were to pay their duty to his majestie on his return to town from Windsor.

The same day began the sessions at the Old Bailey, where the petitions of the earl of Shaftsbury and lord Howard of Escrick were presented to the court, desireing that they might either speedily be tryed, or else be admitted to very sufficient bail; but the court told them that the prison of the Tower was out of their jurisdiction, and they could grant no habeas corpus thither; so that this court remanded them to the Tower again, and told them they must apply themselves to the courts in Westminster hall for releif, and that this was the opinion of all the judges of England.

The grand jury for the citty of London did then also present the publishers of the Observator, Heraclitus Ridens, and the Loyall Protestant domestick Intelligence, (three pamphlets that

come out weekly,) as pamphlets that design to divide his majesties true protestant subjects, and much reflecting on the magistracy of the city of London.

They also delivered a paper in, returning their hearty thanks to sir Patience Ward, lord mayor, and the two sherifs, Mr. Bethell and Mr. Cornish, for the good service they have done the city in the execution of their office.

At this sessions also Loyalus Anderson alias Munson, a Jesuit convict, and lay'n long in Newgate, came into court and pleaded his majesties pardon on his knees, with condition to depart the land in 14 daies; and it was allowed.

William Hetherington, sometime since bailed out of Newgate, was then discharged by proclamation for want of prosecution.

At this sessions 7 were condemned to die.

For some time past and so continues to be published weekly these following pamphlets: The Observator, Heraclitus Ridens, and the Loyall Protestant domestick Intelligence, besides many others which now and then come out, which have been most bitter invectives against the house of commons of the two last parliaments, and ridiculing their proceedings, libelling severall eminent gentlemen therein, and have been stuf with most bitter raylings against the dissenters.

On the 31st past Mr. Stephen Colledge was conducted to the place of execution in the city of Oxford, where being come and in the cart, he made a speech, which was to clear himself from being a papist, as he was reported to be; that he never was at any popish service but once, and that out of curiosity; and as to any treason whereof he stood convicted, he took it on his salvation he was no waies guilty, nor knew of any such design or plott but only the popish plott; and that whatever the witnesses swore against him was false: that as for his riding armed to Oxford, it was to defend the parliament from popish assaults; and he did acknowledge he had been very zealous against popery, and that he might in heat have uttered some words of indecency concerning the king and his councill: thus desireing the people to pray for him, he wish't his blood might be the last protestants blood the church of Rome might shed, so prayeing for the king and the protestant religion; which being done, he was turned off, and some time after cut



down and quartered, and his quarters given to his friends; who brought them to London, and buried them the next evening in St. Gregories church by St. Pauls. There was an order for setting his head on Temple barr, but his majestie was pleased to revoke the same.

There are some persons that would hence infer there is a presbyterian plott, and a design to seize his majestie at Oxford: but that is most improbable; for it cannot in reason be apprehended that those lords and gentlemen could entertain a purpose of seising the king at Oxford, who were affraid of venturing themselves thither, and so importunate with his majestie that the parliament might sitt at Westminster: then it would have been a strange peice of madnesse, when the members, instead of being accompanied with a train suitable to such a design, they abridged themselves of some of their usuall meniall servants, but his majestie was surrounded with his guards, the militia of the city, and the posse comitatús in hands his majestie could trust; and then these witnesses were villains they did not discover it before, but let his majestie expose himself to so much danger.

At the sessions at the Old Baily bills of subornation were presented to the grand jury against Mr. Smith, Mr. Hayns, and Mr. Macknemarra, and offered to the court, which being read, they were that those persons had been suborned to swear against the earl of Shaftsbury; but the court would not admitt of them, because they were drawn up without the attorney generalls knowledge, for then they might thus render invalid all manner of evidence.

The leiuetanancy of the city of London have chosen sir John Peake to be colonel of the white regiment in the room of sir Joseph Sheldon, deceased.

On the 30th past his majestie, attended by severall of the nobility, went to Banstead downs to divert himself with hawking, and returned again that evening.

It is uncertain yet whither his majestie will goe to Newmarkett.

It is confidently reported that Balron (late one of the discoverers of the popish plott) is turn'd on the other side, and comes now to accuse Dr. Oates of subornation and other crimes.

Mr. Fitzharris, who was lately executed for high treason, at the place of execution made but a very short speech; and being askt by the sherifs about the plott &c., he said he had left it with Dr. Hawkins in writing. Dr. Hawkins being then askt for the paper, said he would not deliver it; but about a week after Fitzharris's execution comes out his confession, attested by Dr. Hawkins, on whose creditt we must take it, who is a great creature of the dutchesse of Portsmouths, and 'tis with very good grounds thought to be a perfect shamm; for there are not only grosse absurdities and contradictions in it, but severall notorious falsehoods, the design of it being to asperse severall worthy magistrates of the citty of London, and to turn the plott on the protestants, as if they had contrived it against the papists, when 'tis notorious he was examined thrice by the secretaries of state and the attorney generall in Newgate, before any of the citty magistrates ever came near him; to whom he confest the same things as he did after to the citty magistrates; so that it could be no design of theirs to putt him to swear such things as this shamm confession would insinuate.

His majestie hath made the earl of Shrewsbury lord lieutenant of the county of Stafford.

From Scotland we are advised that the parliament there had past an Act for securing the peace of the kingdome against feild conventiclors. And that the funerall of the deceased duke of Rothes, lord chancellor of that kingdome, was performed with great solemnity, and that the corps was carried to Leslie, the ordinary buriall place of the deceased's family.

*September.*—On the 4th, sir Edward Seymour, sir Boucher Wray, sir Coplestone Bampfild, &c. presented his majestie with an addresse from the deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace, commission officers of the militia, and others of the county of Devon.

An addresse also from the grand jury at the assizes for the county palatine of Durrham was presented to his majestie: also one from the deputy lieutenants and justices of the peace of the county of Cornwall; from the gentry, clergy, and freeholders, the commission officers and justices of the peace, and from the severall corporate towns in the county of Glamorgan; from the deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace, clergy, gentry



and freeholders of the county of Northumberland; and from the mayor and magistrates &c. in the burrough of Doncaster in the county of York.

The last speech of Mr. Colledge hath for some time afforded variety of discourse; the court party doe give no credit to it, yet the more sober sort of people are not altogether faithlesse as to his innocency. This is certain, he died with a very great resolution of spirit, not being in the least daunted at approaching death; and to the last he profess'd himself a protestant (and I believe was a presbyterian), which allowes no principles of equivocation or mentall reservation, as the popish religion does: wherefore many doe really think the witnesses against him forsworn; whither they be or no, it will be to themselves: this is most certain, here is an end of the popish plott; for Mr. Dugdale, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Turberville, three principall witnesses of that plott, have quite lost their credit, and are absolutely ruin'd; for the court party will care little for them, the church of England men are too wise to meddle with such fellows, and the fanaticks, who formerly cherished and in some measure maintained them, will now perfectly hate and scorn them.

There are strict orders sent into the severall counties, and to the lord mayor of London, that the papists should be severely prosecuted according to law.

Severall apprentices of the city of London, to the number of 20,000, haveing subscribed an addresse, presented it to the lord mayor, shewing their loyalty to his majestie, zeal to the protestant religion, and respect to parliaments.

The committee for captives haveing appropriated, out of the moneys raised by the breif for redemption of the captives in Argiers, to each person the sum of 40*l.*; but that not being enough, and their freinds not able to raise any more, the committee have consulted about raiseing more.

Col. Sackville hath a commission now passing for his being governour of Tangier.

The 5th, Don Joseph de Faria, envoy extraordinary from the crown of Portugall, had his audience of their majesties.

The 6th, his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood on George Raynsford, of Lincolns Inn, esq., son to the late lord cheif justice Rainsford.

From Scotland, letters inform us that at the passing the Act for securing the protestant religion against popery and fanaticism, the lord Belhaven moved, that tho' this act did abundantly secure the protestant religion against popery and fanaticism, yet there was no provision made against a popish or fanatick successor; which words putt the house in a heat; and they were thought treasonable by the late act concerning the succession, viz. that no religion, law, or statute can alter the right of succession; so that by a vote of the house he was sent prisoner to the Castle, and the kings advocate declared in parliament he would bring an impeachment of high treason against him.

Ever since the dissolution of the last parliament, the presse has abounded with pamphlets of all sorts, so that there has been a violent paper scuffle; some, on the one side, branding the two late parliaments, and standing very highly for the church; the other side defending the parliament, and cryeing up (as they call it) the true protestant religion, and opposing a popish successor: whence the latter party have been called by the former, whigs, fanaticks, covenanters, bromigham protestants, &c.; and the former are called by the latter, tories, tantivies, Yorkists, high flown church men, &c.; whereby, there is to be feared, there is a great divition and animosity between those that call themselves church of England men and those that are dissenters.

The 5th was a wardmote to chuse an alderman in the ward of Bishopgate in the room of sir Joseph Sheldon, lately deceased; the candidates were sir Jonathan Raymond, sheriff Bethell, and Mr. Shute, sheriff elect: they came to a poll, and sir Jonathan had it by above a hundred more then any other; and the next day the court of aldermen satt, and approved of the choice of sir Jonathan, and he was sworn accordingly.

The 8th, about five in the morning, his majestie sett forward for Newmarkett, where he will continue for some time; and the evening before, the lord mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs waited on his majestie, to wish him a good journey.

It is said the Dutch ambassador hath presented to his majestie a memoriall, from the states generall and severall protestant princes, layeing open the encroachments of the French,



and the danger the protestant interest is exposed to, proposing a league offensive and defensive.

There have been severall conventicles and meetings suppress, at Canterbury, Rye, Norwich, &c., and prosecution is ordered against the preachers.

Dr. Oates, since his being forbid the court at Whitehall, is gone into the citty, and has taken lodgings there.

The 9th, a man and one woman were executed at Tyburn.

There are severall other protestants come hither from France to avoid persecution there; for the ease of whom an order of council is come out, whereby his majestie is pleas'd to declare, he holds himself obliged in honour to supportt all such afflicted protestants, granting them a free trade; that he will recommend them to his next parliament, to passe an act for the generall naturalization of all such protestants; that they shall pay no greater duties then his own naturall born subjects; and that they shall have the priviledge to introduce their children into schools and colledges, with many other immunities.

There was a hearing before a committee of the council, the 7th, on behalf of the Bermuda's company, where their articles were read against sir John Heydon, the late governour; but he not appearing then, it was putt off, and he hath orders to attend.

There have been presented to his majestie the following addresses: from the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the burough of Liverpool in Lancashire; and from the burough of Wareham, in the county of Dorsett; and from the burough of Wootton Bassett, in the county of Wilts.

His majestie continues in good health at Newmarkett, and is diverted there with hawking, cockfighting, and raceing.

Lyonell Anderson alias Mounson, who was convicted some time since for being a Jesuite, and pleaded his majesties pardon the last sessions, according to the condition thereof is gone beyond sea.

We have advice daily of the arrivall of French protestants at severall ports of this kingdome.

A French man of warr, called the St. Michaell, being mett by a man of war of his majesties called the Pearl, to the westward, he refused to strike; on which ensued a sharp engage-

ment, which continued for four or five hours, and then our ship boarded the French man, and brought him into Plymouth till his majesties pleasure shall be known therein.

Dr. Oates hath taken a house in Broadstreet, London, where he now resides.

From Scotland we are advised of an Act passed there for taking away the summer sessions; and of these following acts being also passed there: An Act for continueing the excise for five years after the expiration of the present Act; an Act against protections; an Act against declinators; and an Act rescinding some articles of the regulation appointing advocates, clerks, and writers to give oaths.

And that the lord Belhaven, on his petition, was brought to the barr of the parliament, and confessing his fault, and asking pardon on his knees, was thereupon restored to his place in the house.

There [has] been a tall Irish man to be seen in Bartholomew fair, and the lord Gray being to see him, was pleas'd to say he would make a swinging evidence; on which one capt. Sarsfeild, an Irishman, sent his lordship a challenge, taking it as an affront on his countrey men.

The dean of Lincoln being lately dead, severall persons have made application to the lords commissioners of the ecclesiasticall affairs for the same.

The dutchesse of Portsmouth hath been lately indisposed at Newmarkett, and 'tis said she hath sent for a doctor or two thither.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Christopher Windham, near Bury in Suffolk.

Letters from Holland inform us of a great councill that hath been held there, under an oath of secrecy, and that his highnesse the prince of Orange will speedily come for England.

His majestie hath appointed a committce of severall persons to take into their consideration the condition of the protestants that come from France, and to issue out the money collected as they shall see convenient; and in order heretoo they meet usually once a week.

The 14th was a common councill of the citty of London for the chusing coroner for the citty; and one Mr. Broom being



some time since chosen, but not qualified according to the corporation act, he was this day, on his petition, and a certificate of his conformity, reelected, though endeavours were used to putt him by.

Dr. Gibbs, prebend of Westminster, is lately dead.

The dutchesse of Cleaveland is coming over from France, and her house here is preparing for her reception.

There have been these following addresses presented to his majestie: from the lieutenants and deputy lieutenants, and the rest of the officers of the militia for the county of Essex; from the burrough of Thetford in Norfolk, and town of Kingston upon Thames.

The city of Bristoll have chosen Mr. Thomas Earl mayor thereof, and Mr. Richard Lane and Mr. John Knight sherifs: they have also ordered no respect to be shewn unto sir Robert Atkins, at present their recorder, they intending to turn him out, and, 'tis thought, will chuse sir John Churchill in his room.

Mr. Benjamin Harris (who hath lay'n long in prison for publishing the Appeal) hath been examined, and made a discovery of the authors of severall scandalous pamphlets which he hath publish't, in hopes of obtaineing his liberty.

The lord viscount Killingworth is returned from Scotland, whither he went to wait on their royall highnesses, and is gone to wait on his majestie at Newmarkett: 'tis thought their royall highnesses will continue there all this winter.

Capt. Sarsfeild, who challenged the lord Gray, was taken into custody, but hath since made his escape out of the messengers hands.

Dr. Gardiner is made dean of Lincoln, in the room of the late dean thereof, deceased.

His majestie, on the petition of the sieur de Monsegur, captain of the French ship brought by the Pearl into Plimouth, has been pleased to give order for the discharge of the said ship.

On the 18th, Dr. Gower, vicechancellor of the university of Cambridge, with the heads of the houses, doctors, &c. were to wait on his majestie at Newmarkett, where the vicechancellor did, in a solemn speech in the name of the said university, return his majestie their hearty thanks for his resolution to maintain the government as established by law, both in church

and state, &c.; which mett with a gracious receptance from his majestie.

The lord Hide haveing been at Newmarkett, to give his majestie an account of his errand in Scotland, is returned to Whitehall.

There haveing some time since been an addresse promoted at Canterbury, it was brought to Dr. Tillotson to subscribe, but he absolutely refused the same.

The 14th past, Prestain, the capitall town in the county of Radnor in Wales, was almost burnt down to the ground.

A prebendary of Westminster being vacant by the death of Dr. Gibbs, is bestowed upon Dr. Jane, chaplain to the bishop of London.

The parliament in Scotland haveing past severall acts, the high commissioner hath adjourned them to the 1st of March next, before which time 'tis thought we may have a parliament here.

At present, the great talk is about chusing the next lord mayor for the citty of London: sir John Moore is the next in order, but he being inclineing to the court, 'tis thought he will be putt by, and that sir John Shorter or sir Thomas Gold will be chosen: the choice is the 29th.

His majestie continues in health at Newmarkett, and is diverted with hunting and horse raceing: 'tis said he will return to London the 28th, though if the weather prove favourable tis thought he will not return till the middle of next month.

There is an ambassador lately come from Holland, with instructions to negotiate a protestant league.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Dr. Hugh Chamberlain at Newmarkett, as was reported; but this since proves a mistake.

It is very confidently reported that the French king, after the many alarums he hath given to his neighbours, hath at last beseiged the citty of Strasburgh, which 'tis thought will give him no great opposition.

A committee of councill at Whitehall have had under examination the papers of Dr. Tongue, lately deceased; what they find therein is yet uncertain.

These following addresses have been lately presented to his



majestie: from the gentry, clergy, and citizens of the city of York; from the grand-jury for the county of Merioneth; from the burrough of Wallingford; and from the corporation of Cutlers in Hallamshire, in the county of York.

The 27th, one Mr. George Witheridge, an oyl man in Holborne, was by warrant from the councill board committed prisoner to the Gatehouse for high treason.

And one Benjamin Claypool was taken into custody for writing and dispersing scandalous news letters, and gave in security for his appearance the next term.

The 28th, alderman Pilkington and Samuell Shute, esqs. were sworn sherifs of the city of London on the hustings in Guildhall, and entred on their office, the shreivalty of Slingsby Bethell and Mr. Cornish then expiring.

We have certain advice from France, that the French kings troops had entred Cassall, the inlett into Italy; and that he had beseiged the city of Strasburgh, which presently capitulated, and admitted a French garrison; it being a large city, very rich, and no strong garrison therein, the suddenesse of the action and his French gold much contributing to the so speedy takeing thereof.

On the news hereof most of our foreign ministers departed for Newmarkett to consult his majestie.

The 29th being Michaelmas day, and the usuall time for electing of a lord mayor for the city of London, the court of aldermen mett at Guildhall, and a great number of the livery men; from whence they repaired to St. Lawrence church, where Dr. Burnett preached an excellent sermon, earnestly pressing the duties of love and charity, on Mathew, cap. 12. vers. 25; which done, they repaired to the hall, and proceeded to the election of a lord mayor for the year ensuing. Most of the aldermen were in nomination, but the choice fell between sir John Moor, sir John Shorter, and sir Thomas Gold; and upon view, the numbers being pretty equall, a poll was demanded and granted, and at 6 in the evening the books were closed and cast up: sir John Moor had 1831, sir John Shorter 1560, and sir Thomas Gold 1523. Then the lord mayor and court of aldermen came down from the councill chamber and went upon the hustings, where Mr. recorder declared sir John Moore lord mayor elect for the year ensuing; who afterwards made a

speech to the common hall, returning them thanks for the honour they had conferred on him: and then sir Patience Ward, present lord mayor, made a speech; and so ended this daies work, with shouts, ringing of bells, and bonfires in some places.

Sir John Moor was the next in turn to be lord mayor; but because he delivered an addresse of thanks for his majesties declaration from some citizens, and is at present in the lieutenancy of the citty militia, there were endeavours used to putt him by, and to chuse either of the other in his place, by the fanatick party of the citty.

The parliament in Scotland, amongst the severall acts they past, two are come out in print; an Act against assassinations, and an Act asserting his majesties prerogative in the point of jurisdiction.

The duke of Mantua sold Cassall to the French king for 2,000,000 of livres, and 100,000 livres yearly during his life; since which the French king hath laid claim to Valence, a citty in Italy, and pretends to 6000*l.* per ann. in houses in the citty of Geneva, by vertue of an old grant which he hath sett on foot.

We are advised from Cambridge that their majesties and the court sett forward from Newmarkett the 27th, and dined at the university of Cambridge, in the colledge of St. Johns, where they were joyfully received by the high sheriff of Cambridgeshire, the vicechancellor and heads of the severall colledges, and by the mayor and aldermen, &c. in their formalities, the bells ringing, conduits running with wine, and such other publick demonstrations of joy. Their majesties were pleased to view severall of the colledges and the schools, where were severall speeches made to them; the orator of the university in Latin to the king, and after in English to the queen, in the Regent walk; and the vicechancellor also to the king in Latin, and presented him with a large folio English bible, and in English to the queen, presenting her with a book entituled *A View of the late Troubles in England.* At Kings colledge Dr. Copleston, the provost, made two speeches to their majesties; at Trinity colledge Dr. Linnett made a speech in Latin, and Mr. Duke another in English verse; at St. Johns colledge Dr. Gower, vicechancellor, made two speeches in Latin and



English, as master of that society, where his majestie and the court were most splendidly entertained at dinner, and were very well pleased with their reception, and so returned again that afternoon to Newmarkett.

There are severall vessells come into the ports of this kingdom with French protestants from Rochell and the parts adjacent.

Mr. Smithy, who was sometime since killed at Turnham Green by the earl of Pembroke, his widdow, who had compounded for her right of appeal, being lately dead, the next relation is resolved to prosecute the said appeal, notwithstanding any transaction in that affair.

His majestie hath given encouragement to a person who hath found out an invention of makeing gunpowder of such strength, that half a pound of it shall be equall to a pound of ordinary powder.

Monsieur de Quesne, the French admirall, haveing destroyed seven Tripolines in the port of Scio, and done great damage to the fort thereof, the grand vizier, on notice thereof, detained the French ambassador at Constantinople; whereon monsieur de Quesne with his squadron sailed for Constantinople, and continues to block up the port there, so that no shipping can enter therein.

Since the takeing of Strasburgh, the French king hath been there in person, and taken the oath of fidelity of the magistrates thereof, caused his arms to be sett up in the publick places of that citty, made monsieur de Louvois governour thereof, and given order for the fortifyeing thereof: from thence his forces marched towards Phillipsburgh, with design, 'tis feared, to besiege it; which, we are advised since, is surrendred to him. He makes pretences also to severall other places on the Rhine, which, if he appears but before, he may easily take, the terror of his arms, and the incapacity of the emperor to hinder it, strieking people into such a consternation that they are not able to resist.

These proceedings have absolutely broke up the conferences at Frankfurt.

The duke of Lorraine, by the emperors order, was drawing toward Cassall with 10,000 men; but the duke of Mantoua hearing thereof, immediately putt it into the hands of the

French, so that he was forced to make a hasty retreat, for fear of haveing his troops cutt off.

*October.*—There hath been an addresse of thanks from the grand jury of the county palatine of Chester at the assizes there, and another from the Artillery company of Exon, presented to his majestie for his late declaration.

The Heer van Beuningen is arrived from Holland, and gone to wait on his majestie at Newmarkett.

Mounsieur D'Avaux, the French ambassador at the Hague, hath lately presented to the states of Holland a memoriall, justifieing his proceedings in relation to his takeing Strasburgh.

The 6th, the sessions was held at the burough of Southwark; where an indictment for an assault and battery was brought on to tryall against Slingsby Bethell esq., late sherif of London, by one Mason, a waterman, done at the last election of burgeses for that burough: on consideration of the evidence, the jury found the indictment, and the court fined Mr. Bethell five marks.

Sir Thomas Pritchard is chosen president of the Artillery company of the city of London in the room of sir Joseph Sheldon, deceased, and sir James Smith vicepresident in the room of sir Thomas Pritchard.

There is a discourse that his majestie will call a parliament very suddenly.

There was a generall quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Middlesex held at Westminster, and a jury returned; which sir George Jefferyes (chairman) would have had the undersherif alter, but he refused it; and sir George did then in his charge speak against the papists and dissenters, equally ranking them as mischeivous to church and state.

The lord Cavendish hath kissed his majesties hand at Newmarkett, and is received into favour.

The East India company, at a late court held by them, have resolved to make his majestie a present of 10,000 guineys.

On the 5th past one Powell was tryed at Westminster for speaking words against the duke of York, and after full evidence was found guilty by the jury; but by reason of some errour in the error [indictment?] he moved in arrest of judgment.

Many popish pamphlets and ballads are dispersed about this time, tending to create a disbeleif of the popish plott.



Our letters from France continue to give us a dismall account of the deplorable condition of the protestants there, what hazards, pains, and penalties they undergoe there for their religion.

The earl of Murray, according to an order of council from Scotland, hath been to tender the test incerted in a late act of parliament unto the duke of Monmouth; but the act being read unto him, he said, tho' he had a great veneration for parliaments, yet he conceived the act did not require him to take it but in Scotland only; on which the said earl left his grace.

There has been an addresse of thanks for his majesties declaration presented to him from the deputy lieutenants and commission'd officers in the militia of the county of Suffolk.

On the 7th, the lord mayor of London, with his brethren the aldermen, and the lord mayor elect, went to the lord chancelour's, according to custome, for his approbation, which his lordship was pleased to grant, and declared the satisfaction his majestie had in the choice of so loyall and worthy a magistrate.

The 10th, the sessions began at Hicks' hall; where sir George Jefferyes, the chairman, took exceptions to severall of the jury returned in the pannell, and particularly to one Mr. Charlton, a gentleman of 2000*l.* per ann., which he would have the undersheriff to alter; but he refusing it, he desired his refusall might be recorded. Now the question will be, whither on the act of parliament the justices have an arbitrary or only a legall exception to any of the jury; yet the justices ordered the attendance of the high sheriff on the 12th, to which time they adjourned the court.

Two persons suspected to be some of the murtherers of the late archbishop of St. Andrews have been apprehended there, and will be proceeded against.

Don Pedro de Ronquillos, ambassador from Spain, before his return from Newmarkett, presented his majestie a memoriall, pressing mightily for his majesties assistance in the defence of Flanders against the king of France; that his majestie was concerned as guarantee of the peace at Nimmeghen, and that the French king had proffered his master an equivalent for Flanders in Catalonia; and if they were not enabled to preserve it, his master must comply with the proposition of the French.

The Heer van Beuninghen had an audience of the king, and, representing the dangerous growth of the French kings power, prayed, in behalf of the states generall, his majesties conjunction with other princes in a protestant league.

The drumms beat up here for volunteers for the service of the Spanish Netherlands.

There is a discourse of putting the lawes in execution against dissenters; and in order to it (tis said) there is a list taken of all the conventicles in and about the city of London.

There are great endeavours used by severall princes for an alliance against the French king.

The following addresses have been presented to his majestie at Newmarkett: from the single men and apprentices of the city and county of Norwich; and from the burough of Totnes, in the county of Devon.

Sir Thomas Carew, recorder of the city of Exeter, being lately dead, that city hath chosen the right honourable Edward Seymour esq. to be their recorder; and he was accordingly, the third past, sworn into the place.

The 12th, in the afternoon, their majesties returned to Whitehall from Newmarkett in good health, and at night, for joy, were ringing of bells and bonfires in severall places.

Mr. Verdon (undersheriff of Norfolk, and one who lay under the censure of the last house of commons at Westminster), with others, presented his majestie at Newmarkett with the address of the apprentices of the city of Norwich, and returning home pretty merry, took occasion to murder a man on the road, without any provocation.

The 12th, the justices of the county of Middlesex mett at Hicks hall according to their late adjournment, and sir George Treby, recorder of London, acquainted the court that the sheriffs were waiteing on the lord mayor, and so could not attend there; and two or three councill for the sherifs urg'd severall arguments that the sheriffs ought not to attend there; but the court not being satisfied therewith, fined the sheriffs 100*l.*, and further adjourned the sessions till Monday the 17th, and in the mean time, tis thought, the justices will consult the judges what they shall doe farther; there being no jury yet sworn, and those impanelled are thought to be men not for the court party, though they are substantiall able men.



The court of aldermen mett also the 12th, and made an order that the sheriffs were not bound to attend the justices of the peace at Hicks' hall, nor should they.

The 13th, the common council of the city of London mett at Guildhall, where they came to diverse resolutions; that the recorder and sheriffs should wait on his majestie at Whitehall, to invite him to dine with the lord mayor; which they did, and his majestie was pleased to accept of the cities invitation: they also ordered thanks to be returned to the court of aldermen for asserting the rights of the city in the matter of the sheriffs: they also ordered thanks to sir Patience Ward for his prudent administration of affairs in his mayoralty. There was also a motion made that the city should undertake the businesse of insuring houses from fire, and that the chamber of London should be the security: if this is carried on it will be a great injury to Dr. Barbone, who first invented it, and hath sett up an office for it, and is likely to gett vastly by it.

The 12th, one Mr. Wilson, secretary to the lord Shaftsbury, was apprehended, and examined before some of the council, and after examination was committed prisoner to the Gatehouse for high treason, in conspireing the death of the king, &c.

The lord Berkley, sir Josiah Child, and others of the East India company have waited on his majestie at Whitehall, and made him a present of 10,000 guineys, which he was pleased to accept.

There has been a hott discourse of his majesties going to Oxford, and resideing there for the greatest part of the winter.

Nathaniell Thompson was summoned before the lord mayor for publishing severall seditious libells, and entred into recognizance to appear next sessions.

Vile, Janeway, Baldwin, Vade, and others, have been before the council for publishing severall scandalous and seditious pamphlets against the government, and are ordered to be prosecuted thereon.

There hath been some consideration of the growing greatness of France in the privy council; and they intend to consider of effectuall remedies.

The 13th, the lord mayor and aldermen and the lieutenantcy of the city of London attended his majestie, to congratulate his safe return from Newmarket.

The earl of Argile, with other noblemen, are expected here from Scotland.

The lord mayor, court of aldermen, and common councill, hearing of the fineing of the sheriffs by the justices of Middlesex, have ordered that if the sheriffs be compellable by law to pay the said fine of 100*l.*, that it shall be paid out of the citty stock, and that they would stand by the sheriffs in the maintenance of the cities rights.

There are great preparations makeing at Strasburgh for the publick entry of the French king, which, 'tis said, will exceed any of the Roman emperors.

There has been an addresse presented to his majestie for thanks for his declaration from some thousand of tinner in the county of Cornwall.

One Mr. Clark, milliner in Fleetstreet, was committed to the Gatehouse for misprision of treason.

The 15th, the justices of the county of Middlesex waited on his majestie, to congratulate his safe return to Whitehall; and at the same time they presented his majestie with an order of sessions against the dissenters from the church of England; which his majestie was pleased to receive.

The earl of Shaftsbury hath writt a letter to the earl of Arlington to this effect; that since his presence gives that distast to his majestie, he will, if his majestie please, retire himself to his plantation of Carolina; to which (tis said) his majestie should answer, that his lordship knew the law very well, and by that he should stand or fall.

Mr. Dugdale being sometime since, in the height of the popish plott, very ill, gave out he was poisoned; but there running a rumour since that he then had really the pox, which being objected against him at Stephen Colledges tryall, occasioned him in that tryall, fol. 50, to run out into this expression, That if any doctor would come forth and say he cured me of a clap, or any such thing, I will stand guilty of all that is imputed to me: this since has bred much talk, and that Dr. Lower should say he was pox't. On this Dugdale complained to the councill, and Dr. Lower being there justified the same, and produced the bills he prescribed him; and the apothecary was there also, testifyeing he made him the things according to those prescriptions; with which the councill was so well



satisfied that they dismissed Dugdale, not to trouble them any more.

There is a committee appointed in the city of London to fit and prepare the entertainment for his majesty on the lord mayors day.

The 17th, the justices of the peace of Middlesex met at Hicks hall again, according to the adjourned sessions; and they were then pleased to discharge those gentlemen returned for a grand jury for that county from any further attendance.

The same day began the sessions at the Old Baily, where exceptions were taken to the jury returned there: petitions were delivered to the court from the earl of Shaftsbury, lord Howard, and other prisoners in the Tower, desiring to have the benefit of the habeas corpus act; to which the court answered, the Tower was not within their jurisdiction, but they must apply themselves to the kings bench court.

The 18th, an indictment of high treason was preferred at the Old Baily against Mr. John Rouse (a servant to sir Thomas Player): there were about eight witnesses, viz. Mr. Wiatt, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Turberville, Mr. John Smith, Mr. Ivy, Mr. John Macknemarra, Bryan Heynes, and Mr. Dennis, who all charged him with treasonable expressions; that the king would get nothing by frequent dissolution of parliaments, but they should find means to make him agree with them; that the king was a papist and in the plott, and that having broke his coronation oath he had forfeited his crown, and had no more right to it then he; with many other such horrid expressions. At first there was a great contest between the kings council and the jury: the latter would have examined the witnesses apart in private; the former would have them examined in open court, which the court ordered: then the jury withdrew, and after 2 or 3 hours consideration brought in the bill endorsed Ignoramus, to the no small wonder of the court.

At this sessions five (three men and two women) received sentence of death.

Mr. Rouse, as soon as the jury had found the bill Ignoramus, came down, and was admitted his liberty on bail.

Other addresses of thanks for his majesties declaration have been lately presented, from the burough of Dorchester, from the burough of Bridport, from the grand juries of the county

of Brecon, the county of Radnor, and the county of Glamorgan.

His royall highnesse has been a journey at Glasgow and Dumbarton. At Glasgow he was received with acclamations of joy, and entertained by the archbishop, noblemen, gentry, provost, and magistrates, by whom he was presented with the freedome of the citty in a large box of massy gold: at Dumbarton he was received with all imaginable expressions of joy, and accepted of the freedome of the town in a gold box; and after three daies returned again to Edenburgh.

The ministers and others of the French congregations in the Savoy and in London have waited on his majestie, to return him their humble thanks for his declaration in favour of the French protestants; and his majestie received them very kindly, with an assurance of his protection for the future.

The ignoramus upon the bill of indictment against Rouse has bred much discourse; the tory party, on one side, much condemning the jury, and the whiggish party much approving the verdict, as thinking they discharged their consciences.

In Scotland there have been five of Cargills followers tried and found guilty, and accordingly executed.

The 20th, his majestie went down the river to see a new ship launched at Woolwich, and returned that evening.

Sir John Moor, lord mayor elect, intends to keep his mayoralty at Grocers hall, which is fitting up for him.

The 24th, being the first day of the term, severall persons who were bound by recognizance to appear at the kings bench court, came and had their appearances recorded.

The same day, the earl of Shaftsbury, Mr. John Wilmore, and Mr. Samuell Wilson made their prayer by councill to be either bailed or tried, according to the act of habeas corpus.

Janeway, and Richard Baldwyn, who were bound by recognizance by the councill for publishing false news and scandalous libells, came the 25th into the court of kings bench, and gave in bail.

The right honourable the earl of Huntington hath kissed his majesties hand, and is received again into his favour.

Some of the forces lately raised for the service of Flanders are already shipt off.

Mr. recorder and the sheriffs have been to wait on her



majestie, to pray her to doe the citty of London the honour to dine therein on the lord mayors day, which she was pleas'd to promise: they have been also to invite the lords of the councill, and most of the nobility of England, and foreign ambassadors; so that there will be a very splendid appearance, for which there are great preparations making in the citty.

Our frigates have lately taken two Algiers men of war, the Three Half Moons and the Golden Lyon.

Dr. Tompkins, prebend of Worcester, is lately dead.

The earl of Hallifax, two secretaries of state, &c. are appointed commissioners to treat with the Dutch ambassador about a protestant league.

The 26th, one woman was executed at Tyburn.

There has been an addresse of thanks for his majesties declaration presented to the king from the grand jury of the county of Glamorgan.

The 26th, Mr. Edward Whitaker, sollicitor, was brought from the Tower to the court of kings bench by habeas corpus: he desired he might have a speedy tryall or be bailed, according to the late act of habeas corpus; and if no indictment be prefer'd against him this term, he will be bailed.

The jury, at the sessions held at Guildhall for the citty of London, found a bill against Nathaniell Thompson, Benjamin Took, and Joanna Brome, for publishing scandalous libells.

On the 25th was a common councill held at Guildhall for the citty of London, where amongst other things they resolved, that the charge of the suit of the sheriffs about the fines imposed on them by the justices at Hicks hall should be paid out of the chamber of London. And they voted thanks to the lord mayor for his care and conduct in the discharge of that great place he was in.

The 28th, sir John Moor, lord mayor elect, took the oaths requisite at Guildhall.

The 29th, sir John Moore, knight, lord mayor elect of the citty of London, was, according to custome, sworn before the barons of the exchequer at Westminster, whither he went by water, accompanied by the late lord mayor, the aldermen and sheriffs of the citty, and attended by the severall companies in their barges, and then returned again by water, and landed at Blackfryers stairs, and from thence passed to Guildhall with

the usuall solemnity. Their majesties, attended with many of the nobility and persons of quality, were pleased to see the show, and then went to Guildhall, and did the citty the honour to dine there: their entertainment was very splendid and magnificent; and in the evening their majesties returned to Whitehall very well pleased, amidst the repeated acclamations of the people, which were very great both at their entrance into the citty and at their departure too.

There have been addresses of thanks presented to his majestie from the deputy lieutenants and officers and souldiers of the militia and trained bands of the town of Newcastle upon Tine, and from some burgesses of the burough of Barwick upon Twede.

Major Egerton, one of the lieutenants of his majesties horseguards, is lately dead.

Slingsby Bethell esq., and lately one of the sheriffs of the citty of London, hath given to the two Compters and Ludgate prisons severall hundred pounds, for the releif of poor prisoners for debt.

On the 29th past, severall of the Irish witnesses of the presbyterian plott were together at the Rose tavern, without Temple barr, and, after pretty freely drinking, they upbraided one another with money they had received from severall persons; which encreasing they fell to blowes, untill a constable came in and parted them, and carried them to the Roundhouse, where they lay that night; and they have been since carried before a magistrate, who (tis said) hath took their severall examinations.

Mr. Peircy the trunkmaker, who layes claim to the earldom of Northumberland, had, the 31st, a tryall at the kings bench bar for part of that estate, but it went against him.

French protestants arrive here daily, who give a sad relation of their barbarous usage.

The French ambassador here endeavours all he can to obstruct the league with Spain and Holland, giving it out his master had no further pretensions to Flanders, though his infringement of the peace at Nimeghen is notorious every day.

The order that was agreed on lately by the justices at Hick's hall against the dissenters is ordered by sir George Jefferyes (who was chairman) to be sent to the severall constables of the county of Middlesex; and 'tis said hereon that some meetings have already been disturbed.



There have been presented to his majestie addresses of thanks for his late declaration, from severall masters of ships and mariners of the city of Bristoll, and from the officers of the militia in the county of Kent.

*November.*—It has been for severall daies confidently reported that a commission of oyer and terminer would be issued out, in order to find a bill of indictment against the earl of Shaftsbury.

The order of the justices of the peace of Middlesex against the dissenters is since printed, and hath been affix'd on divers publick places.

The 4th, the three grand juries for the severall hundreds of the county of Middlesex were impanelled at the kings bench barr, and judge Jones gave the charge to them; and, on explaining the statutes made against papists, he said they extended to all dissenters, and they ought to present both alike.

His majestie hath been pleased to conferr the government of Tangier on col. Sackvile, who is makeing preparations for his departure thither.

The 3d, was a meeting of the lord chancellor, judges, &c. at the court of exchequer in Westminster hall, where a list of the sherifs was returned, 6 for each county, for the ensueing year, where they struck of three from each county, according to custome, and the rest are to be presented to his majestie on the 6th, when he pricks who shall stand: they are all reputed to be loyall persons, and, as some are pleas'd to call them, tories.

We have advice from severall parts of great storms at sea, and considerable damage done thereby, to the losse of severall ships.

Mr. Clark, a milliner in Fleetstreet, who was committed for not discovering the treasonable words spoken by Mr. Wilson, hath his liberty upon bail.

There have been addresses of thanks presented to his majestie for his declaration, from the grand jury and burroughs inquest, justices of the peace and deputy lieutenants of the county of Flint; from the grand inquest of the county of Denbigh, and burroughs inquest, justices of the peace and deputy lieutenants of the same county; and from the grand inquest of the county of Montgomery, justices of the peace and deputy

lieutenants of the same; and burough of Tiverton in the county of Devon.

His majesties frigats have lately taken severall Argerine men of war; the Two Lyons and Crown of Argiers, carryeing 36 guns and 450 men; the Half Moon of Argiers, and carries 32 guns; and the Admirall of Sally, carryeing 20 guns.

His majestie hath been pleased to conferre on George Vernon esq. the honour of knighthood.

The count d'Avaux, ambassador of the king of France, hath presented to the states generall in Holland a very threatning memoriall, that they should desist from making any leagues opposite to his interest, or otherwise it might be an occasion of a new warr.

On the 5th, being the anniversary day for our deliverance from the gunpowder plott, bonfires were at night in and about the town; and particularly the schollars of Westminster burnt the effigies of Jack Presbyter.

There is an envoy gone from hence to the court of France.

The proprietors of the 800 iron guns here, which were to be sold to the king of France, have orders from the councill not to dispose of them till after twelve months.

The 8th, about 5 in the morning, a violent fire happened in St. Katherines, near the Tower, which consumed severall dwelling houses, and burnt 6 or 7 persons: it began in the warehouse of one Mr. Lewis, in whose house the late great fire in St. Katherines began.

Andrew Newport esq. is made commissioner of the customs in the room of Mr. Upton.

Mr. Carney, who was accused by Mr. Jenison to be one of the ruffians that was to murder his majestie at Windsor, hath surrendred himself, and was thereon committed to the custody of a messenger.

The 10th, in the morning, his majestie, attended with severall of the nobility, went down the river of Thames in his barge, and did the lord Mordant the honour to dine aboard his ship, the Loyall Mordant, of which his lordship is commander, now riding in Long reach.

His majestie hath returned an answer to the Dutch ambassador about the league proposed, to this effect; that he had considered of it, and approved of it; and if the French king



should make any further pretences to Flanders, he would take such measures as should no waies be satisfactory to the French king.

The duke of Monmouth is gone to sir Ralph Duttons in Glocestershire.

Sir Thomas Lynch and his family are gone aboard the Sweepstakes, in order to his transportation to Jamaica, whither he goes governour.

A speciall commission of oyer and terminer is said to be issued out for the tryall of severall persons, prisoners in the Tower and Gatehouse, for treason.

The French king hath been for some time past building a harbour and cittadell at Dunkirk, out in the sea, which would have proved no small damage to us and the Dutch, but that, 'tis said, after all his great charges, the sands doe so choak up the harbour, and the winds and storms so annoy the work, that it cannot be brought to perfection.

The 12th, Francis Smith th' elder, bookseller, at the Elephant and Castle in Cornhill, was tried at Guildhall for publishing a libell called The Speech of a noble Peer; and after the evidence heard, the jury withdrew, and brought in their verdict Guilty.

The 24th, the earl of Tyrone came to the kings bench court by habeas corpus, being brought from the prison of the Gatehouse, whither he was committed by order of the house of lords, December 1680, for high treason, in conspireing the death of the king, &c.; and there being no prosecution against him since, he was admitted his liberty on bail, who were Arthur earl of Anglesey, Francis earl of Longford, sir Ralph Freeman, and Robert Kennedy esq., for his appearance the first day of next term, and so from day to day till he shall be discharged.

The same day the sheriffs of the citty of London moved the court of kings bench touching the fine imposed on them sometime since by the justices at Hick's hall, that it might be argued there, and receive a publick resolution and settlement of the matter; but the court of kings bench would not meddle with it, nor anticipate the judgment of the court of exchequer, before whom the matter was properly, and to whom the court referred them.

The 16th came out his majesties proclamation prohibiting

the exportation of iron ordnance and all great guns beyond the seas by any person whatsoever, during the term of one whole year from the date of the same.

Thomas Thinn esq. haveing lately married or at least contracted to the lady Ogle, daughter to the late earl of Northumberland, she has since made her escape into Holland.

The 15th, being the birth day of her majestie, was kept with ringing of bells, bonfires, &c.; and at night there was a play acted at Whitehall before the king and queen, where the court appeared in great splendor.

The 16th, one Mr. Harvey, a merchant in this citty, was committed prisoner to Newgate for high treason, haveing spoken severall treasonable and seditious words against his majestie and the government.

There have been addresses presented to his majestie for thanks for his late declaration, from the noblemen, justices of the peace, grand jury, and freeholders of the county of Stafford, and from the inhabitants of the county of Lincoln.

The 17th, being the anniversary kept in commemoration of queen Elizabeth, was celebrated with more then ordinary solemnity, ringing of bells and bonfires at night in severall places, and also the burning of the pope, the cavalcade of which was performed in this manner: the effigies of sir Edmundbury Godfrey on horseback, and held up by a Jesuite; then the effigies of the observator, severall fryers, Jesuites, popish bishops and cardinals, in their proper habits; then the effigies of suborned persons; and lastly the pope, whose pageant was fastned on a sledge and drawn by four horses, in all his pontificalibus: thus they sett out from Whitechappell, attended with many thousands of people and some hundreds of links, through Algate, Leaden hall street, Cornhill, Cheapside, Ludgate, to Temple barr, so up Chancery lane and down Holborn unto Smithfeild, where the pope was burnt in a great fire prepared on purpose; and store of fireworks concluded the solemnity.

The speciall commission of oyer and terminer is issued out, and the sheriffs of London have orders to summon a jury to attend at Guildhall the 24th, to whom tis said the bills against Shaftsbury and others will be preferr'd.

The young earl of Rochester is lately dead, being the last of that family.



Some new raised forces in the kingdome of Ireland for the service of Flanders are shipt off at Dublin, in order to their transportation thither.

The privy councill in Scotland have made an act for the explanation of the test lately made there.

There has been an addresse of thanks presented to his majestie from the corporation of great Grimsby, in the county of Lincoln.

One captain Wilkinson, a prisoner in the kings bench prison, hath put forth an information against some persons who would have suborn'd him to swear against the earl of Shaftsbury: this has caused much discourse.

The earl of Argile is committed prisoner to the castle in Scotland.

The 19th, the earl of Tyrone (who was this term bailed at the kings bench court) came by order of the court; where the lord cheif justice told him, that he had obtained his liberty on bail by reason of a surreptitious copy from the clerk of the parliament, that there was no impeachment against him; but that the court had since inquired into it, and found there was an impeachment against him entred in the lords house; and therefore their hands being foreclosed, they discharged his bail, and remanded him to the Gatehouse. The impeachment against him being a generall one, and the same with that against Fitzharris, it will be worth considering how they could proceed against him as they did.

The 20th, the Russian ambassador landed at the Tower, and was in great state conducted to his lodgings at Charingcrosse.

The 22d came out his majesties proclamation prohibiting all persons but the East India company to trade to the East Indies.

There have been addresses presented to his majestie, from the deputy lieutenants and officers of the militia of the county of Radnor, from the inhabitants of the citty of Litchfeild, and from the inhabitants of the burough of New Radnor.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. serjeant Walcott.

The 21st was a tryall at the kings bench bar between sir Robert Atkins and the lord Brunkard concerning the master or governour of St. Katherines hospitall near the Tower, they both claimeing under severall patents from her present majestie;

but after a long debate, and examineing of records, the jury found it for the lord Brunkard.

The 23d, about 6 in the morning, broke out a fire in Goldsmiths hall, in Foster lane, London: it burnt feircely for the time, consumeing onely part of the hall: 'tis said to begin by the carelesnesse of servants.

The 24th was opened the commission of oyer and terminer at the Old Baily, where were present all the judges and severall persons of quality. The grand jury being called and sworn (who were all persons of good repute and very good estates, whereof sir Samuell Barnadiston was foreman), a bill of indictment of high treason was preferred to them against Anthony earl of Shaftsbury, of which the witnesses gave their evidence in open court: their names were Booth, Edward Turberville, John Smith, Brian Heyns, John Macknemarra, Dennis Macknemarra, Edward Ivy, and Bernard Dennis; who spoke of severall discourses of his lordships for the subversion of the government, and altering it to that of a commonwealth; of his design to seize the king at Oxford, and sayeing the duke of Buckingham had more right to the crown then his present majestie, and many other such treasonable designs and discourses. Mr. secretary Jenkins and Mr. Gwyn, one of the clerks of the councill, testified as to a paper found in his lordships house, which was a scheme or draught of an association, to be agreed on in parliament, against the papists and a popish successor. The jury crosse examined the witnesses, and found them vary in severall matters; after which they withdrew for about two hours, and then came in and returned the bill Ignoramus; at which there was a very great shout, that made even the court shake. The witnesses were affraid to goe home, and therefore had, by order of the court, a guard from the sheriffs to see them safe home for fear of the rabble; and at night were ringing of bells and bonefires in severall parts of the citty.

The 23d, the Russian ambassador was brought to his audience of his majestie in the banquetting house at Whitehall.

The 25th, William Bradley esq. was brought to his tryall at the kings bench bar, for high treason committed in Ireland: there were severall witnesses called, but none appeared except one Thomas Sampson and Eustace Comins, who knew nothing against the prisoner, but rather spoke in his behalf; so that



the jury, without goeing from the barr, brought him in not guilty, and so he was discharged.

The same day one Mr. Carney, an Irish man, and accused to be one of the four ruffians that were to assassinate his majestie at Windsor, came to the kings bench bar to reverse an outlawry against him for high treason; and he haveing had a writt of error allowed him to that end, he assigned for error that he was not in England from the time of the sueing out the exigent till the return thereof: for the proof of this he produced five or six witnesses, who testified the same upon oath; and the jury impanelled there to try the same found it for the prisoner; so the court pronounced the outlawry revers'd, and recommitted him to prison till he should be discharged, with orders to prepare for his tryall for the high treason against next term.

We are advised from Ireland of the arrivall of severall French protestants there, and that they had been very kindly received.

The 28th, the earl of Shaftsbury, the lord Howard of Escrick, Mr. John Wilmore, and Mr. Edward Whitaker, were brought by habeas corpus from the Tower to the kings bench bar, and Mr. Samuell Wilson from the Gatehouse: the two first moved to be discharged without bail, in regard they had been prosecuted and acquitted: the court told them they were never yet brought to a triall, and so could not be discharged; but if Mr. attorney generall would consent to it, they were willing; which he refusing, they were all admitted their liberty on good bail: for the earl of Shaftsbury were the lord Russell, sir Wm. Cooper, sir John Sidenham, and Mr. Charleton; for the lord Howard, the earls of Kent and Clare, lord Herbert and lord Grey: and the others had good bail; themselves were bound in 3000*l.* a man, and their security in 1500*l.* a peice, that they should appear the first day of next term, and so die in diem till they should be discharged. But before they were bailed, the lieutenant of the Tower moved for his fees against the lord Howard, Mr. Wilmore, and Mr. Whitaker, who refused to pay them, knowing not what they were, or if any at all were due untill recovered by law: so the court told the lieutenant he must bring his action for them; and accordingly they severally named attorneys that should appear for them. There was great thronging at the court of kings bench, as, the duke of Monmouth, lord Colchester, lord Obryan, and the severall lords and persons of

quality who were their bail : when they went out of court, they were mett by their severall freinds and acquaintance, who congratulated with them on their delivery.

The same day the lord mayor issued out his precepts to the severall aldermen and deputies of the wards of the city of London, to prevent the making of bonafires and ringing of bells; and the watches were ordered to be full that night.

When the Russian ambassador was admitted to his audience of his majestie, he presented him with rich hangings, furs, and ermins; and 'tis said his errand is to settle a free trade with his majestie.

The 28th also capt. Berry, convicted some time since of subornation of perjury against his grace the duke of Buckingham, was brought to the kings bench bar, and received his sentence, to be fined 100*l.* and a years imprisonment.

The 28th, being the last day of the term, sir James Simmons and severall popish recusants moved the court of kings bench to be discharged; but the oath of supremacy being tendred to them, and they refuseing it, the court ordered their appearance the first day of next term, and that they should still continue on bail.

The same day, Mr. Witheridge, an oylman in Holborn, accused for speaking treasonable words against his majestie, prayed to be discharged for want of prosecution; which the court refused, but admitted him his liberty on bail.

We are advised from severall parts that the dissenters are vigorously prosecuted on the penall lawes; and here in London Dr. Owen, Mr. Jenkins, and other of the eminent men are putt into the crown office for resideing within five miles of a corporation.

There have been addresses presented to his majestie from the burough of Stafford, and burough of Lime in Dorsetshire; from the corporation of Clothiers in the city of Worcester; and from the town of Kingston upon Hull.

Letters from severall parts of this kingdome give us to understand the great joy that had been expressed for the enlargement of the earl of Shaftsbury, &c.

The earl of Argile, in the kingdome of Scotland, is indicted of high treason, and will be proceeded against.

Letters from Holland inform us of a design against the life



of the prince of Orange, but not certainly how: some say he was to be poisoned; others, that severall armed men intended to have sett upon him when hunting, and have assassinated him; others, that his highnesse intending to see a play, some persons had conveyed some barrells of gunpowder into the place under which he was to sitt, and intended to have blown him up; but one of the confederates discovering it, the design'd mischeif was prevented.

*December.*—The duke of Richmond, eldest son to the dutchesse of Portsmouth, is made master of the horse to the king, and major Oglethorp is to act under him.

Col. Russell, brother to the earl of Bedford, who commanded the kings regiment of foot guards, haveing disposed of that command, the duke of Grafton hath the same.

The English frigates are said to have lately taken Canary, the admirall of Algiers.

Tis strongly reported that the French king is pursueing his conquests in Flanders, to the utter ruine of those parts.

Severall things have been of late very hotly discoursed off; that his royall highnesse will speedily come from Scotland; that the dutchesse of Portsmouth is prepareing for her departure to France; and that we shall have a parliament in January, or February at farthest; but time must produce a confirmation.

The 5th, his majestie went to Windsor, and returned again that day.

The 3d, about 6 in the morning, broke out a violent fire in the house of one Mr. Woodward, a destiller, in the Old Baily, which was occasioned by some spirits takeing fire, which immediately burnt down the said house; wherein the gentlemans son and a servant maid perisht.

The French pretend the design to surprize the prince of Orange was only to seize the count of St. Paul, a French man, who had writt severall things against the French government.

The 7th began the sessions at the Old Baily, and lasted till the 9th: there were six persons received sentence of death, 3 men and three women; there were also the earl of Powis, sir John Yates, and many others presented for recusancy: likewise there was a generall pardon allowed for two and forty malefactors, amongst which one Lumly, a convicted popish

preist, had a pardon, on condition he transport himself out of his majesties dominions within a time limited. Here also Mr. John Rouse, against whom the jury found the bill for high treason Ignoramus, was discharged by proclamation: Mr. Harvey, also accused of high treason, was admitted his liberty on good bail.

There have been addresses of thanks presented to his majestie for his declaration, from the town of Cirencester in Gloucestershire, and from the town of Gravesend in Kent, and the Scotch corporation in London and Westminster.

The justices of peace of Middlesex, attending his majestie in councill, had a strict charge to putt the lawes in execution against the papists.

The league of guaranty is said to advance apace; the foreign ministers of the emperor, king of Spain, Holland, &c. haveing daily conferences with the commissioners appointed to treat with them.

There was a duell fought the 6th between the lord Newburgh and the lord Kinsale, as principalls, (two striplings under 20,) and Mr. Kirk and capt. Sarsfeild, as seconds: the principalls had no hurt; but capt. Sarsfeild was run through the body near the shoulder, very dangerously.

The earl of Shaftsbury, since his releasement, hath been adviseing with councill how he may right himself against those persons who have scandalously traduced him: against some he intends to bring actions of scandalum magnatum, and against others writs of conspiracy.

The duke of Monmouth still resides at his house in Hedge lane: he has incens'd the court more against him by his offering himself for bail for the earl of Shaftsbury, when he was lately bailed out of the Tower.

Letters from Dublin inform us that one St. Lawrence, a popish preist, haveing endeavoured to suborn some persons to lay the popish plott there on the protestants, came to his tryall at the kings bench barr there, and after a hearing was found not guilty.

The earl of Shaftsbury hath arrested Mr. Graham in an action of scandalum magnatum, and Booth and Bains for a conspiracy.

The countesse of Suffolk was seized with an apoplexy the



12th, and died the next day. The lady Betty Felton, her daughter, was seized also with a fitt of the same the next day, and died of it.

The 13th, the earl of Shaftsbury dined at Skinners hall with that company, his lordship being a member thereof; where he was splendidly entertained.

There is a discourse as if his majestie intended to erect an hospitall, and endow it, for the reception of poor souldiers rendered unserviceable by age, wounds, &c.

The 14th, two men were carried from Newgate to Tyburn, where they were executed.

The same day, the lord mayor and aldermen of London, and the justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, attended his majestie in councill. His majestie was pleased to recommend to them the French protestants, that they would provide some spare places for their reception till they should be dispersed over the rest of the kingdome; he also gave his command to them that they should use their utmost endeavours to suppress all conventicles in city and country.

The earl of Shaftsbury hath lately arrested one Mr. Cradock, a mercer in Pater noster row, London, in an action of scandalum magnatum for 15,000*l.*, to which the mercer putt in bail.

The 14th, the lord Conway, the lord Hide, and other persons of quality, dined with the lord mayor.

The 16th, a common councill was held at the Guildhall, London, where, amongst other matters, a motion was made to proceed to the choice of a judge of the sheriffs court in stead of Mr. serjeant Sympson, lately deceased: severall were named, as, sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr. Thompson, &c.; but a difference arising between the lord mayor and the common councill thereon, his lordship adjourned the court till the 20th.

His majestie hath appointed Mr. Nicholas Johnson to receive and disburse the monies that shall be expended in the building the hospitall for maim'd souldiers.

There has been presented to his majestie an addresse from the inhabitants of the island of Barbadoes, returning him thanks for his late declaration.

The master, wardens, &c. of the corporation of Trinity-house of Deptford Strond have chosen the duke of Grafton an elder

brother of their society ; who accepted thereof, and hath since entertained the said society at dinner at Trinity house.

Letters from Scotland inform, that the earl of Argile was brought to his tryall the 12th, on an indictment of high treason, and had thereupon been found guilty.

The 16th, Mr. serjeant Simpson, who died the 12th, was carried out of Serjeants Inn to the Temple church ; the corps was accompanied by severall judges and serjeants, and the gentlemen of the Temple in their gowns.

Mr. Turberville, one of the witnesses of the popish plot against the lord Stafford, and also of the pretended plot against the earl of Shaftsbury, is lately dead, declareing that what he had deposed against the earl of Shaftsbury was true ; but 'tis said he died a papist.

The earl of Northampton is also lately deceased.

Letters from Holland say that the ratifications of the treaty of guaranty between the states generall and the crown of Sueden are exchanged, which is thought will hasten other princes to join in the same.

Chelsey colledge is intended by his majestie for the place to build an hospitall for poor maim'd souldiers.

The young earl of Northampton, since his fathers decease, is made lord lieutenant of the county of Warwick, and the lord Denbigh executes it till he comes of age.

The great city of Mosco, the imperiall seat of the czar of Moscovy, is almost reduced to ashes.

Addresses of thanks have been presented to his majestie from the burough of Corfe Castle, and from the burough of Tamworth, in the counties of Warwick and Stafford.

Letters out of the severall counties inform of the severe execution of the laws against dissenters, and more particularly at Salisbury and the city of Bristoll, where they not onely disturbed the meetings, but broke down the pulpitt, pews, and galleries, carrying them away as lawfull spoil.

The 20th, John Macknemarra and Dennis Macknemarra, two of the witnesses against the earl of Shaftsbury, were arrested on severall actions for debt, and carried to Newgate.

The 21st is the annuall day for the election of common council men for the city of London, which was accordingly ; and severall alterations in some wards were made, according to the



prevaileing humours of the electors, tho' generally 'tis beleived to be a good election.

A writt of quo warranto is delivered to the sheriffs of London against the charter of the citty, which has occasioned much discourse, though some will have it onely relating to some particular customes or usages.

The earl of Argyle had eight advocates allowed him, who drew up his plea to the indictment of high treason against him, invalidating the same, that there was no foundation for treason against him; but he being since found guilty, a committee of the privy councill is appointed to inspect the said plea, to see if there be any grounds to proceed against the said advocates for the same.

Severall other nonconformist ministers, besides those formerly mentioned, have had their names returned into the crown office, in order to prosecution.

There is an order from the king and councill for the transportation of severall condemned popish preists in Newgate.

Serjeant Hardresse is lately dead, and his corps was carried from Serjeants Inn to Canterbury, where he is to be interred.

Capt. Wren, who maintained the fight in the Kingsfisher against five Algerines, has received from his majestie a medall and a gold chain, as a reward of his valour.

From Scotland we have an account that the earl of Argile, since his being found guilty of high treason, has made his escape out of the Castle of Edenburgh, where he was a prisoner.

From thence also we hear that her royall highnesse the dutchesse of York had lately a very dangerous fall from a horse as she was rideing; but being speedily lett blood, and means used, she is pretty well recovered.

Mr. Oudart, the Latine secretary to his majestie, being lately dead, his majestie hath granted that office to John Cook esq.

The discourses about the earl of Argile's escape are various: some say he is repaired to the High-lands; others, that he intends to come and cast himself at his majesties feet: there is however a proclamation out for the retakeing him by the councill in Scotland.

The 28th, the countesse of Suffolk and her daughter, the lady Betty Felton, were carried through the citty in great state, attended with severall of his majesties coaches, and many

of the nobility's, in order to their interment at Saffron Walden in Essex.

There has been an addresse presented to his majestie from the burough of Westbury in Wiltshire.

Three English ships bound for Hamborough, and very richly laden, are lately cast away.

There is a court to be held at Whitehall, within the verge, for the inquiring into any crimes committed within the precincts of the court.

There has been a duell fought between one Mr. Holborn and sir Phillip Lloyd, in which the former was mortally wounded, and died a while after ; sir Phillip also was wounded.

The 30th, the guards were drawn up in Hide park before his majestie, where his majestie gave the duke of Grafton his commission for colonell of his majesties foot-guards.

The lords of the treasury have had under their consideration the setting to farm the revenue of Ireland, but they are not yet come to any resolution.

The French king still continues to goe on in his pretensions on severall places in the Low Countries: he has lately laid claim to the strong fort of Bolduc ; and the citties of Leige and Cologne are under great apprehensions of his serving them as he did Strasburgh.

Letters from Scotland inform us of the pronouncing sentence against the earl of Argile for treason, and that his arms had been accordingly torn and trampled under foot.

The 31st, the duke of Albemarle, the duke of Grafton, lord Feversham, lord Hide, and severall other persons of quality, according to an invitation, did the gentlemen of the Temple who keep the revells the honour to dine with them there, and were splendidly entertained ; and afterward the gentlemen drew up an addresse of thanks for his majesties declaration, and presented it to their lordships in order to their delivering it to the king, who was pleased to accept it very kindly.

The weather has of late been very tempestuous, so that we hear of severall vessells being cast away.

1681-2.

*January.*—An ambassador from the emperor of Morocco is arrived, bringing with him many presents to his majestie: it's said his errand is to settle a trade and commerce with us.



The Algerines, since the breach of the peace with the French, have taken severall of their ships, and therein many slaves.

The 2d, the corps of Mr. Thomas Newcomb, one of his majesties printers, was carried from Stationers hall to be interred in Warwickshire.

The councill in Scotland have confined the lady Sophia Lindsey to prison, for being the cheif instrument in the escape of the earl of Argile, he attending her out of the Castle as her page.

Sir Phillip Lloyd (one of the clerks of the councill) hath applied himself to his majestie, by his freinds, for a pardon for killing one Mr. Holborn; but 'tis said his majestie refused it, and ordered in councill a severe proclamation against duelling.

The 2d, the duke of Grafton treated all the officers of the foot guards, of which he is lately made collonell.

The 3d, a petition was presented to the lord mayor and court of aldermen, subscribed by the cheif of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Dunstans in the west, for another wardmoot for chusing common councill men for that parish, alledging severall irregularities in the choice of Mr. Mart, Mr. Starkey, and Mr. Child, for the same. His lordship was pleased to vacate the former election, and ordered that on the 6th instant there should be a new wardmoot.

The 2d, the commissioners for the goal delivery of all crimes and misdemeaners committed within the verge of his majesties pallace, mett at the kings bench at Westminster, and dispatcht severall things that came before them.

The French king hath demanded of the Dutch the strong fort of Boldock alias Bosleduc.

One of his majesties coaches went to Deal to fetch the Morocco ambassador: they came from thence the 2d, and arrived at the Tower the 5th in the afternoon, and was there complemented by sir Charles Cotterell, master of the ceremonies, who conducted him with some of his attendants in his majesties coach of state, attended with many coaches and 6 horses of the nobilitie, to his lodgings in the Strand.

The 6th, was a new wardmoot held at St. Sepulchres church, for the parish of St. Dunstans in the west, for common councill men: Mr. Mart, Mr. Child, and Mr. Starkey were chosen, but, as is said, irregularly; they came now to a new election, where the same three carried it again by above 200 voices. Mr. Tay-

lor at the Devill tavern, Mr. Sanders, and Mr. Brown, were sett up against them.

Capt. Clinton, who was apprehended for speaking words against Mr. Dugdale, was had before the councill, but was admitted his liberty on bail.

Mr. sheriff Shute being chosen common councill man for two wards, he accepted of that of Cornhill; wherefore there has been a new wardmoot for the Bridge ward, where one Mr. West, a silkman, was chosen in his room.

The Lyons the Morocco ambassador brought with him are putt into the Tower, and the estriches into St. James's park.

The two Irish Macknemarrae's and Bernard Dennis (three of the witnesses against the earl of Shaftsbury), who were sometime since committed to Newgate for debt, are discharged.

There has been much discourse about the city of a Whipping Tom, who is used to bestow some pains in chastizing the posteriors of severall females who have fallen into his hands: diverse have been severely handled by him; some of them have received great damage thereby; and there are two persons (one a haberdasher in Holborn) clapt up about it.

Letters from severall parts daily inform of the strict proceedings against dissenters; and severall meetings here in London have been disturbed, and the names of the preachers and the most considerable hearers have been taken in order to a prosecution.

The 11th, the ambassador from the emperor of Morocco had his publick audience of their majesties in the banquetting house at Whitehall about three in the afternoon; he was brought from his lodgings in the Strand in his majesties coach, and attended with a great many other coaches and six horses, to Whitehall, from whence he was conducted to the banquetting house, and there at the door was received by the earl of Arlington, lord chamberlain; and so he was led up to their majesties, who were seated under the state; and so after salutations past, and the delivery of a letter to his majestie by the ambassador, he was reconducted, in the same manner as he came, to his house. Twas observed at the audience that the ambassador made no bow to his majestie, nor the king to him.

Letters from Flanders write of a duell fought between the duke of Norfolk and the seneschall of Mons, the prince of Ligny's brother, in which tis said the latter was mortally



wounded: the difference arose upon some abusive words the seneschall had spoke against the dutchesse of Norfolk.

The 10th, the Moscovite ambassador had his audience of leave of his majestie, and during his stay here he has been severall times at the playhouses.

We hear from France, that Mr. Savill, his majesties ambassador, and count Starenbergh, the Dutch ambassador, had each of them together delivered a memoriall to the French king touching the present posture of affairs; upon receipt of which his majestie told them, that their joineing together lookt like a confederacy against him: to which Mr. Savill replyed, it was nothing but what was usuall; on which there is one dispatcht to France, with further directions to Mr. Savill, and very positive, as is said; the Dutch, Spanish, and German ambassadors being very importunate with our king for a direct answer what they may expect.

The 12th, the court satt at Westminster for the verge of the kings household, where a grand jury being sworn, a bill was preferred to them against sir Phillip Lloyd for killing one Mr. Holborn: they brought it in *billa vera*; upon which he was after arraigned, and tried by a petty jury, who found him guilty of manslaughter.

Severall persons have been summoned before the lord mayor for publishing factious pamphlets and news, and on their appearance promising to publish no more things reflecting on the government, were discharged.

The 13th, Mr. sheriff Pilkington attended the council by order, where he was asked the reason for his refusing to obey an order of the board for transporting severall condemned popish preists in Newgate to the isles of Scilly: he answered, he conceived the former order was not sufficient to indemnifye him, it being only directed to the keeper of Newgate prison; whereupon he was ordered a further warrant for that purpose, which he said he should obey.

The 13th, the Morocco ambassador, with his attendants, went into Hide park, and mounted their Barbary horses, where they shewed great activity in manadging the same, and their dexterity in shooting, his majestie doeing them the honor to see them perform the same.

The 16th, the sessions began at the Old Baily, where severall

were indicted for felonies, burglaries, &c. crimes, and ended the 17th: there were seven persons received sentence of death, one man and 6 women; and Mr. Harvey, committed for speaking treasonable words, was discharged by proclamation.

There have been presentments given to his majestie from the grand juries at the generall quarter sessions of the peace for the counties of Dorsett and Somersett, and signed also by the justices of the peace, purporting their dislike of all manner of associations which shall not have his majesties royall assent, &c.; another also from the justices of the peace of Middlesex.

There are severall ships lately arrived from the East Indies, very richly laden.

There is an ambassador coming over to his majestie from the king of Bantam in the East Indies.

The 13th, at night, some young gentlemen of the Temple went to the Kings Head tavern in Chancery lane, committing strange outrages there, breaking of windowes &c., which the watch hearing off, came up to disperse them; but they sending for severall of the watermen with halberts that attend their comptroller at the revells, were engaged in a desperate riott, in which one of the watchmen was run into the body with an halbert, and lies very ill; but the watchmen secured one or two of the watermen.

The court are very well pleased with the Morocco ambassador, and he with them, he proveing a person of the blood royall, and very intelligent in most matters: he is frequently at Hide park to shew the dexterous tricks of their country, hath been at the playhouses, and is much flock't after to be seen.

The commissioners of the ordnance have ordered that his majestie should have the guns lately invented by prince Rupert, and that the owners should not sell them to the French king.

The 18th, was a common councill at Guildhall for the city of London, where they chose a committee of four aldermen and 8 commoners, for makeing the defence against the quo warranto brought against the charter of the city: the names of the aldermen were, sir John Lawrence, sir Robert Clayton, sir Patience Ward, Henry Cornish esq.; the commoners were, sir Thomas Player, Mr. Dubois, Mr. Flavell, Mr. Ashurst, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Mic. Godfrey; and they are to meet de die in diem to consider of the same.



The common council also then chose a judge of the sheriffs court: the competitors were sir Thomas Hanmere, Mr, serjeant Goodfellow, and counsellor Thompson; but the choice fell on the middlemost.

The 16th, the Morocco ambassador had a private audience of his majestie in his bedchamber.

Mr. Savill, his majesties ambassador at Paris (tis thought) will be speedily call'd home, and the lord Preston (formerly sir Richard Grahme) sent in his room.

The countesse of Arlington is made groom of the stole to her majestie, which is vacant by the death of the countesse of Suffolk.

The 20th, the lady Sanderson, mother of the maids of honour to her majestie, was interred in the abby at Westminster, and madame Nourse succeeds her in that place.

The weather has been very stormy of late, and we have advice of severall ships cast away.

Dr. Oates was arrested the 21st at the suit of one Mr. Elliot, in an action of the case for 500*l.*, for speaking scandalous words against the said Mr. Elliott: he was carried to the Counter, but presently after bailed.

The ambassador of Morocco haveing heard of the fame of the duke of Monmouth, was very desirous to give him a visit, but knowing that he lay under his majesties displeasure, sent to have his majesties leave first, which his majestie readily granted; and accordingly the ambassador visited his grace, where, after salutations on each side, the ambassador was well pleas'd, and promised to goe a hunting with the duke in New park.

The 23d, being the first day of the term, the lord Shaftsbury, lord Howard, lord Aston, Edward Whitaker, John Wilmore, Samuell Wilson, and others, made their appearance at the kings bench bar, to save the forfeitures of their recognizances.

The same day counsellor Thompson had a mandamus granted him by the court, to swear him into the office of a judge of the sheriffs court, into which he said he was duely elected.

The 24th, sir Phillip Lloyd (one of the clerks of the council) haveing been tried at the court of verge for killing one Mr. Holborne, and found guilty onely of manslaughter, though there was very plain proof of murther against him, was brought this day to the kings bench bar, and there arraigned at the suit of

the wife of the deceased in an appeal of murther; to which he pleaded Not guilty.

The grand jury of the countie of Wilts did at the quarter sessions held at Salisbury, in an addresse to the court, declare their abhorrence of all trayterous conspiracies carried on under the specious title of an association.

His majestie hath been pleased to conferre the government of Tangier on collonel Kirk.

The 23d, there was one woman carried to Tyburn, and there executed.

The 24th, was argued the case of the duke of Norfolk in the court of chancery at Westminster, where the two cheif justices and the lord cheif baron assisted the lord chancellor: after a long debate, the three judges agreed in one opinion; but the chancellor, after a rhetorically speech and some reflexions on the judges, differed at last in opinion with them.

Sir Edward Deerham is making preparations for his going envoy to the duke of Lunenburgh.

The 25th or 26th, some persons (as yet unknown) came into Guildhall, and there cutt the picture of the duke of York acrossse upon the legs: severall reflexions are made hereon, according to the different judgment of the parties.

The 27th, was a great hearing in the exchequer court at Westminster about a considerable summ of money belonging to the Jesuites; and the court unanimously was pleased to confirm a former decree in behalf of his majestie.

The French are making a new haven between Calais and Bologne, which 'tis said will be more convenient then that of Dunkirk.

The 27th, the Morocco ambassador was in Hide park with his attendants, where they performed many things with great agility, as throwing of lances, &c.; and the ambassador himself charg'd a gun on horseback at full speed: there was an incredible appearance of coaches, horsemen, and persons on foot, to see the same.

The 28th, was published an order of the lord mayor and court of aldermen, promising a reward of 500*l.* to any that shall discover the authors of the indignity offered to the duke of Yorks picture by cutting it.

Letters from Holland and the Low Countries about Antwerp,



Ostend, Vlissing, Rotterdam, &c. inform us of the prodigious floods that have happen'd in those parts, by reason of the great rains and the sea breaking through the dykes, which has overflowed many whole villages, vast quantities of cattle, and some thousands of persons: the inundations are so great, that the like has not been known in the memory of man; and 'tis even said the damages sustained thereby are greater then they suffered by the late warr.

Our frigates have lately taken two Algerine men of warr.

It is now confidently reported that the dutchesse of Portsmouth intends suddenly to depart for France, preparations being makeing for her departure.

The 29th, the judges dined with the lord mayor.

The 30th, Aaron Smith, sollicitor, appeared at the kings bench barr, and pleaded to an information against him for giveing Stephen Colledge, at the time of his tryall at Oxford for high treason, severall treasonable and seditious papers in relation to his defence.

His majestie dined the last week with the earl of Conway, one of the secretaries of state, where was also lord Hallifax, lord Hyde, Mr. Seymor, and others, and afterwards departed very well satisfied with his entertainment.

In the case of the quo warranto against the charter of the city of London there is a speciall imparlance, so that there can be nothing done in it till next term; in the mean time the committee appointed by the city meet every day and consult with their councill, omitting nothing that may contribute to defend their charter.

The French kings ambassador here at this court has given in a memoriall to his majestie, justifieing what his master hath already done, and that however he would quitt all further pretensions of dependencies, in case the city of Luxemburgh were delivered up to him, and if it were he would be oblidged to demolish it.

The lord Townsend is entirely come over to the court party.

His majestie intends to raise three troops of granadeers more for the ease of his horse guards; and the officers thereof that were lately disbanded have offered to raise them at their own charges, which will save his majestie 1500*l*.

Fresh letters from the Low Countries and the United Provinces confirm the sad news of the great inundation of water in those parts, and that the damages sustained thereby are incredible; some say ten millions sterling.

The 31st, sir Phillip Lloyd appeared at the kings bench bar, and upon his desireing the benefitt of the clergy, it was allowed him.

The Morocco ambassadors attendants were treated yesterday by sir Thomas Boles, in Graies Inn.

There has been lately some disturbance in Scotland, severall armed men coming to a town there, and burnt the test and severall acts of parliament.

*February.*—The 1st, articles were exhibited, on a speciall supplicavit formerly granted in the court of kings bench at Westminster by the court of arches at doctor's commons, against Edmund Hickeringill, minister, for severall indignities offered to that court, and denyeing their ecclesiasticall jurisdiction.

Severall vessells, outward bound, have lay'n long in the Downs windbound, to the great prejudice of the owners.

The king hath lately toucht for the evill.

The Morocco ambassador hath mett severall lords of the councill, to treat about confirming a peace with Tangier.

From Bristoll, letters inform that the magistrates there have quite routed the meeting houses in that citty, and severall of the hearers sent to prison.

So in the out parts of the citty of London severall have been disturbed; but those within the liberties of the citty remain yet undisturb'd.

The 1st, the grand jury for the county of Middlesex were sworn at the court of kings bench, where Mr. justice Jones gave them the charge.

The Algerines, since the great losses they have sustained in their shipping by his majesties frigats, are very inclinable to a peace with us, and offer (as is said) to release severall English captives gratis; but admirall Herbert insists to have all, which 'tis thought they will consent to, when they receive the news of this fresh losse.

The parliament in Scotland, who stood prorogued to the 1st of March next, is, according to directions from his majestie, further prorogued to the 17th of Aprill.



The grand jury did, at a quarter sessions held for the town of Marlborough in Wiltshire, make a presentment against the association found in the earl of Shaftsburies house, as a treasonable design against his majestie; which presentment has been delivered to his majestie, and well accepted.

The Morocco ambassador hath been to see Westminster abby and the tombs there, the severall courts at Westminster hall, the house of lords, and the house of commons.

It is reported from Scotland that the dutchesse of York is with child.

There have been severall motions this term at the kings bench bar by councill in behalf of Thomas Thinn esq., in relation to the estate which he claims by the right of his wife, the lady Ogle; but it is putt off till the next term.

The propositalls made by the French ambassador, that his master would quitt all his pretensions in Flanders if the Spaniards would surrender Luxemburgh to him, seem now more reasonable, and 'tis thought will be accepted off, their calamity at home, by the sudden inundations of water, making them more willing; but when done, 'tis much doubted what security they can have that the French king will rest there.

The lord Culpepper is preparing to goe to his government in Virginia.

Sir Peter Wich (his majesties late resident at Hamburgh) is returned into England.

Alderman Morris (a great goldsmith, and partner with sir Robert Clayton) is lately dead.

Col. Legg has quitted the government of Portsmouth, and is made master of the ordnance; and the lord Noell is made governour in his stead.

His majestie intends suddenly for Newmarkett, whither he will be attended by the Morocco ambassador; and 'tis reported the duke of York intends to meet his majestie there.

There has been a great argument held this term in the court of exchequer at Westminster, on a demurrer in a cause between the assignees of the bankers granted by patent from his majestie, and the farmers of the excise, who were to pay the interest of the money; and after a long debate, the opinion of the court was, that the farmers ought to pay those tallies already struck on them.

The duke and dutchesse of Norfolk, with their family, are arrived safe here from Flanders.

An expresse is come from Scotland from the lords of the councill to his majestie, desireing him to seize the estate of the late earl of Argile.

The sheriffs of London have been again summoned before the councill for refusing to deliver the popish preists to his majesties messenger according to order; to which they answered, they durst not doe it without the broad seal, for otherwise they thought themselves not secure.

Mr. Clark, page of the backstairs to her majestie, is lately dead.

The 10th of the next month is the day pitcht upon for the departure of the dutchesse of Portsmouth.

The citty of Norwich have, in a publick act under their common seal, declared their abhorrence of the association found in the custody of the earl of Shaftsbury.

The 12th instant, about 7 in the evening, Thomas Thin esq. was going home in his coach, and at Charingcrosse, near the Pall mall, three persons on horseback made to the coach, two of which fired two blunderbusses at him, charg'd with severall shott, and lodg'd 5 or 6 in his body, in which condition he lay till next morning very much in pain, and then died: this has made great talk, severall persons makeing different constructions of it; some, that 'twas a design against him and the duke of Monmouth (who really parted with him not a quarter of an hour before); others, that 'twas done on account of the lady Ogle: however, the next day about noon the assassins were taken, who prove to be a German captain, and 3 others of that nation. They were carried before his majestie in councill, where being examined they owned the thing, and that they did it at the desire of count Coningsmark, a Suedish nobleman, who was lately in England, and had some pretensions to the lady Ogle, whom Mr. Thin had since married: however, his majestie was pleased to expresse his just resentment of so villanous an action, assuring them the judgment of the law should passe on them all.

The 13th, the lord Shaftsbury, lord Howard, Mr. Whitaker, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wilmore, &c. appeared at the court of kings bench, according to their recognizances, being the last day of



the term, were discharged from their bail, there being no farther prosecution against them.

The lord Bodmin, eldest son to the earl of Radnor, is said to be lately dead.

There has been endeavours used at Graies Inn by some gentlemen thereof to procure an abhorrence of the late association, as the act of that house; but being rejected by the bench, and most of the gentlemen refusing it, the promoters thereof only subscribed it, and presented it to his majestie.

The Russian ambassador is departed from his lodgings, in order to his return into his own country.

The earl of Dorsett and Middlesex is lately arrived from France.

There is a report that viceadmirall Herbert hath concluded a peace with the Algerines, and that thereby we are to have all English slaves redeem'd freely; but we want a confirmation of this news.

An addresse has been presented to his majestie from the city of Hereford, in abhorrence of the late association.

There is an expresse sent into Holland for the lady Ogle.

A gentleman of Graies Inn comeing late to his chamber, being overtaken with drink, fell down backward and kill'd himself.

The last week, one of the duke of Buckingham's servants was found kill'd in the streets.

The justices of peace for the county of Middlesex are very severe in prosecuting the dissenters, and they have lately publish't an order wherein is this clause; that such poor people who goe to conventicles, and not to their parish churches, shall be putt out of the poors book, and have no parish collections.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the burrough of Newark upon Trent, and from severall gentlemen of the Middle Temple, expressing their sense against the association produced at the tryall of the lord Shaftsbury.

The 19th, Mr. Gibbons (servant to the duke of Monmouth), Mr. Kidd (gentleman to Mr. Thinn), and a waterman, haveing some tideings of count Coningsmarks being on the river, went down to Gravesend, where they took him that evening in a very mean habitt, under which he had a naked sword: he was brought up the 20th to Whitehall, and kept in Mr. secretary Jenkins lodgings till the evening, when he was examined before

the king and councill, and after carried with a guard to the lord cheif justice Pembertons, who examined him again that night till eleven, and then his lordship committed him prisoner to Newgate, which he desired he might not to that prison. He confest little, but stood much on his innocency, and denyeing to be any waies concerned in Mr. Thinns murther: however, people are very well pleased he is taken; and the persons that took him have the reward of 200*l.* promised in the gazett, and 500*l.* more sir Thomas Thinn (Mr. Thins heir) hath given them.

The articles of peace between our king and the emperor of Morocco are agreed to, and will be speedily sent over to the emperor to be confirmed.

The colledge at Chelsey for the releif of poor maimed souldiers is begun: his majestie himself laid the first stone, and severall of the nobility have contributed theretoo.

Preparations are making for the courts departure to Windsor, which will be the beginning of next month, and from thence to Newmarkett.

Count Coningsmark, since his committment to Newgate, has been visited by severall persons at his lodgings in the presse yard.

'Tis thought those persons concerned in the murther of Mr. Thinn will be tryed this sessions at the Old Baily, though 'tis said there will be a speciall commission of oyer and terminer for that purpose.

The duke of Monmouth has been for some time past at Chichester in Sussex, but is again returned to London.

Baron Gregory, a baron of the exchequer, lately presented an addresse to his majestie against associations; and the reason is said to be for fear he should be remov'd, of which there has been a strong report.

His majesties frigats have destroyed another ship of the Algerines called the Flowerpott, carrying 34 guns and 300 men.

The ratifications of the treaty of guaranty between the king of Sueden and the states generall are exchanged.

The reason of count Coningsmark's being referr'd to the examination of the lord cheif justice was (as is reported) that his lordship, after he had examined him, might order him to the prison of Newgate, being the proper goal for such crimes, the councill being not willing to meddle with him in relation to his quality he bears in the kingdome of Sueden. Since his



commitment he lives very nobly in capt. Richardsons house in the presse yard, and is daily visited by persons of quality : 'tis said most of the foreign ambassadors doe intend to interceed with his majestie for his pardon.

The 23d, the sessions began att Hick's hall, where the justices chose sir Wm. Smith chairman.

Clarendon house is reported to be sold, and that the proprietors thereof intend to build a stately square there, equall to that at St. James's.

The lord Lumley hath laid down hjs place of master of the horse to the queen.

'Tis reported that the king of Poland is lately dead, and that the emperor intends to use his interest for the electing of the duke of Lorraine into the same.

The 24th, the sessions began at the Old Baily, and ended the 25th, where two men received sentence of death.

Declarations have been presented to his majestie from the city of Glocester, the Artillery company of the city of London, and severall gentlemen of the society of Graies Inn, testifyeing their abhorrence of all trayterous associations.

The prosecution against the dissenters is very violent at Bristol, and cheifly carried on by sheriff Knight, and one Hellier, so that many of them are clapt up in prison : but Mr. mayor, sir Thomas Earl, seemed inclined to lett them out of prison, if they would give security to appear at the next sessions ; but Knight opposing this, there grew a contest amongst the aldermen, but most of them inclined to lett the dissenters out on security.

The 24th, the sessions began at Hick's hall, where was an indictment preferred to the grand jury against George Boroski, Christopher Vratz, and John Sterne, as principalls in the murder of Mr. Thinn ; and against count Charles John Coningsmark, as an accessory theretoo before the fact : the jury, after the examination of severall witnesses, found it Billa vera.

The 28th, the murtherers of Mr. Thinn were brought to their tryall at the Old Baily, where was a numerous assembly : against Vurats, Boroskie, and Stern the evidence was very full, besides their own confession of the fact at their first examination before a justice of peace ; but as to count Coningsmark, the evidence was not so positive, only circumstantiall, haveing

strong presumptions of his being an accessory theretoo; as that Boraskie, who shott Mr. Thinn, was received into the counts service but a little before; that some of them was with the count an hour after the murther; the counts lyeing privately in town, and his flyeing the next morning after the murther committed in a disguise; with severall other materiall circumstances. Against this he made a defence by an interpreter; so that the jury (against 18 of those who were returned he took exceptions), after an hours goeing from the barr, brought in the three first guilty of the murther, and acquitted the count (to the no small wonder of most of the auditory). 'Tis more then probable good store of guinies went amongst them; for the count had in a paper who he should challenge and who not, and he knew his freinds. The captain, the Polander, and the lieutenant had sentence of death past on them, and count Corningsmark had his liberty.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on capt. Thomas Cutler of Lechlade in the county of Glocester.

The 27th, count Pertengue, ambassador extraordinary from the duke of Savoy, made his publick entry in the afternoon, landing at the Tower, and thence conducted in the kings coach, with three of his own following, very rich, with many of the nobility's with 6 horses apeice, to his lodgings in the Palace yard at Westminster: his train and equipage was very splendid, his coaches and liveries very rich.

An addresse hath been presented to his majestie from the town of Bruton in Somersetshire, and very graciously received.

A good fleet of ships from the Canaries are lately arrived in the Downes.

*March.*—A considerable ship, laden with cloth &c. belonging to the Turkey merchants, is lately cast away, to the great damage of the owners.

The 4th, their majesties, with the whole court, departed from Whitehall to Newmarkett, where his majestie intends to stay a considerable time, untill his lodgings at Whitehall are rebuilt, which at present are pull'd down.

Before his majesties departure to Newmarkett, a young woman (German born) went to Whitehall cloathed in white, to beg the life of capt. Vratz, one of the murtherers of Mr. Thin, but without any successe.



The 4th also the dutchesse of Portsmouth, with the duke of Richmond her son, went from Whitehall in a barge, in order to their imbarcking for France.

The 2d, the ambassador from the duke of Savoy was brought by the earl of Alisbury in his majesties coach, followed by his excellencies and many others, from his lodgings in the Palace yard at Westminster, unto Whitehall, and conducted to his audience of their majesties in the banquetting house.

The 3d, George Legg esq., master generall of the ordnance, was sworn of his majesties privy councill, and took his place at the board accordingly.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie in abhorrence of the late association found in the earl of Shaftsburies closet, from the lieutenantancy of the citty of London; from the town of Wigan in Lancashire; from the citty of Bristoll; from the grand jury for the county of Northumberland, and approved by the justices of the peace of the same county.

The Morocco ambassador, accompanied with the duke of Albemarle and other persons of quality, were the 3d at the bear garden, to give themselves the diversion of that place.

The revenue of Ireland is farmed out to a much greater advantage then formerly.

The judges have waited on his majestie, to have his directions how they shall behave themselves in their severall circuits; as also the lord mayor was to receive his majesties commands before his leaveing the town.

The 4th, the Morocco ambassador went to see the society of Lincolns Inn, where he was received by the masters of the bench and gentlemen of that society: he was pleased to walk in the garden, and from thence he was conducted to the councill chamber, where he had a very good banquet prepared for him by the masters of the bench, and was pleased to enter his own name in the book as a member thereof; so givinge the masters thanks, he returned very well satisfied.

The mayor of Thetford hath lately surrendred the charter of that corporation to his majestie, against the mind of some of the inhabitants; and his majestie hath granted the town a new one, with some restrictions.

There lately happened a rancounter between some forces of the French that block up Luxemburgh and some Spaniards

who endeavour'd to enter the citty, in which severall of the former were killed, and the Spaniards gott into the town.

Count Coningsmark, before his discharge at the Old Baily, was obliged to give security for his appearance the first day of next term at the kings bench bar: himself was bound in a recognizance of 2000*l.*, and major Oglethorpe and sir Nathaniell Johnson in 1000*l.* each; yet notwithstanding, the count is gone into France, and 'tis much doubted whither he will return to save his bail.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Dr. Nicholas Butler.

One Mr. B—, a woollen draper in Covent Garden, who was warned to be on count Coningsmark's tryall jury, was askt if 500 guinies would doe him any harm, if he would acquitt the count, but there being jury men besides enough, he was not called; yet this he has attested.

The 8th, two men lately condemned at the sessions in the Old Baily were conveyed to Tyburn, and there executed for felonies.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of baronett upon Simon Eaton, of Castletown in the county of Limerick, esq.

At the assizes held at Chelmsford for the county of Essex, was a great tryall between the bishop of London and Mr. Hickeringill, upon a scandalum magnatum for words spoken; the jury found it for the plaintiff, and gave 2000*l.* damages to the bishop.

Mr. Read, a nonconformist minister in Bloomsbury, is lately excommunicated.

Sir Phillip Lloyd is admitted again to wait in councill, since the killing Mr. Holborn.

The 9th, at night, the body of Thomas Thinn esq. was carried in great state to be interred in Westminster Abby.

The 10th, capt. Christopher Vratz, George Boraskie the Polandier, and lieutenant John Sterne, the murtherers of Mr. Thinn, were executed on gibbets erected for that purpose in the Pall Mall, where they did the murther: the bodies of the captain and lieutenant were delivered to their freinds, but the Polandiers was carried back to be hung in chains. The captain died with a very undaunted temper; the other two were much dejected, to whose confession in print I referr you.

The lord Noell is made governour of Portsmouth, and hath



accordingly taken possession thereof, and was received with great acclamations of joy.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie against the late association, from the town of Morpeth in Northumberland; from the Artillery company in Bristoll; from the grand jury for the county of Oxon, with the justices of the same county; and from the citty of Durrham.

The body of Boraskie the Polander, who shott Mr. Thin, is hang'd up in chains at Mile end, being the road from the sea-ports where most of the northern nations doe land.

A common councill was held the 10th at Guildhall for the citty of London, where nothing but private affairs belonging to the citty were transacted.

Mr. Aaron Smith, who was prosecuted for delivering to Mr. Stephen Colledge (lately executed) a paper containeing instructions how to defend himself at his tryall, and expected to be tried for the same this assizes at Oxford, and went down accordingly, the said triall was not brought on as he expected.

The lord Lovelace, at the assizes at Reading in Berkshire, recovered against a person 2000*l.* damages in an action of scandalum magnatum.

His royall highnesse the duke of York arrived at Yarmouth in one of his majesties yatches the 10th, and was entertained by the magistrates of the town at dinner; and that afternoon he went to Norwich, attended with a great number of gentlemen, where he came that night, and was splendidly entertained by the mayor and aldermen: the next morning he parted thence for Newmarket, accompanied by many gentry, where he arrived that evening, and was received by his majestie with all the expressions of kindnesse imaginable, and since his arrivall there hath been waited on by most of the nobility to pay their respects to him.

The duke of Ormond is returning for England, and his son, the earl of Arran, goes governor of Ireland in his stead, for which tis said he hath kist his majesties hand.

We hear from France that the dutchesse of Portsmouth is safely arrived there.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. John Knight, one of the sherifs of Bristoll.

Severall persons haveing places of trust in the navy office,

custome house, &c. have been lately discharged for nonconformity to the church of England.

The court at Newmarket is very splendid and numerous, and there is want of lodgings for so great an assembly.

The lady Ogle is arrived here from Holland, attended with many servants.

From the assizes held at Cambridge for the same county, we are advised of a tryall there between one Verdon, late under-sherif of the county of Norfolk, and the messengers of the speaker of the late house of commons, who had an order to fetch this Verdon up in custody : after a long debate the jury withdrew, and found for the plaintiff, and gave him 500*l.* damages.

The 16th, about 11 of the clock at night, broke forth a fire in the Friery at St. James, which continued burning for two or three hours : it consumed severall lodgings ; and had it not been timely stopt by the blowing up of houses, it would have endangered the whole palace.

The 17th, the duke of Monmouth, earls of Shaftsbury and Essex, lord Howard and lord Grey, and others, dined with Mr. sheriff Pilkington.

The justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex have been very severe against dissenters, after whose example 'tis said other counties intend to proceed.

The 20th, the Morocco ambassador went with his retinue to St. Pauls church, to view the building of that famous structure.

Our foreign letters inform us that the French king hath withdrawn his forces from before the city of Luxemburgh, whereby the same is now at liberty ; and that his majestie has declared he will refer the differences between him and the king of Spain to the arbitrage of the king of England.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie in detestation of the late association, from the grand jury at the assizes at Alisbury for the county of Bucks ; from the grand jury and justices of the peace at the assizes for the county of Huntington ; from the grand jury and justices at the assizes for the county of Essex ; from the deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace and grand jury at the assizes for the county of Cambridge ; from the grand jury at the quarter sessions for the county of Durrham ; from the lord lieutenant, high sheriff, deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace and grand jury at the



assizes for the county of Rutland; and from the justices of the peace and grand jury at the assizes for the county of Southampton.

The 17th, the court of aldermen for the city of London mett, where some proposed an addresse to the duke of York to come and reside here, but city businesse intervening, it was putt off; the 20th they mett again, and 'twas proposed, but the court suddenly broke up; the 21st they met again, but there being not a quorum, it was not proposed; the 23d they met again, where it not being proposed, 'tis thought to be laid aside.

The 22d, the tides flowed at London bridge thrice in 12 hours.

Our foreign letters tell us that the deputies of the clergy of France have declared their opinion; That the king is independant in things temporall; that he cannot be deposed nor his subjects absolved of their allegiance for any cause whatsoever; that a generall councill is above the pope; and that the power of the pope is to be limited by the antient canons, and that the decisions of the pope in points of faith are not infalible without the consent of the church; thereby in a great measure casting off the popes supremacy: these articles the king of France has by an irrevocable edict confirmed, and commanded these doctrines shall be taught in all his dominions.

Other addresses against the late association have been presented to his majestie, from the town of Cambridge; from the corporation of Lynn Regis in Norfolk; from the burough of Eye in Suffolk; from New Woodstock in Oxfordshire; from the young men of the town of Cambridge; from the deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace and grand jury for the county of Norfolk at the assizes for the same; from the high sherif, justices of the peace and grand jury at the assizes for the county of Gloucester; from the grand jury at the assizes for the county of Lincoln; and from the deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace and grand jury at the assizes for the county of Suffolk.

The commissioners appointed by his majestie to treat with the Morocco ambassador of a peace, have concluded a perpetuall peace between his majestie and the king of Morocco; and have accordingly signed the same.

Letters from York inform us, that Mr. Gascoign (son of sir Thomas Gascoign), Mr. Tempest, and Mr. York, were at the

assizes there brought to a triall for high treason on account of the popish plott: the evidence against them was the positive oaths of Bolron and Mowbrey, with other very materiall circumstances; however, the jury thought fitt to bring them in not guilty, to the wonder of most present.

The lord Cavendish, with the lord Mordant, haveing sent a challenge to count Coningsmark, before his departure hence, to fight them on account of Mr. Thins murther; but he, since his departure, hath sent a letter to the aforesaid lords, intimating that he had not a sight of their lordships letter till he came to Newport in Flanders, (it being sent after him;) yet he desired nothing more then to meet them, and that therefore he would stay three weeks there to expect them, desireing to know the weapons and number of seconds, that he might satisfye the importunity of his freinds who offer'd their service in this affair. This letter he sent in a packet to the Suedish resident, who, mistrusting the businesse, open'd it, and communicated it to the secretary of state; whereon a writt of *Ne exeat regnum* was awarded, and their lordships served therewith, whereby they were oblidged to give security for the same.

At the assizes held at Southwark for the county of Surrey was tryed an action brought by Mr. Bolsworth against Mr. sheriff Pilkington, for words spoken to this effect: You are a broken fellow, goe home and pay your debts. The plaintiff could not prove he had any damage thereby; and the defendant prov'd the plaintiff first very rudely provok'd him; yet the jury, to the astonishment of most, brought in 800*l.* damages for the plaintiff.

At the same assizes also one was tryed for a witch, but acquitted.

At the assizes at Salisbury was condemned one John Woolf, the greatest pickpocket in England, and accordingly executed.

1682.

The 26th, about two in the morning, broke out a dreadfull fire in Channell Rowe, Westminster: it began in an alehouse in Stephens ally, through carelesnesse of the servants: it consumed about thirty houses, with what was blown up.

The 27th, the Morocco ambassador sett forwards for Newmarkett in one of his majesties coaches, attended by severall persons of quality; some of his servants rideing on their Barbary horses, in order to wait on his majestie.



Other addresses against the late association have been presented to his majestie from the deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace, gentlemen, and grand juries of the county of York; from the city of Worcester; from the deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace and grand jury at the assizes for the county of Wilts; from the highsheriff, justices of the peace and grand jury of the county of Kent; from the justices of the peace and grand jury at the assizes for the county of Hertford; and from the city of Bathe.

Nathaniell Thompson, printer and publisher frequently of popish news and pamphlets, hath been before the councill for printing two scandalous letters, that sir Edmondbury Godfrey was not murdered by the papists, but to prove that he was *felo de se*.

The articles signed by the Morocco ambassador for a perpetuall league are ordered to be sent over to the king of Fez and Morocco to confirm.

The king and court are in good health at Newmarkett, and are diverted with horseraces, cockfighting, &c.; from whence we have advice of the Morocco ambassadors arrivall there, and of great multitudes of the country people flocking to see him.

Mr. Savill, his majesties envoy to the French court, is arrived here, and since gone to Newmarkett, to give his majestie an account of his negotiation.

The 31st, about two in the morning, happ'ned a dreadfull fire in the Minories, which consumed about 14 or 15 houses, and at last was happily quenched.

Severall of the Scottish nobility are come to Newmarkett to wait on his majestie and his royall highnesse.

Our letters from Flanders inform us that the prince of Parma is removed from his government of the Spanish Netherlands, and that the marquesse de Grana succeeds him therein, and has taken on him the government accordingly.

*April.*—Addresses have been presented to his majestie, in abhorrence of the late association, from the justices of the peace and grand jury at the assizes for the county of Sussex, and from the town of Derby; from the justices of the peace and grand jury's at the assizes for the county's of Monmouth, Hereford, and Surrey; from the university of Cambridge, the vice-chancellor of which afterwards waited on his royall highnesse

the duke of York, congratulating him in a short speech in Latin on his return into England.

Our letters from Scotland inform, that the parliament there is further prorogued to the 15th of June.

The earl of Danby mov'd the councill that he might have leave to goe and see his lady, who is very ill, but nothing was done therein.

Some of his majesties messengers have lately seiz'd some papists who resorted to masse at Wildhouse.

Our foreign letters tell us of the death of the bishop of Strasburgh, and of the alterations that are likely to ensue in those parts.

The 5th, according to an order of councill, Nathaniell Thompson, William Paine, and John Farwell appeared before the councill for writing and publishing infamous libells, defaming the publick justice of the nation in the proceedings against the murtherers of sir Edmondbury Godfrey, which they confessing, they were all three committed unto Newgate by warrant of the board, and Mr. attorney generall was ordered to prosecute them accordingly.

The Morocco ambassador, since his being at Newmarket, hath exercised on the heath, shewing great agility in rideing &c.

The 1st, the Morocco ambassador went from Newmarket to Cambridge in his majesties coaches, on the invitation of the vicechancellor, where he was very nobly entertained; and having seen the schools and some of the colledges, he returned extreemly pleased.

The 6th, the said ambassador, with his retinue, returned to London from Newmarket.

The 7th, Nathaniell Thompson and Farwell and Paine obtained their liberty on bail.

There is a discourse that the lord Hide will be made lord treasurer; that the lord chancellor will lay down, and be succeeded by the lord cheif justice Pemberton; that the lord privy seal will be removed, and Scrogs or Seymour come in his place; but time must shew the certainty of these reports.

The 6th, severall of the whiggish party dined with Mr. sheriff Pilkington; and the same day many of the tory party in Fleetstreet, London, in opposition to the other, dined with the lord mayor.



The 7th, in the evening, her majestie, with diverse persons of quality, arrived at Whitehall from Newmarkett.

The 8th, his majestie and his royall highnesse returned from Newmarkett, who were waited on by most of the nobility here in town, and at night was ringing of bells, bonefires, &c.

The university of Cambridge have made choice of the duke of Albemarle to be their chancellor in the place of the duke of Monmouth.

His majestie is at Whitehall, in the lodgings of the duke of York, his own being building up; and the duke of York is at St. James's.

Our foreign letters tell us that the Branderburgh elector and the king of Denmark were inclinable to the interests of France; but that the king of Sueden, the emperor, the electors of Bavaria and Saxony, the king of Spain, and the states of Holland, had signed the league for the security of themselves &c.

The 10th, the lord mayor and court of aldermen went to Whitehall to pay their duty to his majestie on his safe return from Newmarkett; and after, the lord mayor and some of the aldermen went to St. James's, to congratulate his royall highnesse on his safe return to his palace, who was pleased to receive them very kindly, and admitted them to kisse his hand.

The earl of Anglesey went to wait on his royall highnesse, but mett with a cold reception, and was denied to kisse his hand, he having been for the bill in parliament against his succession to the crown.

Addresses of abhorrence of the late association found in the earl of Shaftsburies closett have been presented to his majestie from the highsherif, deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace and grand jury of the county of Leicester at the assizes; from the town of Bury in Suffolk; from the burough of Portsmouth, town of Ipswich, town of Thetford; from the inhabitants of the wapentake of Ello, within the parts of Holland in the county of Lincoln; from the town of Huntington; from the grand juries at the assizes for the counties of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset.

Letters from the lord Shandois, his majesties ambassador at Constantinople, tell us that the Turks were very severe against the English there, and lay greater avenue's on that trade than ever, and that there was no prospect to continue the same with advantage.

The 13th was performed at Whitehall the yearly ceremony of washing the poor mens feet in the banquetting house.

The lord Fretchvile being deceased, sir John Reresby is made governour of York Castle in his place.

The 13th, about 9 in the evening, broke out a fire at the upper end of Newstreet, near Fetter lane, which consumed that house and the tops of one or two more, but by the help of the engines it was quickly quench't.

Other addresses against the association have been presented to his majestie from the towns of Droitwich in Worcestershire and from Barnestaple in the county of Devon; and from the grand jury at the assizes for the county of Salop.

The dutchesse of Cleaveland is arrived at Whitehall from France, with her son the duke of Grafton, who went over to fetch her.

Severall merchants and others have subscribed a great summ of money, near a million, as a stock for carrying on a far greater East India trade then that which is at present managed; and they intend to petition his majestie to grant them a charter for that purpose.

The 16th, being Easter Sunday, Mr. Roger L'estrange and Mr. Miles Prance received the sacrament at St. Giles church in the feilds, one protesting that what he swore about L'estrange's being at masse was true, the other denying it, that he never was in a popish chappell since 1660.

The 17th and 18th, the lord mayor and aldermen rode on horseback to St. Sepulchres church in great state, with all the blewcoat boyes belonging to Christs hospitall and Bridewell hospitall, where a sermon was preached the 1st day by the bishop of London, and the 2d day by Dr. Sharp.

Addresses of abhorrence have been presented to his majestie against the late association, from the burough of Lemster, town of Rippon, citty of Dublin in Ireland; from the grand jury's at the assizes for the county's of Corke and Derby, noblemen, deputy lieutenants, and justices of the same, and of the county of Warwick, at the assizes there; from the town of Warwick, burough of Stratford upon Avon in the county of Warwick, burough of Caerleon in Monmouthshire, town of Newcastle upon  
 l<sup>k</sup>Tine, and citty of Winchester.



The 18th, the duke of Monmouth went to the horse race for plate at Northampton.

The 20th was held the feast of the Artillery company of London at Merchant-Tailors hall: they mett at Guildhall, and went thence to Bow church, where a sermon was preached by Dr. Sprat on Luke cap. 22. v. 36; which done, sometime after the duke of York came into the citty according to invitation, and did them the honour to dine with them, where he was received by the old stewards, who were the earl of Thanett, the lord Lumley, the lord Paston, the lord Allington, sir John Narborough, Phillip Frowd esq., John Shales esq., and capt. Burden: the entertainment was very noble, and the company numerous. The new stewards were, the duke of Albemarle, earl of Oxford, earl of Arundell, the lord Faulkland, Henry Guy esq., Wm. Leg esq., sir Wm. Dodson, and Charles Duncomb esq.; which being done, the duke returned to Whitehall, very well satisfied with his entertainment.

There was intended also to have been another feast in the citty the 21st, at Haberdashers hall and Goldsmith's hall, by the whigg party, which tis thought would have been very numerous, many persons of quality haveing tickets, as, the duke of Monmouth, lord chancellor, earls of Shaftsbury, Essex, &c.; but the councill meeting at Whitehall the 19th made an order to forbid the same as seditious, and tending to raise distinctions and confederacies amongst his majesties subjects, and straitly charging the lord mayor to prevent the said meeting as an unlawfull assembly: according to which, the court of aldermen made an order to prohibit the said meeting, which was affixt at all publick places; and the day they should have mett, four companies of the trained bands, and severall guards of constables and watchmen, were plac'd in diverse parts of the citty. The parties were invited by tickets, of which any man might have one for a guiney, it being the price thereof. The tickett ran thus: It having pleased Almighty God by his wonderfull providence to deliver and protect his majesties person, the protestant religion, and English liberties (hithertoo) from the hellish and frequent attempts of their enemies (the papists); in testimony of thankfullnesse herein, and for the preserving and improving mutuall love and charity among such as are sensible thereof, you are desired to meet many of the loyall protestant

nobility, gentry, clergy, and citizens, on Fryday the 21 day of this instant April, 1682, at ten of the clock, at St. Michaells church in Cornhill, there to hear a sermon, and from thence to goe to Haberdashers hall to dinner, and to bring this tickett with you. They had stewards who manadged the same, one Mr. Patridge, John Wilmore, &c.: but according to his majesties order they putt off the same, and disposed off great part of their provisions, to the Compters &c. prisons; some of them dining at separate places with the rest of the provisions.

The 22d, their majesties and his royall highnesse parted from hence to Windsor.

Letters from Sueden inform us of a design discovered in that kingdome to blow up the kings palace and great commissioners house, where the councill us'd to assemble, and that some barrells of powder had been found there; the conspirators being yet unknown, though great rewards are offer'd for their discovery.

Letters from the Streights tell us that the lord Berkley, commander of his majesties ship the Tyger, is dead of the small pox.

His majestie haveing notice that the seneschall of Hainault was come into England to fight the duke of Norfolk on the old quarrell, was pleas'd to order a guard to be sett upon the duke, and order'd a serjeant at arms to apprehend the seneschall; and he is since taken into custody.

The articles of peace lately concluded on by his majestie and the Morocco ambassador, came to Whitehall ratified by the emperor of Morocco.

Nicholas Johnson esq., paymaster of his majesties forces, being lately dead, the place is conferred on Charles Fox esq.

The 26th, at night, happen'd vast showers of rain, which did considerable damage to severall places; as at Fleetditch in the city of London; at Hockly in the Hole, carrying away bridges there, drayes, drowning severall cattle, as hogs &c., and fill'd a brewhouse half with water, to 500*l.* damage of the owner: and in severall parts of the country great losses have been sustained; as at New Brentford part of the town was overflowed; and most of the roads in England so bad, that they're hardly passable, and many feilds overflowed, so that they cannot putt their cattle to grasse.



The 26th also was a duell between the seneschall of Haynault and the earl of Arundell, upon a former quarrell between the seneschall and the duke of Norfolk (the earls father) in Flanders: the earl, in making a thrust, broke his sword, but by his seconds haveing the better of the seneschalls second, he came off without any hurt.

The same day also began the sessions at the Old Baily, and ended the 28th; where 8 persons, 5 men and 3 women, received sentence of death.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie against the association from the town of Windsor; from the grand jury and justices of the peace at the quarter sessions for the city of Westminster; from the city of Rochester; and from the grand jury, high sheriff, and justices of the peace at the assizes for the county of Stafford.

The mayors of severall corporations have surrendred up their charters to his majestie; as, the mayor of Thetford, Maidstone,

His majestie has been pleased to conferre the honour of knighthood on Charles Skrimshaw esq., high sheriff of the county of Stafford.

*May.*—The 2d, at night, died that learned lawyer sir William Jones, at his house in Southampton square, of a feavour, much lamented by most persons.

The earl of Argyll also is lately dead.

The 3d, his royall highnesse, attended with many of the nobility, came from Windsor to Putney, and went in his barge to Eriff, to a yatch which lay there, which was, with others, to carry him and his attendants into the Downes, where five of his majesties frigats waited to convey him into Scotland.

The same day the term began, where at the kings bench barr severall persons made their appearance, being so bound to doe; amongst whom were John Farewell, Wm. Paine, and Nathaniell Thompson, for publishing scandalous libells touching the death of sir Edmondbury Godfrey, and pleaded not guilty on an indictment exhibited against them. There was also a motion for a new tryall on the behalf of Mr. sheriff Pilkington, for excessive damages given against him at a tryall at the assizes in Surrey, in an action of the case brought by one

Bolsworth against him for words spoken; but Bolsworth defended the same by his council, so that the court would not grant a new tryall, unlesse Pilkington could procure a certificate from the judge of assize that he thought the damages were excessive, and the case fitt for a new tryall.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie against the association, from the Isle of Weight, towns of Newport, Newtown, and Yarmouth there; citty of Chester, and grand jury of that county; from the grand jury at the sessions held at the burough of Southwark; and from the justices of the peace and grand jury at the sessions held for the county of Denbigh: also from the town of Maidstone, town of Southampton, corporation of Macclesfeild in the county of Chester; from the grand jury's, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and deputy lieutenants at the sessions held for the county's of Montgomery and Flint, Brecon and Glamorgan; town of Pool; and from the citty of Chichester.

Miles Prance and another have deposed that one John Brooks, a papist, cutt the picture of his royall highnesse at Guildhall.

The lord Preston, his majesties ambassador to the French court, is departed.

Severall actions have been brought by diverse persons against Mr. Topham, serjeant at armes, who attended the late house of commons, for keeping persons in custody.

The 9th, the ambassador from the king of Bantam made his publick entry: he landed at the Tower, and was conducted in his majesties coach, with a numerous train of coaches and six horses, and many gentlemen of the East India company on horseback: his own retinue, being about 30 persons, with spears and targets, clad in Indian stuffs, with sculp caps on their heads, were in the coaches; so they passed on in great order to the house prepared for him at Charingcrosse, where the Russian ambassador formerly lay.

The count de Pertengue, the duke of Savoy's ambassador, has had his audience of leave, in order to his return home.

The 10th, the duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant of Ireland, came to Whitehall, accompanied with many persons of quality, haveing been very splendidly entertained all the way on the road hither from Chester, where he landed.

The lord Shaftsbury haveing sometime since arrested Mr.



Cradock, mercer in Pater Noster row, in an action of scandalum magnatum for 5000*l.* damages, for words spoken, Mr. Cradock by his council moved the court of kings bench, the first day of this term, for the changing the venue, that the tryall might be in an indifferent county, and not in London or Middlesex: it was putt off till the 5th instant, and then putt off till the 10th, at which day the defendants council produced severall affidavits, that his lordship had constantly resided in London or Middlesex, and particularly at this time in London; that he had been concerned in trade in the citty, was free thereof, and particularly also of the Skinners company, of which Mr. sheriff Pilkington was master, and that there was great intimacy between him and the said sheriffs; for which reasons the dependents beleived the defendant could have no indifferent tryall: they also cited severall presidents in which venue's had been changed in the case of scandalum magnatum's, and therefore prayed it might be so in this. On the other side, the council for his lordship urged, that the action was brought in the right place, where the words were spoken, and that his lordship, as a nobleman, had the priviledge to lay his action where he would, and spoke severall things against the affidavits; but the court were unanimously of opinion that an indifferent tryall could not be had in London or Middlesex, and therefore ordered it to be in another county, and gave his lordship the choice of which he would: on which the lord Shaftsbury (who was then in court) said he would rather lett his action fall then try it elsewhere; whereon the court told him that that confirmed them in their opinion.

Mr. John Wilmore haveing kidnapped a boy of 13 years of age to Jamaica, a writt de homine replegiando was delivered to the sheriffs of London against him: after an alias and a pluries, and amerciaments on them for not returning it, the court of kings bench granted an attachment against the sheriffs, unlesse they made a return by such a day; and accordingly they did make an insufficient return by the day, viz. a non est inventus: but the court, being moved the 10th against the said return, granted them some small time to make a better return, or else an attachment; but they have since return'd elongatus est, on which a capias in Withernam is issued out against the said Wilmore; but 'tis said he absconds as yet.

The 11th, being the day appointed for the instalment of the duke of Albemarle, late elected chancellour of Cambridge, above 200 of the university mett, with the heads of the severall colleges, all in their respective gowns and habits, at Northumberland house in the Strand, and from thence, between one and two in the afternoon, marched in great order to Albemarle house, where his grace was pleased to receive them in the court: afterwards [they] were conducted into a large room, where Dr. Coga, vicechancellor, made a speech in English to his grace; then they proceeded to the instalment, which done, Mr. Billers, the university orator, made a speech in Latin; then the whole was concluded by a very noble entertainment, to the great satisfaction of all parties.

The 12th, the juries for the severall hundreds of the county of Middlesex were sworn at the court of kings bench, and Mr. justice Jones gave them the charge.

His majestie, notwithstanding the great summs of money subscribed towards a new East India company, has been pleased to confirm the charter of the old one.

The 12th, sir Thomas Bloodworth, who was lord mayor of London anno 1666, died.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie against the late association, from the grand juries, highsheriff, deputy lieutenants and justices of the peace at the assizes and at the sessions of the peace for the county of Northampton; from the city of Coventry; from the justices of the peace and grand jury at the sessions held for the Isle of Ely; from the town of Pontefract in Yorkshire; from the county of Durrham, town of Helston in Cornwall, the Cinque ports, town of Chipping Wicomb in Buckinghamshire; from the counties of Limerick, Meath, and Wicklow; and from the corporations of Trym and Wexford in Ireland.

The city of Hereford haveing lately surrendred their charter to his majestie, he has been pleased to grant them a new one.

Our letters inform us that the duke of York came the 4th instant in his yatch's into Margate road, where he went on board the Gloucester frigatt, sir John Berry commander; from whence they sailed the same day: but the 6th, at 5 in the morning, the Gloucester frigatt stuck on the sands the Lemon and Oar, which struck off, as is supposed, a plank of the ship,



so that they had eight foot water in a moment: the ship being absolutely lost, the boat thereof was lett down, into which the duke entred, and as many persons of quality as it would well hold, and were carried off safe to the other ships; which on the news hereof sent out their boats immediately; but they came too late, for the ship was quickly under water, and many perished in her: of persons of quality, the earl of Roxborough, the lord Obrian, the laird Hopton, sir Joseph Douglas, and Mr. Hide (brother to the earl of Clarendon), with severall of the dukes servants, and about 130 seamen, the dukes furniture and plate &c., to the losse of 30,000*l.*: sir John Berry, the commander, and sir Charles Scarborough, physitian, very narrowly escaped; and Mr. Ayres, the pilot, was also taken up, and ordered to be clapt up till he shall be brought to his tryall for the same.

Since this we hear his royall highnesse is safely in Scotland, and very joyfully received there.

Mr. sheriff Pilkington not being able to procure a certificate under the judge of assize's hand, who tried the cause between him and Bolsworth, the court of kings bench have granted leave to enter up the judgment; so that he must be fore'd to pay the 800*l.* damages.

The 13th, the ambassador from the king of Bantam went for Windsor, attended with severall coaches, and had his audience there the next day, and returned the next to London.

Also the duke of Ormond is arrived at Windsor, and was very kindly received.

The English renegado, who is interpreter to the Morocco ambassador, has, since his comeing over, married an English servant maid.

The lord Shaftsbury haveing brought a writt of conspiracy against Mr. Graham, principall of Cliffords Inn, and laid it in London, the said Mr. Graham haveing moved once or twice the court of kings bench that the venire might be laid in another county, it came on again the 16th to be debated, when the defendants councill, who were Mr. attorney generall, Mr. sollicitor, sir George Jefferyes, sir Francis Withens, Mr. Sanders, and Mr. North, produced severall affidavits in his behalf, viz. that what he did in relation to the indictment of his lordship was by order of the kings councill; that the plaintiff had resided in

and about the city of London for severall years past, and had thereby contracted a great interest; that he had great dealings in the city, and was free of the company of Skinners, whereof the sheriff was master; that he was intimately acquainted with him; and that if any of the witnesses who were against his lordship at his indictment should in this case appear for the defendant, they would certainly be knockt on the head, they narrowly escaping it then: and then the defendants own oath, that if any such conspiracy was, it arose in the county of Surrey, and not where the action was laid. The plaintiffs council insisted that the action was well laid, and, it being a locall action, it could not be altered from the place where the plaintiff had laid it: but the court, on consideration of the whole matter, thought the defendant could have no indifferent tryall in London or Middlesex, and therefore ordered the venue to be chang'd, but gave his lordship leave to lay it in any other county.

The 16th also Mr. Samuel Harris and Mr. Richard Janeway came to be tryed at Guildhall in London; the 1st for printing and publishing that treasonable and seditious libell called Treason in Grain, for which Fitzharris was hang'd; the other for publishing seditious news: the evidence was pretty plain, but especially against the first, yet the jury were pleas'd to find them both not guilty.

Addresses against the late association have been presented to his majestie from the county of Cumberland, city of Carlisle; from the grand jury, deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace at the assizes for the county of Worcester.

His majestie hath been pleased to make the laird of Haddo lord chancellor of Scotland, the earl of Queensborough lord treasurer, and the earl of Perth lord justice generall.

The 18th, being the bridge house feast, the lord mayor was pleased to drink to Mr. North (brother to the lord cheif justice North), it haveing been a complement of late, as a presentation of a person whom the chair thinks fitt to be one of the sheriffs of London.

Dr. Bridgman, dean of Chester, is lately deceased.

One of his majesties frigats, the Henry, is burnt at Chattham.

Judgment is entred up against Mr. Hickeringill in the court of kings bench for the 2000*l.* which the bishop of London recovered against him in an action of scandalum magnatum.



The 17th, the Morocco ambassador was at a play at the dukes theatre, and the next day the Indian ambassador was there.

The Savoy ambassador is returned for his own countrey.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the town of Gravesend and Miltoñ in Kent; burough of Hartford; Westlow and Eastlowe in Cornwall; burough of Helston in the same county; officers of the militia of the county of Essex; justices of the peace and grand jurys at the quarter sessions for the countye's of Cumberland and Westmorland; corporation of Kendall and burough of Appleby in the county of Westmoreland; from the gentlemen of the Inner Temple; and from the city of Carlisle; all against the association said to be found in the earl of Shaftsburye's closett.

The 19th, the court of kings bench at Westminster appointed the city of London to putt in their plea to the quo warranto brought against their charter, by the essoine day of next term, but to plead as of this term.

Mr. Verdon, undersheriff of Norfolk, did at the last assizes at Cambridge recover 500*l.* damages against — Topham, serjeant at arms, who attended the late house of commons, and did by their order take the said Verdon into custody; but the said Topham moved the court of kings bench the 20th for a new tryall for excessive damages, and had it granted.

Mr. sheriff Bethell haveing some time since brought an action of scandall against one Mr. Harvey, for sayeing of him, that he should speak these words, that rather then the old king should have wanted an executioner he would have done it himself; Mr. Harvey haveing moved the court of exchequer to change the venue from London to any other county, for want of an indifferent tryall, it was the 20th ordered accordingly.

The 23d, was a tryall at the kings bench barr upon an indictment against Mr. John Wilmore, for spiriting or kidnapping away a young boy under the age of 13 years, called Richard Siviter, and sending him to Jamaica: the jury was a very good one, returned out of the county of Kent: the witnesses against him were some to prove that there was in generall such a trade as kidnapping or spiriting away children, and that he did beleave there had been above 500 sent away in two years at Christmas last; then that Mr. Wilmore had been a practiser of

that trade, and particularly had sent away this child to Jamaica by one capt. Jones, master of a ship; that he owned he had sent away the child before the lord mayor, when summoned before him by the parents of the child, and that if they would not be content otherwise, he said they should have their child again, if they would pay him what he had cost him, viz. 5*l.* his passage thither, 2*l.* in cloaths, and about 6*l.* he would cost him home: these things &c. were severally attested against him by the parents of the child, and the waterman that carried him. On the other side, Mr. Wilmores witnesses urged on his behalf, that the child was very willing to goe with him, as was manifest when he offered to putt him away, the boy cryed, and said he would goe with him or with another; that he bound himself apprentice to Wilmore voluntarily at Gravesend in the presence of the mayor, who testified the same thing, and had left the counterpart of the indenture in his hand, which was read in court; that he thought he had done a very good act of charity, haveing bound him to a carpenter there, and so provided for him better then the parents could. Then the lord cheif justice summ'd up the evidence, speaking very well against the horrid practise of kidnapping children, and left the matter very plain to the jury, if they beleived the witnesses; so that the jury, without goeing from the barr, brought him in guilty of the said information, and the court told them they had given a good verdict. Afterwards Walter Nynn, the said mayor of Gravesend, for his countenancing such a practice, was required to give sureties for his good behaviour, which he did; and a waterman that was brought on Wilmores behalf being supposed to have witnessed what he knew not, by the severall contradictions and unlikelyhoods in his evidence, was committed to the custody of the marshall.

Mr. Dudley North, brother to the lord cheif justice North (on whom the lord mayor, at the late Bridghouse feast, was pleas'd to passe the ceremony of drinking to him), was summoned before a court of aldermen, and did give bond to hold one of the sheriffs for the ensuing year.

The earl of Clarendon hath brought a scandalum magnatum against one Mr. Thomas Hooper, for words spoke at the late election of parliament men for the town of Christchurch in Hampshire.



The 24th, sir Thomas Bloodworth was interred with great pomp, his corps being attended by the lord mayor, aldermen, and severall of the nobility.

There has been something debated in council in relation to the duke of Monmouth, as if an order had been proposed there by the lord Hallifax, that none of his majesties officers or servants should have any discourse or conversation with him; but it was opposed by the duke of Ormond as a disingenuous and irracionall thing, so that (tis said) 'twas laid aside: some say the cause of that earl's violence against Monmouth was that his grace, meeting him sometime since, spoke words to him in nature of a challenge.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie against the late association, from the counties of Dublin, Clare, Kilkenny, Roscommon, Kings County, Longford, Lowth, Catherlogh, and Wexford; the city of Waterford, town of Drogheda, and the corporations of Kildare and Irish Town in Ireland; and from the grand jury and justices at a sessions for the admiralty of the Cinque ports.

The 27th, their majesties came in the morning in their coaches to Putney, and went down the river in their barges to meet their royall highnesses; but they stayeing longer then was expected, his majestie did not meet them, but returned to Whitehall, and their majesties dined with the lord Arlington at Arlington house; but about three in the afternoon their royall highnesses, with the lady Ann, arrived safe at Whitehall, being mett by severall of the nobility and gentry, and went thence to Arlington house, where their majesties received them with great joy: from thence their majesties went to Windsor, and their royall highnesses to St. James's; and at night were ringing of bells, and bonfires in severall places, and other publick expressions of joy.

His royall highnesse hath ordered care to be taken for the freinds of such as were drowned in the Gloucester frigate.

Pursuant to a habeas corpus granted the 26th for the bringing up Thomas earl of Danby from the Tower to the court of kings bench, he was accordingly brought up the 27th, and moved by his council that he might be bailed; and then his lordship began to open his own case very learnedly for at least two hours, insisting on severall statutes made for the liberty of

the subject, the length of his imprisonment, the hardnesse of his case above any others; that he had his majesties pardon, and his pleasure since declared (as Mr. attorney in open court then said) that he should be bailed; that his health was very much impaired, and his affairs much prejudiced; and that if he could have no releife in this court he was under an indefinite imprisonment, and therefore desired the opinion of the court particularly. Then the lord cheif justice declared that it was in the power of that court to examine all other courts proceedings but that of the parliament; and his lordships case being on an impeachment in parliament, their hands were foreclosed, they could not meddle with him, and therefore they must remand him. Mr. justice Jones, Dolben, and Raymond said his lordships case was hard, and they would help him if they could, but it being a suddain thing, they desired a little time to consider of what his lordship had said; but their present opinion was he ought to be remanded, and so his lordship was to the Tower.

Severall conventicles in and about the citty of London have been disturbed, and divers of the hearers taken into custody for frequenting the same.

The 28th, his majestie was taken at Windsor with a feaverish distemper, but since is pretty well again.

The 29th, being the birth and restauration day of his majestie, was kept at London more strict then formerly.

The earl of Shaftsbury brought a scandalum magnatum against Mr. justice Warcup, Mr. Ivy, and others of the Irish evidence, and laid it in London; but they by their councill moveing the court of kings bench to change the venire (on the same reasons as Cradock, Grayhme, &c. had done before), they had it granted accordingly.

The Morocco ambassador haveing been at Windsor to see that place, is gone to Oxford to see that; from whence we have an account that he was received with great respect, having seen all the rarities of that university.

Addresses against the late association have been presented to his majestie from the grand jury, bailiffs, high steward, justices of the peace and others of the citty of Litchfeild, at the quarter sessions there; from the burough of Chipping-Wycombe in the county of Bucks; from the burough of Tamworth, and towns of Leicester and Hertford.



Her grace the dutchesse of Monmouth is returned from France, where she has been some considerable time past.

The 30th, the mariage between the duke of Somerset and the lady Ogle was solemnized at Mountague house.

Sir John Moore, the present lord mayor, succeeds sir Thomas Bloodworth, lately deceased, in the place of colonell of the yellow regiment of the militia of London.

The 31st, there was another heareing of the matter relating to the mariage of Mr. Emerton with Mrs. Hide, daughter in law to sir Robert Viner; but no conclusion being made, it is referred to another time.

The same day was a duell fought between the duke of Albemarle and the lord Gray, principalls, and sir Walter Clerges (second to the duke) and capt. Godfrey, his lordships second: the captāin disarmed sir Walter; who then comeing in to the principalls, the duke surrendred his sword.

*June.*—The 1st began the sessions at the Old Baily, where five received sentence of death.

Sir Thomas Bloodworth being lately dead, who was alderman of Aldersgate ward, sir Richard How and Mr. Box are putt in nomination by the court side; and Mr. Papillion, Mr. Dubois, and Mr. sheriff Shute by the other party.

It is said that the dutchesse of Modena, mother to her royall highnesse, is suddenly expected at St. James's.

Letters from Norwich inform, that there is a discourse in that city of surrendring their charter to his majestie.

Some of the attendants belonging to the Bantam ambassador are since their arrivall dead, and others indisposed.

Severall ships have lately sett sail for the plantation of Pennsylvania, laden with quakers, who are goeing to settle there, his majestie haveing given the government thereof to William Penn, the great quaker.

The protestants in France are persecuted as feircely as ever; and there is a new declaration come out against them, prohibiting all seamen and artisans of the reformed religion to establish themselves in foreign countries under very severe penalties.

One Mrs. Synderfin, a rich widow, who was lately taken out of her coach by a captain and his comerades on Hounslow heath, and violently carried beyond seas, was retaken at Calice, and is now come for England.

Mr. Hickeringill, by the intercession of severall freinds, and his own submission to the bishop of London, his lordship hath been pleased to remitt his fine.

There has been much talk of a scandalum magnatum brought by the duke of York against Mr. sheriff Pilkington, for words spoken ad damnum 50,000*l.*, which said writt is now said to be actually seal'd.

A commission haveing been granted for the tryeing of Mr. Aires, pilot to the Gloucester frigatt lately lost, he was accordingly tryed before a court martiall at Greenwich the 6th, and condemned to perpetuall imprisonment, and accordingly committed to the Marshalsea prison.

Severall seamens widows, whose husbands were cast away in the Gloucester frigatt, have petitioned the councill for some reliefe of their necessities.

Mr. Wilmore (against whom a verdict past at the kings bench bar the last term for kidnapping one Richard Siviter, a boy about 13 years old) hath sent an expresse to Jamaica for the said boy, to bring him away as soon as possible, in hopes to mitigate his fine, which will be sett on him for the said offence.

Addresses against the late association have been presented to his majestie from the county and burough of Lancaster; gentlemen of the society of Lincolns Inn; town of Kendall in the county of Westmorland; town of Appleby in the same county; burough of East-Low in Cornwall; burough of Downton in Wiltshire; from the grand jury and the rest of the inhabitants of the town of Totnes in Devon, at the sessions held there; from the lord lieutenants, justices of the peace, and grand jury at the sessions held for the county of Westmorland; from the county and citty of Cork; county and city of Londonderry; county of Donegall, and burough of Lisford in the said county; the county of Westmeath, the county of Fermanagh, the county of Cavan, the county of Down, the county of Mayo, the citty of Kilkenny, the city of Limerick, the town of Monaghan, and the burough of Strabane, in Ireland.

The lord Herbert, eldest son to the marquesse of Worcester, is lately married to the daughter of sir Josiah Child, who gives with her (as is said) a portion of 25,000*l.*

Sir Samuell Moreland, the great engineer in waterworks, is gone over to the court of France to shew his skill there.



It is said a quo warranto is intended to be brought against the charter of the city of Bristol.

The 9th, the Morocco ambassador returned to London from Windsor.

The 10th, was a great council at Windsor.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on capt. Weyborn, commander of the frigate call'd the Happy Return.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie against the late association, from the master, wardens, and assistants of the Trinity house of Deptford-Strond; from the town of Haverford West; town of West-Lowe in Cornwall; town of Kingston upon Thames; town of Andover; militia officers and other inhabitants of the city of Canterbury; from the deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace and grand jurors at the sessions held for the counties of Caermarthen and Pembroke; from the town of Devizes in Wiltshire; and burrough of Reading in Berkshire.

Letters from severall parts of the kingdome inform of the great solemnity his majesties birth day was kept with; and that at some places they burnt the association, the books intituled No Protestant Plott, &c., as at Darby, Durrham, at the Wonder tavern at Ludgate in London, &c.

The meeting houses within the city of London are beginning to be disturbed; some of them have been already, and diverse of their hearers fined according to the act.

Mr. John Starkey the bookseller having reprinted Bacons Government of England, complaint hath been made thereof to the council, on which he has thought fitt to abscond.

Whereas formerly it was said the bishop of London had remitted to Mr. Hickeringill his fine, it since proves a mistake.

There has been a duell lately fought between col. Talmage and capt. Parker, on some affront given to the captain by the said colonel.

The 13th, the city of London putt in their plea to the quo warranto brought against their charter, containeing about 200 sheets.

The master, wardens, and the rest of the corporation of Trinity house of Deptford Strond have, according to custome, made choice of the duke of Grafton to be master of their society for this year; which he accepted, and made capt. Nicholls his deputy.

It is reported the dutchesse of Portsmouth will speedily return for England again.

The 15th was held a wardmoot in the parish of Aldersgate for chusing an alderman for that ward in the room of sir Thomas Bloodworth, deceased: the persons putt in nomination were the lord mayor sir John Moor, and sir Wm. Turner, on the part of the aldermen, and sir Richard How and Mr. Dudley North for the commonalty, on one side; and sir Robert Clayton and sir Thomas Gold, aldermen, and Mr. sheriff Shute and Mr. Dubois, commoners, on the other side. A poll being demanded and granted, it fell on the first four by at least fifty voices: the lord mayor and sir Wm. Turner declining to change their ward, the court of aldermen, on the report of the case, elected sir Richard Howe for alderman of the said ward, who then took his place and was sworn accordingly.

Foreign letters speak of the death of the emperor of Moscow, and that his second brother succeeds him in the kingdome.

The treaty between the emperor of Morocco and his majestie is now ratified on all hands.

The 16th, being the first day of the term, severall persons appeared at the court of kings bench, being bound theretoo, and had their appearances recorded.

Then also one Samuell Verdon, lately undersheriff of Norfolk, and who lay under the censure of the last house of commons at Westminster, was arraigned on an appeal of murther brought by Sarah Warren, the wife of John Warren, whom he, with others, had killed; to which he pleaded not guilty, and produced sureties to render body for body; who were the lord Paston (son to the earl of Yarmouth), sir Richard Deerham, and two other gentlemen of the county of Norfolk.

Severall persons who were taken into custody by order of the late house of commons at Westminster for misdemeanours &c. have severally, at least 9 or ten, brought their actions against Mr. Topham, serjeant at arms to the said house.

The ambassador from the emperor of Morocco is preparing things for his departure into his own country.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood upon mounsieur Raphael Coots, of Bruges in Flanders.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the town of Guildford in Surrey, citty of Canterbury, burough of Lime



in Dorsetshire, and towns and parishes of Gravesend and Milton in Kent, against the late association.

The duke of Ormond hath taken the oaths and subscribed the declaration, as required by the act, being made lord high steward of his majesties houshold.

The plea putt in by the citty to the quo warranto against their charter is signed by severall able councill; as, serjeant Leake, Mr. Pollexfen, sir Francis Winnington, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Trinder.

A person moveing the court of kings bench to file an information of perjury against Mr. Miles Prance, was committed to the custody of a tipstaffe, it being done only with intent to take off his testimony at the tryall between him and Thompson the printer, who has insinuated, in severall letters which he printed, that sir Edmondbury Godfrey kill'd himself.

The duke of York haveing brought a scandalum magnatum against Mr. sheriff Pilkington, it was directed to Mr. Brome, coroner of London, who returning to it Non est inventus, on the highsheriff, the court of kings bench ordered the 20th that the said Brome should be brought into court by a tipstaffe.

The 20th, in the afternoon, at Guildhall, before the lord cheif justice Pemberton, came on the tryall of Nathaniell Thompson, John Farwell, and William Pain, for writing, printing, and publishing two scandalous libells entituled Letters to Mr. Miles Prance, insinuating that sir Edmondbury Godfrey killed himself, thereby defaming the justice of the whole nation; for which the defendants had this information exhibited against them, and had theretoo pleaded not guilty, and were now brought to triall for the same. Against them it was urged, the murder of sir Edmondberry Godfrey, the conviction of Green, Berry, and Hill for the said murder; and Mr. Prance gave also his testimony concerning the same: then the libells were produc'd, and were testified by some of the clerks of the councill, that Thompson own'd the printing them, and Farwell and Pain the bringing of them to him, before the councill. In defence hereof Thompson and Pain had nothing to say, being not in court; but Farwell, being in custody, was brought thither by a tipstaffe, and called some witnesses to prove the probability of Godfrey's murthering himself; but they rather made against him, intimateing quite contrary: so that on the whole matter

the lord cheif justice left it very plain against the defendants; and so the jury, without goeing from the bar, brought them in all three guilty.

The duke of Ormond complained in councill against the earl of Anglesey for severall practices against him, and desired justice against him from that board; which they would have declined, but his grace pressing it very much, they ordered a day for heareing it.

Upon the quo warranto being brought against the charter of the city of London, severall persons (as is said) have called in their money's that were in the hands of the chamber of London.

The 21st, the coroner of London, Mr. Brome, came into the court of kings bench, and testifyeing that he had been at Mr. sheriff Pilkingtons house to serve the writt, but that he could not speak with him; that he had not seen him since the said writt came to him; and that he did and was now willing to grant a warrant to what bailiffs they would; the court said he had done his endeavour, and so dismiss him.

An order is come out by the lord mayor requireing all constables within the city to be ready at hand to suppress all tumults and disorders, and to perform the duty incumbent on them by act of parliament against the conventicles.

The 22d, Mr. Kearney, accused to be one of the four ruffians that were to kill his majestie at Windsor, came on his tryall at the kings bench bar for the same: the jury being called, he challenged about nineteen of them; so at last a jury being sworn, there appeared neither Dr. Oates nor Mr. Jenison (whose names were on the backside of the bill found by the grand jury); and Mr. attorney generall being called, said he had no evidence against him, so that the jury gave in their verdict presently, Not guilty; and so he was discharged.

The 22d also Mr. Macarty appeared, and pleaded not guilty to an information against him by Mr. John Smith, one of the kings evidence, for makeing an assault on him, and wounding him severely.

The 23d, the three grand juries for the county of Middlesex appeared at the court of kings bench, and judge Jones gave them their charge.

The 24th, being the usuall day for electing of sheriffs for the city of London, many of the livery men appeared at Guildhall;



one party cryeing up North and Box, and the other Dubois and Papillion; but a poll being desired and granted, it lasted for some hours, and then towards the evening the lord mayor came and dismiss the court, ordering them to appear on Tuesday next: notwithstanding which the sheriffs still held on the court, and the whigg party cryed out, A hall, a hall, and continued on the poll, and there was some kind of riot and tumult committed in the poll; but at last the sheriffs also adjourned the court till Tuesday next at 9 of the clock.

But the 25th the lord mayor went and complained to his majestie against the sheriffs; who being summoned to appear at the councill, they did accordingly the 26th; and being thought to be promoters and upholders of a riott, they were committed by order of councill to the Tower, and accordingly conducted thither in their coaches by four yeomen of the guard onely through the citty.

It is observable in this election, that the lord mayor insisted on his right of chusing one of the sherifs himself by drinking to him, which he had done to Mr. North; but this the greater part of the common hall were against, and would not confirm him.

Sir Thomas Player was also reelected chamberlain of the citty for the ensueing year; and bridgemasters and other officers the same as the last year.

And there were out upon guard four companies of the train'd bands to prevent any disturbance.

Persons are apt to make construction of these proceedings according to the party they are inclined to.

The 23d, his majestie came to town, and that day went to Woolwich in his barge, and returned at noon.

A bill in chancery was this term preferred by a widow against 500 persons, to answer what moneys they ow'd her husband: the bill was above 3000 sheets of paper, to the wonder of most people; but the lord chancellor looking on it as vexatious, for it would cost each defendant a 100*l.* the copyeing out, he dismiss the bill, and ordered Mr. Newman the counsellour, whose hand was to it, to pay the defendants the charges they have been att.

Sir John Berry, late commander of the Gloucester frigatt, is made commander of the Henrietta, a third rate frigatt.

The 26th, was a tryall at the kings bench bar between the

earl of Clarendon and Thomas Hooper esq., in a scandalum magnatum on the statute of 2 R. 2. to his damage of 5000*l.*, for speaking scandalous and reflecting words by Mr. Hooper of his lordship at the burough of Christchurch in Hampshire, at an election of parliament men for that burough: the proof against him was by two witnesses, of calling his lordship a papist, a maintainer and upholder of popery, and an enemy to the king and kingdom. The defendant had no proof that he did not say those words; but, in mitigation of damages, he proved severall reflecting words spoke by his lordship of him before, that he was a papist, a jesuited equivocating papist, and a rascall, and offer'd to fillip him on the nose; so that the jury, retireing from the bar for about an hour, brought the defendant in guilty, and gave the plaintiff a hundred marks damages, and forty shillings costs.

In the transaction of the late election on midsummer day of the sheriffs, some things are remarkable; as, first, the lord mayors precept to the severall companies runs in an unusuall form, viz. as well for the confirmation of the person who was by him chosen to be one of the sheriffs &c. as for the election of the other of the said sheriffs &c.; whereas former summons was to the members to meet and chuse sheriffs: and then when this person was putt up it was onely for confirmation, but this the common hall was absolutely against, and cryed, No confirmation, no confirmation: the common hall also returned thanks to the two present sheriffs for the faithfull discharge of their office.

Mr. sheriff Pilkington hath paid the execution on a judgment obtained against him by Mr. Bolsworth, in an action of the case for speaking scandalous words of him.

About this time the presse abounds with all manner of libells; some on one side reflecting on severall ministers of state; others against the late parliaments, and ridiculing their proceedings, turning the popish plott into a shamm, and cryeing out forty and forty one: of these latter Heraclitus and the Observator are famous.

It has been the endeavour of late of some persons to run things up to a strange height, creating fewds and differences, and dividing the interests of protestants: now no other names are known then whig and tory, church papist, tantivee, fana-



tick, &c.; so that all things are come to that passe, that they judge by the men, and not by the meritt of the cause: if any thing of whig or tory comes in question, it is ruled according to the interest of the party; if in the city of London, against the tories; if in any of the counties, against the whiggs; so that neither side will beleive either of the contrary parties.

This present month of June has been most strange and unseasonable weather, hardly a day wherein it has not rain'd, sometimes more or lesse; some daies it has rain'd without any intermission; so that most fruits are little worth, and commodities considerably risen.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie against the late association, from the burough of Richmond in the county of York; the city of New Sarum; from the town and port of Sandwich; from the burough of Tavistock in Devon; the burough of Great Bedwyn in the county of Wilts, and from the burough of Tewkesbury in the county of Gloucester; and from the deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace, and other the inhabitants of the counties of Anglesey and Carnarvan.

The cause of Mr. Emerton and his wife, Mrs. Bridgett Hide, has been severall daies argued before the delegates at Serjeants Inn, and they have finished, but the delegates have not yet given their opinion.

The 27th, the lord mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London mett at Guildhall about election of sheriffs: there were great numbers of the citizens, but his lordship thought fitt to adjourn the court to Wednesday sevenight.

The earl of Kingston went lately into France for his health, but died as soon as he arrived there.

The 27th, the court of kings bench granted a habeas corpus to bring up the bodies of Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Shute from the Tower, which was returnable immediatè; and the lieutenant of the Tower being serv'd therewith, thought fitt to take no notice thereof.

The 27th, a first rate ship was launched at Chattam, called the Britannia, being larger then the Sovereign.

The 29th, the earl of Danby came to the kings bench barr by habeas corpus, being brought from the Tower: there were present in court, the dukes of Albemarle and Somersett; the earls of Oxford, Lindsey, Bathe, Ailesbury, and Berkley; the

lord Bruce, lord Lumley, lord Lansdown, and others. After some time the earl of Danby began to speak, urging many things for his being bailed; the hardnesse of his case, that he could neither be tryed nor bailed, so that he lay under an indefinite imprisonment: he desired also the benefitt of his majesties pardon, which he produced in court; and he putt the case very home to the court, citeing Fitzharris's case, wherein this court had medled after an impeachment of the commons; for he had pleaded the impeachment of the commons against him; and by the demurrer to his plea they had acknowledged the same, and they could not judicially take notice of the lords rejecting the same; and, on the whole matter, concluded with some sharp reflexions on the court. To this the court were pleased to reply, beginning first with Mr. justice Raymond, who was of opinion his lordship ought to be bailed; but Mr. justice Dolben, Mr. justice Jones, and the lord cheif justice, acknowledged his lordships circumstances were hard, yet a superior court haveing laid their hands on him, they could not help him: so he was remanded again to the Tower.

The 30th, the sheriffs of London, Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Shute, were brought up from the Tower of London to the court of kings bench on a second habeas corpus, and desired by their councill to be bailed; but Mr. attorney generall exhibiting an information then in court against them for the said riott for which they were committed, they pleaded first to it Not guilty; (in which said information there were about forty other persons mentioned as rioters; as, alderman Henry Cornish, sir Thomas Gold, sir John Shorter, lord Gray of Wark, alderman Ellis, John Trenchard esq., and others;) then they were admitted to bail; who were, Mr. James Hayes, Mr. Michael Godfrey, Mr. Benjamin Godfrey, and Mr. John Bauden: the two principalls were bound in 2000*l.* apeice, and the bail in 1000*l.* each, at the desire of the atturny generall.

The 30th also his majestie went down the river to Sheer-nesse, there being six meals of provisions carried.

Mr. sheriff Pilkington hath given in bail to the action brought by the duke of York against him for speaking scandalous words.

The earl of Lindsey, lord great chamberlain of England, is sworn one of his majesties privy councill, and hath took his place at the board accordingly.



The attorney generall some time since putt in a replication to the plea of the citty of London in defence of their charter : the replication joins issue with them in some things, and craves an imparlance in others till the next term, and assign two breaches, viz. first, that they have in their markets in London exacted and levied on his majesties subjects severall summs of money which they ought not, and still doe so to the value of 5000*l.* per annum ; and 2dly, that in a late common councill they voted his majesties frequent prorogueing and dissolving of parliaments a greivance to the subject.

*July.*—And the 3d of this month the cities councill came to the court of kings bench, and prayed a considerable time to putt in their rejoinder, for the greatnesse of the cause, and the many records they must search before they could return their answer ; and after a long debate, the court gave them time to putt in their rejoinder before the essoin day of next term, but to plead as of this term.

The 3d, Nathaniell Thompson, John Farwell, and William Paine, were brought up to the court of kings bench to receive judgment : they had little to say to mitigate their punishment ; so that Mr. justice Jones speaking of the heinousnesse of their crime, their impudence in endeavouring to justifie it, especially of the two first, the court ordered that Thompson and Farwell should stand on the pillory on Wednesday next, being the 5th, in the Pallace court of Westminster, for the space of an hour between the hours of 10 and 1 ; that they should pay 100*l.* fine to the king, and be imprisoned till paiement : but Wm. Pain the court only sentenc'd to pay 100*l.* fine, and be imprisoned till paiement.

It is remarkable to see how the papists stirring this businesse has given fresh proof of the murther of sir Edmondbury Godfrey ; for Mr. Fossett, a gentleman of a good estate at Marybone, near the place where he was murthered, made an affidavit that he was there a hunting the day before Godfrey was found, and lost a hare just in that place, and there was no body there then : then an affidavit of another person who was like sir Edmondbury Godfrey, that the very day toward the evening Godfrey was missing, he was goeing by Somersett house, and was dragg'd in there by some persons, of which Hill, as he verily beleives, was one, he knoweing him well ; but perceiving

their error they let him goe: then there was a third affidavit of one Ockley, who swore that he saw sir Edmondbury Godfrey, the very Saturday he was first missing, hard by Somerset house, and pull'd his hatt off to him; and goeing past him, he perceived him to stop at the watergate of Somerset house, and saw two or three men talking to him, but after that saw him no more.

His majestie is returned from Sheernesse; and the dutchesse of Portsmouth is also arrived at Whitehall from France.

The conventicles, for these two or three Sundaies last past, have been disturbed in the city of London, and severall of the persons there assembled apprehended.

The 4th, Aaron Smith came to his tryall at the kings bench bar, on an information against him for delivering to Stephen Colledge, at the time of his tryall, certain false, scandalous, and seditious papers and instructions how he should behave himself at his tryall, the 17th of August last, at the city of Oxford; and that afterwards being interrogated concerning the same at the said tryall by the lord cheif justice North in court, he answered in these scandalous and reflecting words: It is high time for us to look about, for our lives and estates are besett here. To this information he pleaded Not guilty, and was now brought on his tryall. The jury were out of the county of Oxford; against one of whom Mr. Smith excepted, one Mr. John White, for that the said White said of Smith this morning, he look't very pert: the kings councill also excepted against three, so that a full jury did not appear. Mr. Smith desired to have White sett aside, but the kings councill insisted on it to have him sworn, and would not admitt one of those they excepted against to be sworn: the court seeing this ordered the issues of the rest of the jury to be estreated that did not appear; and at last the said White was sworn of the jury. The evidence for the king were, first, the record of Colledges conviction and attainder: and then there were two or three witnesses; one that testified Colledge was searcht some time before, and had no such papers about him: then another, that being ordered to attend Colledge, this Aaron Smith came thither on the morning he was tryed, and gave him a guiney, and told him he might, if he pleas'd, hinder the shedding of innocent blood; and then gave Colledge the very paper of instructions for which this in-



formation was brought against him : then another testified that Mr. attorney generall, then being made acquainted with it, ordered the said Colledge to be searcht, and this paper was taken about him : then there were three or four persons who testified as to the words he spoke openly in court, very fully. The defendants proof was not very materiall ; only of the sister of Colledge, who testified she gave him severall papers before his tryall, and did beleive the paper of instructions to be one. As to the words he spoke, he brought one or two to testifye, that when he was taken up in court for the words he spoke, he desired to explain himself, which he did by sayeing he meant no reflection on the court, but was menac'd and threatned before he came into court, which occasion'd those words. On the whole matter, the jury went from the bar for the space of two hours, and then brought him in not guilty as to the making and composing the said paper of instructions, but guilty as to the delivery of them to Colledge, and guilty of the words also.

The 5th, Thompson and Farewell, according to sentence, stood in the pillory in the Pallace yard at Westminster from eleven till twelve, and were severely pelted with dirt, stones, &c.; and two of the rabble (of which there was a great course) were seized for the same, and carried into the court of kings bench, and committed by the court.

The same day, being the last day of the term, the sheriffs appeared early at the court of kings bench, and had their appearance recorded ; and it being the day appointed for the election of sheriffs, according to the late adjournment by the lord mayor, the sheriffs appeared on the hustings, and the citizens in great numbers ; but the lord mayor being indisposed, Mr. recorder, by his lordships order, declared it was his lordships desire that the poll should be adjourned till Fryday the 7th : whereupon the sheriffs demanding of the common hall if they were willing to deferr it, the major part were against it ; so they proceeded in the poll for some hours ; which being finished and cast up, the common hall insisting to have the poll declared, the sheriffs did accordingly : Mr. North 1557 ; Mr. Box 1609 ; Mr. Papillion 2754 ; and Mr. Dubois 2709 : which two last haveing the majority were declared sheriffs for the year ensueing ; and their proceedings were ordered to be recorded by Mr. townclerk, and then the common hall broke up.

During this dayes proceedings four companies of the trained bands were on the guard.

The 7th, the lord mayor, some of the aldermen, and the citizens on that side, mett early at Guildhall (notwithstanding the proceedings on Wednesday) to proceed on the poll: of which the other party haveing notice, least they should be stript of their priviledges, came to Guildhall in great numbers; and a dispute ariseing between the mayor and aldermen about his pretended adjournment, some lawyers were sent for to decide it, sir George Jefferyes and Mr. Sanders in behalf of the lord mayor, and Mr. Williams and Mr. Pollexfen for the sheriffs; who debated the matter, but comeing to no result, the lord mayor further adjourned the court till this day sevenight, being the 14th.

Letters from severall parts inform of the great losses many persons have received by the late immoderate rains in their corn and hay.

The lord Culpepper is prepareing for his speedy departure to Virginia, of which he is to be governour.

The old colledge at Chelsey is now pull'd down, and preparations are there makeing for the goeing on with the building the hospitall for poor maimed souldiers.

Aaron Smith, against whom a verdict past the last term for speaking seditious words &c., has absented himself, and cannot be found.

Wm. Paine, committed on the account of his fine for writing one of the scandalous letters to Mr. Prance touching sir Edmundbury Godfrey, is out of prison already.

The 8th, his majestie went for Windsor.

Sir John Finch, his majesties late ambassador at Constanti-nople, is returned from thence.

Alderman Tichburn, one of the late kings regicides, died lately in the Tower, where he was prisoner.

The 12th, severall aldermen and citizens waited on his majestie in councill, to give him an account of the proceedings in the late election of sheriffs.

The 12th also the sessions at the Old Baily began, where four received sentence of death.

His majestie hath been pleased to conferr the honour of knighthood on the Bantam ambassador, and on the next cheif



of them, and made them presents of two rich swords and belts.

A duell was lately fought between one Mr. Howard and Mr. Poulteney, second son to sir Wm. Poulteney, on account of a gentlewoman which the said Mr. Poulteney hath married; wherein the said Mr. Howard received a mortall wound, of which he died in a little time.

At the late sessions at Hick's hall the justices of the peace fined Mr. Goodenough the undersheriff a 100*l.* because he would not alter the pannell as they pleased.

Mr. serjeant Richardson, one of the judges of the sheriffs court, is lately dead.

The protestants in France continue to be persecuted with greater severities then ever.

The 12th, being the day appointed for pronouncing the determinative sentence in the cause between Mr. John Emerton and Mrs. Bridget Hide, the delegates (who were, the dukes of Albemarl and Ormond, the earls of Craven, Alisbury, and Halifax, the bishops of Peterborough, Bristoll, Lincoln, and St. Asaph, sir Leoline Jenkins, justice Raymond and Charleton, baron Atkins, Dr. Tillotson, Dr. Stillingfleet, Dr. Faulconbridge, and Dr. Newton,) mett at Serjeants Inn in Chancery lane; and when they were proceeding therein, the said Mrs. Hide came with the lord Dunblain, second son to the earl of Danby, into their lordships presence, and there, to the amazement of all, owned that she was married to the lord Dunblain, producing a certificate thereof: this took up some debate, and deferred the sentence, and she was ordered to be putt into the possession of Dr. Dove, minister of St. Brides; and so the delegates appointed the 14th to consider of the same again.

Sir Jonas Moor (son of sir Jonas Moore, deceas'd), and engineer to his majestie, gott a fall from his horse, of which he presently died.

The Bantam ambassador, haveing had his audience of leave of their majesties, is gone down the river in order to his embarking on the ship that is to carry him into his own country.

The 13th, his majestie returned from Windsor to Whitehall early in the morning; and afterwards was a councill held, where the lord mayor, the aldermen and sheriffs appeared, and the proceedings in the election of sheriffs was taken into considera-

tion; and thereon an order of council was made that the poll should begin de novo, and great care be taken to preserve the peace of the city.

The 14th, the delegates in the case of Emerton and Hide mett again, and committed the said Mrs. Hide to Dr. Doves care, and then adjourned again till to morrow.

The 14th also the common hall mett in great numbers at Guildhall: the lord mayor and aldermen being come upon the hustings, his majesties order in council was read; and then the lord mayor insisted on his priviledge, and declared Mr. North to be sheriff; which the common hall would by no means admitt, but cried out, No North, no North, no confirmation; but A Papillion and Dubois. Then the sheriffs telling the common hall they were by his majesties order to poll anew (salvo jure to the last poll), they begun to proceed, at four in the afternoon, to poll for all four; which the lord mayor hearing off, came and adjourned the poll again till to morrow 7 of the clock.

The 15th, according to yesterdaye's adjournment by the lord mayor, the common hall assembled, and they proceeded to the poll. The sheriffs had books to take it, as also some appointed by the lord mayor took it: the sheriffs would poll for all four; the lord mayor for but three, sayeing North was already chosen, (tho' tis said his lordship consented to poll for all four, but afterwards thought fitt to alter his mind.) The books being closed and cast up, the sheriffs came upon the hustings, and declared how it was in their books: North 107, Box 173; Papillion 2482, Dubois 2481; and against confirmation 2414: so that Papillion and Dubois were again declared elected sheriffs, at which there was a great shout; but the lord mayor and some of the aldermen came afterward on the hustings, and declared Box to be the other sheriff, as haveing the majority, viz. 1244, in his book, and Papillion and Dubois but 60: after which the sheriffs came again upon the hustings, and declared Papillion and Dubois sheriffs. What will be the issue hereof time must shew: some persons are strangely exasperated against the lord mayor, and most blame him for the unusuall precept that summoned the common hall, such an one haveing been never known before.

The Morocco ambassador has had his audience of leave of his majestie, and will in a short time return for his own country,



being extremely satisfied with the kind reception he has mett with here in England.

The 15th also the delegates mett at Serjeants Inn in the morning, but some of them being absent they deferred sentence till the afternoon, when being mett to the number of thirteen only, they proceeded to give sentence; but the bishops of St. Asaph, Peterborough, and Bristoll arising to goe, a quorum of bishops not being left, the businesse fell: so that all these proceedings are come to nothing; Mr. Emertons former sentence remaineing valid, and the lady is in Dr. Doves hands by order of sequestration.

The town of Portsmouth hath surrendred their charter to his majestie; and a quo warranto is brought against the town of Bedford.

The duke of Ormond is said to be ordered by his majestie to return to Ireland and retake that government upon him.

The 18th, the court of aldermen assemble, where tis said Mr. Box will also give bond to hold sheriff for the ensueing year, and that Mr. Dubois and Mr. Papillion will tender the same.

It is said that at the election of sheriffs on the 14th there was an intention by the tory party to throw out the present sheriffs, Pilkington and Shute; but the whig party being too strong, they did not pursue that design.

The 16th, early in the morning, his majestie went for Windsor.

Nathaniell Thompson the printer is come out of prison, having (as is said) paid his fine.

The affair of the sheriffs is that which causes great differences; the whig party, thinking the lord mayor hath done them injury, have brought actions of the case against his lordship, which encrease in number every day: they say that the sheriffs were ever the proper managers of the poll; that the lord mayor was willing to poll for all four untill a certain minister of state was with him, (sir Leoline Jenkins;) that in a little time there will be a common councill called, and then they think to receive satisfaction in their rights; but if the lord mayor shall proceed to swear North and Box, they think they have power to turn them out again on Michaelmas day: if all these fail they are resolved to proceed by way of mandamus out of the court of kings bench, to try the issue the next term.

The Morocco ambassador hath been at the duke of Albemarle's at New-hall in Essex, where he was splendidly entertain'd.

The town of Darby ('tis said) have surrendred their charter to his majestie.

The 18th, was a court of aldermen, where 'twas expected Mr. Box would have appear'd and given bond to hold sheriff, as Mr. North did some time since to the lord mayor on his being drunk to; but he came not: but there was a great appearance of the livery men, who presented a petition subscribed by severall of them to the court, that Mr. Papillion and Dubois haveing the majority of hands were duely elected sheriffs, and so declared, and did therefore desire that they might be called to take upon them the said office; but after the court had debated the same, the gentlemen had an answer return'd, that the court would consider further of it.

The earl of Ossory, son to the late earl of that name, and grandson to the duke of Ormond, was married the 20th to the daughter of the lord Hide.

The 20th, was a court of aldermen again, but Mr. Box did not appear, tho' severall of the livery men attended and desired to know the pleasure of the court in relation to Mr. Papillion and Mr. Dubois, when after some time waiting they had answer returned, that the court would take further time to consider of it, but they desired a prefix'd time; but the court would not grant it.

The 21st, two persons were executed at Tyburn, the one condemned for burglary, the other (being the duke of Buckingham's cook) for murdering the earl of Feversham's cook.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie against the late association from the grand jury of the county of Armagh, and corporation of New Rosse in Ireland; from the burroughs of Portsmouth and Stafford, and from the town of Cardiffe in Glamorganshire.

The 20th, the renegado interpreter to the Morocco ambassador went away with some money of the said ambassadors in an English habitt; but upon search he was found the next day, and carried before Mr. justice Raymond, who examined him, and had orders to proceed with him according to law; but the ambassador writing a letter to him, promising him safety and pardon, he took advantage thereof and returned; and the 23d



the said ambassador, with his retinue, went down the river in order to his embarquing on the Woolwich frigatt, which is to carry him into his own country.

Severall persons, against whom an information is exhibited in the crown office for the riott at the election of sheriffs, have orders to give bail to the same.

Mrs. Goodwin, sister to Stephen Colledge, lately executed for treason, is committed to Newgate, on the information of her own husband, for treason.

There is a caveat entred by the livery men of London against Mr. North and Mr. Box.

The assizes in most circuits approaching, the judges for the same are gone accordingly.

The 22d, the duke of Ormond, lord Hallifax, lord Clarendon, lord Conway, lord Hide, Mr. secretary Jenkins, and Mr. Seymour, dined with the lord mayor.

Severall persons, as, Mr. King a furrier, Mr. Levens a tobacconist, a quaker, and others, being taken sick with the great heat at Guildhall at the choice of the sheriffs, are since dead.

Slingsby Bethell, esq., one of the late sheriffs of London, is gone for Hamburgh, to reside there.

The meetings of the dissenters in London have been further disturbed, severall of them taken, and at one of them there was some opposition.

The dutchesse of Soissons, sister to the dutchesse of Mazarine, is daily expected here.

The renegado Jonas, interpreter to the Morocco ambassador, since his being received into the ambassador's favour, had attempted to escape, even on ship board; but being prevented, he is bound, and has a guard over him.

The city of Oxford have presented an addresse to his majestie in abhorrence of the late association, as also congratulating him on his royall highnesse's late deliverance at sea; so have the highsheriff, justices of the peace and grand jury at the assizes for the county of Reading.

The lord chancellour, haveing lately been much afflicted with the gout, is prepareing for his speedy departure to the Bath, to find a remedy (if he can) in those waters.

The 27th, being a court of aldermen, there was a numerous appearance of the livery men at Guildhall, to have the lord

mayors answer in relation to the petition formerly delivered concerning Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois their being called to hold sheriffs for the year ensuing: some of them being called in, his lordships answer was read, that the court would take care such persons should be sheriffs who were legally elected, as also of the rights of the chair and of the whole city; and if things were done otherwise the law was open. Some of the livery men attempting to reply that this was no answer, his lordship bid them forbear and be gone, which they not doing presently, they were commanded in the kings name to depart; and then the court adjourned till after Bartholomewtide.

The 27th also was a council at Hampton Court, where his majestie was present: the affair between the duke of Ormond and the earl of Anglesey came under consideration, and it went on his graces side.

The 28th, one Mr. Wyne, a fishmonger, was committed by sir Robert Clayton unto Newgate, for affirming the presbyterians murder'd sir Edmundbury Godfrey; and the next day he was admitted to bail before sir William Turner.

The earl of Sunderland is admitted to his majesties favour again, and has kissed his hand; and 'tis said he will have some considerable place bestowed on him.

A quo warranto is brought against the charter of the city of Oxford, who have resolved to defend the same, and have appointed a committee for that purpose.

Capt. Clifford, who sometime since violently seized Mrs. Synderfin on Hounslow heath, and attempted to carry her away, but she being retaken, he escaped, but since coming for London, he was seized and committed to custody.

*August.*—Sir John Micklethwayt, the famous physitian, is lately dead.

The lord chancellor sett forward for the Bath the 2d instant.

Collonel Maccarty being at Paris, and meeting count Coningsmark there, acquainted him that the lord Cavendish was very desirous to meet him any where, with what seconds he pleased; but his lordship refused it, saying he had considerable employ's under the French king, and the lawes were very severe against duelling in France.

Severall persons who had money in the chamber of London,



being desirous to have it, thought fitt to call it out, but were told there were no orders to pay any.

His majestie hath (notwithstanding the opposition by the earl of Bedford) thought fitt to incorporate the burough of Tavistock in the county of Devon by the name of mayor, aldermen, &c.

Letters from Paris inform, that the dauphinesse is brought to bed of a young prince, on whom the king was pleased presently to conferr the title of duke of Burgundy, one of the king of Spains titles.

The earl of Salisbury is preparing for his departure to France, to wait on his lady to the waters there at Bourbon, for the recovery of her health; they goe in an extraordinary equipage, three coaches and six horses, with above 30 horsemen.

For two or three daies past there have been discourses of a plott discovered, but that report is come to nothing.

The marquesse of Winchester is lately returned out of France, where he has been for these two years past for the recovery of his health.

The 2d instant, their royall highnesses, with the lady Ann, returned from Windsor to St. James's.

The 3d, was a councill att Hampton Court, where they had under consideration the affair between the duke of Ormond and the lord Anglesey.

An addresse has been presented to his majestie from the burough of Marlborough in abhorrence of the association, and to congratulate him on the delivery of the duke of York from the danger at sea.

The dutchesse of Modena, mother to her royall highnesse, is suddenly expected here, and the occasion as is thought being her highnesse is near her time of lyeing in.

The duke of Ormond hath been vindicated by the councill here against the earl of Anglesey, and a book entituled The Wars of Ireland, writt by the lord Castlehaven; which latter was voted a libell against the government.

Dr. Butler, one of the prebends of Windsor, is lately dead.

A patent is passed for creating the earl of Hallifax marquesse of that title.

Mr. Topham, serjeant to the late house of commons, having obtained of the court of kings bench the last term a new tryall upon a verdict of 500*l.* against him for detaineing Verdun,

undersherif of Norfolk, two daies after the parliament was prorogued, it accordingly came on this assizes at Cambridge, and the jury gave the like value of 500*l*.

Severall houses bordering on the walls of the Tower of London are pulled down, and ('tis said) more cannon will be planted there; 'tis also ordered to be repaired in those places where it is defective.

His majestie hath been pleased to bestow the prebendary of Windsor, vacant by the death of Dr. Butler, on Dr. Barrow, vicar of that town.

The lord Vaughan, son to the earl of Carberry, is lately married to the eldest daughter of the lord Hallifax.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the justices of the peace, grand jury and freeholders of the county of Tyrone, and from the burgomaster, baylifs, burgesses, and commons of Maryborough in queens county, in Ireland.

The 9th was the feast of (as they are pleased to stile themselves) the loyall young freemen and apprentices of the city of London, at Merchant Taylors hall, where was a great entertainment, severall of the nobility and others being present at it: after dinner they chose 16 stewards; the dukes of Ormond, Albemarl, and Richmond, the earls of Hallifax, Sunderland, Craven, Berkley, and Ranelagh, lord Finch, sir John Earnely, sir Stephen Fox, Mr. Godolphin, sir Wm. Pritchard, sir Thomas Beckford, and two others.

Hereon these remarks are worthy consideration: 1st, they stile themselves the loyall, by way of eminency, as if no others were so besides themselves; 2. the encouragement this gives to idlenesse and debauchery; 3. that the court thought fitt to prohibit the late feast of the whigs, yet allowes of this, and is countenanced by many of the cheif ministers of state (fitt company for boyes and apprentices), for what design is worthy consideration.

The 10th, the earl of Feversham departed hence for France, to complement the king of France from their majesties on the birth of the young duke of Burgundy, son to the dauphin; and Mr. Graham went also on the same errand from their royall highnesses.

The same day, towards evening, the French ambassador entertained his royall highnesse, many of the nobility of this



realm, and most of the foreign ambassadors, at his house in St. James's square, for joy of the birth of the dauphin's son: the entertainment was very great and splendid, and at night severall fireworks were lett off.

Sir Leoline Jenkins, by his majesties command, went to the earl of Anglesey, to acquaint him his majestie had no further service to command him, and so received the privy seal from him.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie against the late association from the town of Abingdon in Berkshire and the burrough of Westbury in Wiltshire; which latter also was in abhorrence of the late whig feast.

Letters from severall parts inform, that at severall of this summer assizes many dissenters have been presented and prosecuted, and great fines imposed on some and levied on others; and here in London the conventicles continue to be disturbed, as well by the military power as the civill.

Mr. Seymour ('tis thought) will succeed the earl of Anglesey in the place of privy seal, and will be created baron Pomeroy.

The town of Nottingham have surrendred their charter into his majesties hands.

Chelsey colledge goes on apace, severall persons haveing largely contributed to the same.

The 15th, about 7 in the morning, the dutchesse of York was delivered of a daughter at St. James's; and about noon the duke heareing thereof returned from Windsor; and the next day, in the morning, his majestie came to town to visitt her royall highnesse, and after dinner returned again to Windsor; and in the afternoon the young princesse was christned by the bishop of London, by the names of Charlotte Mary: his grace the duke of Ormond was godfather, and the countesse of Arundell and the countesse of Clarendon godmothers.

The king of France hath lately caused this inscription to be sett on a triumphall arch erected in Paris; viz.

LUDOVICUS MAGNUS.

Cui simul omnia, quæ vix uni singula, contigère;

Ortus prope divinus, cœva regno victoria,

Populi devotissimi, ministri fideles,

Fiscus integer, bella justa, fortuna constans,

Fractis unâ Batavis, prædomitis Hispanis,

Debellatis Germanis, Repressis Anglis,

Bello toti orbi illato, vel ostentato  
 Pace tandèm quâ voluit Lege, sancita  
 Arcem triumphalem  
 Imperij æternitati consulens, sui securus  
 Erexit.  
 Anno salutis Mundi. 1682.

Letters from severall parts report that for some nights past there has been a blazing star seen ; and the 20th, at night, 'twas seen here in London by hundreds of persons : it appears about 9 or ten at night, north west, about 20 degrees from the horizon ; the star seems pretty large, the stream of a pale colour, pointing toward the north, and about a yard in length at first.

Foreign letters advise, that though the elector of Brandenburg had seemingly promoted the French interest, yet that he has since declared he cannot desert the service of the empire, being a prince thereof himself, and that what he has done has been onely to make the empire more carefull in their proceedings.

The dutchesse of Somersett was taken very ill of the small pox at Petsworth in Sussex, and her recovery is much doubted, she being with child also.

The marquesse of Winchester having been in France for near three years past, is now returned thence.

The 23d, his majestie and the duke of York came from Windsor and went to St. James's to see her royall highnesse, and afterwards went down the river to Greenwich, where they saw a new yatch lanch'd, and then in the evening returned for Windsor.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Cornwall Bradshaw, a manager of the revenue of hearth-money.

Her majestie hath been to visitt her royall highnesse since her lyeing in.

Things are preparing for his majesties departure to Winchester, whither he goes very speedily, to be present at the horseraces there.

An addresse hath been presented to his majestie from the sheriffs, justices of the peace and grand juryes of the county of Antrim in Ireland, and at the assizes for the county of Nottingham, against the association.



The 23d, being the eve of St. Bartholomew, the lord mayor (according to custome), attended with the sheriffs, rode into Smithfeild to proclaim that fair.

Letters from foreign parts speak of the cometts being seen there.

The duke of Lauderdale is taken very ill, and some say he is dead.

The comet or blazing starr continues still to be seen, but is now removed direct west.

The 24th, were severall horseraces at Dotchett ferry, near Windsor, where his majestie and many of the nobility were present.

Letters from Tunbridge confirm the news of the death of the duke of Lauderdale there the 24th; and since, his corps is brought home to his house at Hamm, where it will be embalmed, and thence carried into Scotland.

One Mr. Forester hath lately stole the lord Berkleys daughter, and married her.

The lord Culpepper is gone to his government of Virginia.

The king of Frances fleet, under the command of the sieur du Quesne, block up the city of Argiers by water, and the emperor of Morocco's army beseige it by land, so that in some time that place must certainly be taken.

The lord Middleton is sworn one of the gentlemen of his majesties bed chamber in the room of duke Lauderdale, deceas'd.

The 30th, his majestie and his royall highnesse, attended by many of the nobility and gentry, set forward from Windsor to Winchester, to see the horse raceing there.

And the same day in the evening her majestie came from Windsor to Whitehall, and returned to Windsor the 2d of September.

Severall agents are lately come from New-England, and have been before the committee of councill touching matters relating to that country.

It is discoursed as if the duke of Monmouth would come in favour again, but what certainty there is in it time must shew.

The lord chancellour is returned from the Bath to his house at Kensington, haveing found benefitt by the waters there.

The earl of Salisbury haveing accompanied his lady into France for the recovery of her health, at Paris she was taken

ill and died, to the great greif of his lordship, who will suddenly return for England.

The great Mr. Bennet of Buckinghamshire is lately dead, and is said to have left a most prodigious estate behind him.

The dissenters att Bristoll are prosecuted very strictly on the statute of 20*l.* a month for not comeing to church: when they are convicted, and the summ collected, tis said it will amount to above 100,000*l.*

*September.*—The 2d, his majestie and his royall highnesse returned to Windsor from Winchester, from whence, in some short time, they goe for Newmarkett.

The 4th, the sessions began at Hick's hall for the county of Middlesex, where the jury found severall bills; and upon complaint against Mr. Goodenough the undersheriff, for not provideing a dinner for their worships, the justices committed him to prison, denyeing bail.

The discourse is various, who will succeed the duke of Lauderdale in the place of knight of the garter; some say the marquesse of Hallifax, others the earl of Ossory, but most think duke Hamilton will have it.

Her royall highnesse hath received in publick the visits of severall persons of quality; and the young princesse continues in health, tho' some have reported it to be dead.

The town of Andover have surrendred their charter to his majestie, and have received a new one.

The 2d, 200 or 300 prentices went into Whetstones park, and fell upon the bawdyhouses there, broke the windowes and doores, doeing much mischeif there, but after some time were dispers'd by the kings guards, and some of them taken: the next night they came again, and did more hurt then before.

The 5th, the duke of Monmouth went for Cheshire to visitt the earl of Macklesfeild, where he intends to divert himself with raceing for some time.

The same day the court of aldermen is expected to sitt, and then 'tis thought something further will be done in relation to the sheriffs.

The lord Beaumont, upon information, went to the house of sir Thomas Bennett in Darbyshire, and after some search found one Bennet, a notorious Jesuite, there, and apprehended him, and he is committed to prison.



On the 5th was held a court of aldermen at Guildhall, where diverse citizens attended, and delivered another petition to the court to the same substance as the former, that Mr. Papillion and Mr. Dubois being legally chosen sheriffs for the year ensuing, they demanded as their right, and as the oath of the lord mayor and aldermen obliged them also, that they might be summoned to seal their bonds to hold the said office, or fine off: then they were ordered to withdraw, during which time Mr. Box was called in; and after, the citizens were readmitted, and the lord mayor told them their petition had been read, and was to the same effect as some formerly delivered; and that Mr. Box had been since called to accept the office of sheriff, but that he had submitted to a fine; so that now they should have another common hall, to elect another sheriff to serve with Mr. North. To which some replied, they had already chosen two sheriffs, and would adhere to the first choice, and did desire no more common halls, saying there had been too many already about this affair, at some of which severall received their death: on which his lordship commanded them in the kings name to withdraw, or they should be looked on as tumultuous.

Mr. Boxes fineing off hath caused much discourse, the tories blaming him on the one side, and the whigs gathering heart on the other, promising themselves successe; but the more moderate persons like not these proceedings, dreading the ill consequences that such heats and divisions may occasion.

The 6th, the sessions began at the Old Baily, where severall persons were tryed: the most remarkable was that of Mr. Wine, the kings fishmonger, who had a bill found against him by the grand jury for saying in the Amsterdam coffee house that the presbyterians killed sir Edmondbury Godfrey, &c.; but Mr. Wine brought a certiorari to remove it into the kings bench: also Mrs. Sarah Goodwin, sister to Stephen Colledge, was tryed for high treason, on the testimony of her husband, for treasonable words spoke; but there being no other evidence against her, she was discharged. There were at this sessions 9 persons condemned to die for felonies, robberies, and murders.

Mr. Box hath paid his fine, viz. 400*l.*, into the chamber of London, for which he had a receipt for so much money for the use of the city of London, and not for a fine for refusing to hold one of the sheriffs of London, as usuall.

Mr. William Penn, quaker, is sailed for Pensilvania, whither he is gone governour.

It having been the constant practice of the companies of London, when any of their members are chosen aldermen or sheriffs, on their next election day to chuse such members masters of their companie for the next year; accordingly, Thomas Papillion and Mr. Dubois being chosen sheriffs, the company of Mercers have lately chosen Mr. Papillion master of that company in opposition to Mr. North, who was sett up against him; and the company of Weavers have chosen Mr. Dubois master thereof also for the year ensuing.

The title of earl of Lauderdale, since the death of the duke thereof, is devolved on his brother, the lord Hatton.

The 9th, their majesties and his royall highnesse, with the whole court, returned to Whitehall from Windsor.

Our foreign letters give a different account of the proceedings of the French before Argiers then what has hitherto been related, they having not done any execution against that city, such reports being only raised to startle the confederate princes from making warr on him.

The French king hath lately seised upon the city and principality of Orange, from which the prince of Orange hath his title; which proceedings have mightily alarm'd the Dutch, and, 'tis said, are not very pleasing to our king.

The town of Portsmouth have surrendred their charter to his majesty, and have a new one granted.

The earl of Feversham and Mr. Graham, who went to France to compliment the French king on the birth of the duke of Burgundy, are returned thence.

The 11th, his majestie and his royall highnesse went down the river to see the new yatch sail that was lately lanchd at Greenwich, and returned to Whitehall again the 13th.

Alderman Ellis, a great stickler for the whigg party, died lately at his house in Kent.

The 12th, was a court of aldermen held in Guildhall, where many citizens attending were called in, who presented another paper to the court for the calling Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois to take the office of sheriffs on them, whereto they were lawfully chosen, protesting against the election and confirmation of North and Box; and that if endeavors were used to the con-



trary hereof, such proceedings would be a breach of your trusts and a violation of the rights and priviledges of the citizens of London: then the citizens withdrawing, a debate arose in the court hereon; which occasioneing some sharp words, the lord mayor ordered the sword to be taken up, and so dissolved the court.

An addresse hath been presented to his majestie from the town of Maldon in Essex, and the young men and apprentices of the city of Bristoll, against the late association.

Letters from Coventry speak of the arrivall of the duke of Monmouth at that city, and of the great entertainment he had there, as also at Daventry, and at the city of Westchester, being accompanied by many gentry of those parts, as, the earl of Macklesfeild, Mr. Booth, son to the lord Delamere, Mr. Hopkins, col. Whitley, &c.

The 14th, was another court of aldermen at Guildhall; where many citizens attending, those of the whigg party delivered another paper, to the same effect as their former, in the behalf of Mr. Papillon and Dubois: the other side delivered a paper protesting against those proceedings, desireing that that court would appoint a common hall to chuse another person to serve with Mr. North, already confirmed: then a third paper was presented by Mr. Rainton (late member of parliament for the county of Middlesex), subscribed by many gentlemen and freeholders of the county of Middlesex, in behalf of Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois; which on the other side was protested against by sir James Butler and others, as done without their consent, or (as they beleiv'd) the majority of the freeholders of Middlesex, sayeing they had nothing to doe with the cities choice of their sheriffs: then they were all ordered to withdraw, and after some time were called in, and told that the court had considered of their severall petitions, and would take care such persons should take the office of sheriffs as were duly elected, and that in this and all other things that court would endeavour to maintain the rights and priviledges of the chair and of the whole city; and wherein you think we doe otherwise, the law must judge between us; and were told the lord mayor did intend to call a common hall on Tuesday next, to elect another person to serve sheriff with Mr. North, which occasioned some to cry, No North, No common hall, we have

chosen already ; but they were commanded in the kings name to depart.

The 14th, the duke of York was a hunting in Epping forest, and returned again that evening.

His majesties carriages were gone for Newmarkett, himself intending to follow ; but that they had been countermanded, his majestie intending to stay in town till the point of the sheriffs and also that of the new lord mayor is settled.

The lord mayor, when he summons a common hall, usually sends his precept to each company, but this time he only sent word to the clerks of the companies.

Letters out of Monmouthshire say that Mr. Arnold (who was attempted to be assassinated) is charged with felony, and treasonable words are said also to be laid to his charge.

The 19th, being the day appointed for a common hall to chuse a person to serve with Mr. North for sherifs of London and Middlesex, the livery men mett at Guildhall in great numbers : about 11, the lord mayor and some of the aldermen came upon the hustings ; and the common cryer proceeding to make proclamation, there was so confused a noise that nothing could be heard ; then the lord mayor and aldermen retired into the councill chamber ; then the common serjeant came forward on the hustings and putt up Mr. Rich, at which there was such a noise of No Rich, and that they would stand by their former choice, that nothing else could be heard : then the sheriffs came forward, and putt it to the common hall whither they would proceed to a new election, or stand by their old choice ; and much the greater number was for standing by their old choice, though many people ('tis thought) held their hands otherwise then they intended, it being hardly possible to hear what was putt up ; but a pole being demanded, and granted by the sheriffs, they adjourned it for an hour or two : whilst this was doing the lord mayor came again upon the hustings and declared Mr. Rich lawfully chosen, tho' the noise was so great it could not be heard ; and then dissolved the hall, and went to his own house. About two in the afternoon the sheriffs began the poll, during which time the lord mayor sent to them to desist, for he had dissolved the hall ; but they proceeded on, and upon casting up the books found there was 2082 for standing to the old choice of Mr. Papillion and Mr. Dubois, and 35 for



Mr. Rich; and the sheriffs hearing that the lord mayor was come again himself, hastned upon the hustings, and declared Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois legally elected again, and then ordered the people to depart; which done, the lord mayor caused the gates of Guildhall to be shutt up.

The next day, being the 20th, the lord mayor and some of the aldermen went to Whitehall to inform his majestie of the proceedings, and there were some affidavits made against the sheriffs: wherefore a councill was summoned in the afternoon, and the sheriffs ordered to attend; which they doing, they were told they had proceeded in a riotous manner, which they must answer; and so the two sheriffs gave a recognizance of 1000*l.* each, and ten bail in 500*l.* apeice, to appear at the kings bench bar the 1st day of the next term, and to answer to an information there, and in the mean time to be of the good behaviour; and so were dismissed.

The earl of Sunderland is again admitted a member of his majesties privy councill.

The corps of the lord Berkly, late commander of the Tiger frigate, was carried through Westminster in order to its interment at Twitnam.

There are commissioners appointed by his majestie to manage his revenue of Ireland.

The earl of Radnor, president of his majesties councill, is reported to have desired his majesties leave to be excus'd from further attendance in that employ, which 'tis said was granted him, and he kiss'd his majesties hand; and if it be confirmed, 'tis thought the marquesse of Hallifax will succeed him therein.

The lord Preston, his majesties ambassador in France, hath lately presented a sharp memoriall to the French king touching his seizeing upon the city of Orange, looking on it as done to himself.

The dutchesse of York now comes abroad, having been to visit her majestie.

Letters from Italy speak of the mountain Vesuvius there casting out flames and ashes in great abundance, to the terror and amazement of the inhabitants in those parts.

It is thought by most people that Mr. North and Mr. Rich will take on them the office of sheriffs of London and Middlesex, notwithstanding their contested election, and for this end

they are fitting up Goldsmiths and Drapers halls. These things make some persons down in the mouth, fearing the effects of these two being sheriffs, and scruple not to say to what end they were sett up; that if the lord mayor would chuse one sheriff, they never knew any colour he has to chuse both: they call him a betrayer of their rights, and are resolved to pursue the utmost remedy the law affords; and some fear not to say the old sheriffs will not deliver up the prisons to them: these things look ill, and are much to be feared; and the other side are resolved to stand by Rich and North, for they will have them in as legall officers: time must produce the consequences hereof.

When the duke of Monmouth was in his progresse at Coventry, Litchfeild, &c., there was some kind of riott by the multitude (as is hardly to be avoided on such occasions) by the great concourse of people that came to see his grace; of which his majestie haveing information, Mr. secretary Jenkins, by his majesties order, granted his warrant the 16th to one John Ramsey esq., one of his majesties serjeants at arms, to apprehend and take into custody the said duke of Monmouth, wheresoever he should be: which being delivered to the said Mr. Ramsey, he went into the country, and found his grace at Stafford, who being acquainted therewith presently returned with him for London, and arrived there the 23d; and being carried before Mr. secretary Jenkins, who examined him to some things, and demanded bail for keeping his majesties peace, the duke refused it, and said he had not broke it: so the secretary remanded him, and he continued in the custody of the serjeant at his house till the 25th, when he was carried before Mr. justice Raymond on his habeas corpus, and after some time admitted to bail, himself in 5000*l.* bond, and his security, which were five, the earl of Clare, the lord Gray, the lord Russell, Wm. Leviston Gower and John Ossley, esqs., in 2000*l.* each, to appear the 1st day of next term at the kings bench bar, and to be of the good behaviour in the mean time: so his grace returned to his house in So-hoe square.

His majestie hath sent a speciall commission of oyer and terminer to try severall persons on the occasion of this riott.

The charter of the town of Nottingham, which was surrendered to the king some time since, was done by the mayor and



13 of the burgesses, against the farr greater number of the aldermen and burgesses, which has occasioned some difference in the town.

The 26th, was a court of aldermen at Guildhall, where severall livery men attending presented a paper to the court in the behalf of Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois, very sharply representing to the court the breach of their trusts and violation of their oaths; but they had answer returned them as formerly, and were commanded to depart. Afterwards Mr. Peter Rich was called to give bond to take upon him the office of sheriff, which he did accordingly.

Mr. Dudley North, sheriff elect by the lord mayor, sent to his company, the Mercers, to demand (as usuall) severall of their company and officers to accompany him to Guildhall the day he takes the office; but the said company holding a court thereon made an order, that none of their members or officers should attend him on pain of being turned out, but that they should accompany Mr. Papillon to the said hall, to present him to be sworn one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

There has been a stop putt to the paiment of money out of the chamber of London for some time past, by the particular command of the lord mayor, which restraint is not yet taken off; which has occasioned the complaints of many persons against the lord mayor.

His majesties carriages are gone for Newmarkett, whither his majestie intends also in a little time.

The justices of peace of Middlesex have presented an ad-dresse to his majestie against the petition presented to the court of aldermen by severall freeholders of the same county, in the behalf of Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois, as a scandalous paper, to which the bench was no waies assisting; but if they had timely notice thereof, they would have endeavoured to prevent and discourage the same: they also ordered the cheif promoters thereof to be prosecuted.

His grace the duke of Hamilton is elected a knight companion of the noble order of the garter, in the room of duke Lauderdale, deceased.

The city of Norwich, in a common councill held there, resolved by the majority to resign their charter into his majesties hand; and an instrument of resignation was sealed with the

common seal, with an order that the earl of Yarmouth should be desired to present the same to his majestie, and to intercede with his majestie for the grant of a new one.

The duke of Monmouth is forbid coming to Whitehall or St. James, the late pretended riot haveing given great offence to his majestie; and sir George Jefferyes is gone down to Chester, to see if there is proof sufficient of the same.

The 28th, being the usuall day for swearing the sheriffs elect for the citty of London and Middlesex, there was a great concourse of people at Guildhall early; but the gate thereof was guarded by the train'd bands of the citty, and severall of the livery men who were known to be for Papillon and Dubois were denied admittance untill the lord mayor himself came. About ten his lordship came, accompanied with Mr. North and Mr. Rich, and entred the hall. Some train'd bands also were placed before the hustings, and lieutenant colonel Quiney, who commanded them, offered an abuse to sir John Lawrence, one of the aldermen, by pulling him down off the hustings when he was going up; who afterwards went to sir Robert Clayton and made oath of the assault, and had a warrant against the said Quiney, who was taken by a constable at the head of his company, and carried before the lord mayor himself, who bound him over to the sessions: these guards also gave great dissatisfaction to many citizens, complaineing that they had a military power set over them. After some time the lord mayor and aldermen came upon the hustings, proclamation was made for Dudley North and Peter Rich esqs. to come forth to enter upon the office of sheriffs; they presenting themselves to the court, the common serjeant began to administer the oaths, when Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois laid their hands also on the book, but the lord mayor commanded them in the kings name to depart and keep the peace: so they departed, and severall of the aldermen who were of their side went out of the court also. After Mr. North and Mr. Rich were sworn they were apparelled in their furr gowns and gold chains, and Mr. Hastings was sworn undersheriff: which ended, his lordship walked home on foot with the new sheriffs and some of the aldermen of his party, and were afterwards entertained by the new sheriffs in Grocers hall; and in the afternoon the new sheriffs sent to the old ones to deliver up the goals and prisons, which they readily performed.



It being usuall for the old sheriffs to treat the lord mayor &c. on Michaelmas day, Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Shute sent to his lordship the night before, that since the citty was come under a military government, they thought it no proper time for feasting, and therefore should not entertain his lordship to morrow.

The 29th, being Michaelmas day, and the day for chusing lord mayor for the year ensueing, the lord mayor, aldermen, and recorder, with severall companies, mett at Guildhall, and from thence, about ten in the morning, went on foot to Bow church, where Dr. Dove preached a sermon, exhorting to unity and loyalty; which done, they returned to Guildhall again, and the lord mayor and aldermen came upon the hustings; Mr. recorder made a speech, exhorting to loyalty to the king, unanimity and moderation amongst themselves, and to avoid all heats and differences, and to chuse a fitt and able person for lord mayor. Accordingly they proceeded to election very orderly, and all the aldermen under the chair were putt in nomination: the majority was declared to fall on sir William Pritchard (who is next in turn) and sir Thomas Gold; upon which a poll was demanded, and granted by the lord mayor for four, viz. sir Wm. Pritchard, sir Henry Tulse, and sir Thomas Gold and alderman Cornish; and about four in the afternoon the sheriffs and common serjeant began the poll, and proceeded on the same till it was dark, and then adjourned it, by the lord mayors order, till Monday morning eight of the clock, and the books were sealed up and left in Mr. sheriff Riches custody.

The 30th, the lord mayor, the recorder, and severall of the aldermen, according to custome, went with the sheriffs by water to Westminster, attended in the usuall manner, where Mr. recorder made a speech, presenting Dudly North and Peter Rich esqs., sheriffs of London and Middlesex, to the barons of the exchequer; the old sheriffs, Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Shute, were sworn to their accounts: the usual ceremonies being done, the lord mayor, aldermen and sheriffs returned in the same manner to Drapers hall, where they, with the officers of the exchequer, were entertained at a noble dinner.

Lieutenant col. Quiney, who commanded the company of train'd bands at the time of swearing the new sheriffs, hath severall actions brought against him for keeping persons that were livery men out of Guildhall, and offering abuses to others.

*October.*—The 2d, according to the adjournment on Fryday last, the common hall mett at Guildhall by eight in the morning, and proceeded in the poll till 12; then they begun again at two, and so continued till it was dark; then the common serjeant, by the lord mayors order, adjourned the same till the 3d instant two of the clock in the afternoon, and the books were sealed up and delivered into the sheriffs custody.

The 3d, in the morning early, his majestie and his royall highnesse, with the court, went for Newmarkett.

The same day, in the afternoon, the poll, according to yesterday's adjournment, was continued for the choice of a lord mayor for the year ensueing, which held till 'twas dark, and then the books were closed, no more coming in to poll; so 'twas adjourned till the next day, when the poll should be declared.

And accordingly, the 4th instant, the lord mayor, court of aldermen, &c. being seated on the hustings, Mr. recorder declared that the majority lay in sir Thomas Gold and alderman Cornish, the poll standing thus: sir Wm. Pritchard 2233; sir Thomas Gold 2289; sir Henry Tulse 230; and alderman Cornish 2258: but severall citizens of both parties desireing an inspection of the poll, the lord mayor and court of aldermen had ordered that the books should be examined by the lists of the severall companies before his lordship declared the election, of which the livery men should have timely notice.

Various are the discourses concerning the poll; those of the whig party objecting that severall persons who were no livery men polled, and others polled in the names of severall livery men that were absent, and that the other side had made many livery men purposely for this occasion; as particularly the Stationers company, who (amongst many others) have called one Robert Stephens (a common messenger of the presse) on the livery. The tory party object against those called quakers, as persons not legally qualified, severall of them being free of the companies, but not of the city; as also against those which are excommunicated, and against those which have not taken the corporation oaths. These exceptions, if allowed, will make considerable alterations on both sides. And the lord mayor, for the satisfaction of all parties, hath appointed 5 or 6 on each side to inspect the poll: on the tory party, sir Edward Wiseman, sir Wm. Dodson, Mr. Cradock, capt. Griffith, &c.; on the



whig side, sir Thomas Player, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Jenks, Mr. Ellis, &c.: they have mett and dined together, in order to proceed to inspect the poll, which will be finished in some time.

Some think sir Wm. Pritchard will have it on this inspection; but most beleive, if the majority fall on Gold and Cornish, his majestie will continue sir John Moor, the present lord mayor, for another year. However, on these proceedings sir James Edwards, an alderman of this citty, went to Newmarkett to acquaint his majestie therewith, some haveing (as is said) carried an expresse thither that sir William Pritchard had the majority.

The lady Maria Charlotte, his royall highnesse's youngest daughter, was taken very ill with convulsion fits, without hopes of recovery; of which an expresse being sent to his royall highnesse at Newmarkett, he took post, and came to St. James's the 5th at night.

There has been much discourse about town of new matters sworn against the earl of Shaftsbury, and of warrants being out to apprehend him, and of his absconding thereon; but there is no certainty in these reports.

The duke of Monmouth, with his dutchesse, hath been for some time at his seat at Moor park, but is returned again to London.

Letters from France speak of the greivous persecution the protestants there lye under, in their religion, their persons, and estates, being not suffered to transport themselves into other parts, nor to have any liberty at home.

Their majesties continue in good health at Newmarkett; and the weather proveing fair, his majestie diverts himself much with hawkeing.

The 6th, the lady Charlotte Maria, daughter to his royall highnesse, departed this life, to the great greif of their royall highnesses.

The new charter of the town of Nottingham hath occasioned great disturbances there; one part of the town haveing chosen a mayor and other officers according to the old charter; the other part have chosen another mayor and officers according to the new charter.

The county of Nottingham have brought severall actions against the town for the losse of their charter, the whole county enjoyeing severall priviledges thereby.

One Habin, an informer against conventicles at Chichester, being lately killed there by the coachman of one Mr. Farington, a gentleman of a good estate, and parliament man for that place, he, the said Mr. Farington, had a bill preferred against him for the murther to the grand jury at the sessions, who found the same presently, and the bench granted a warrant immediately for his apprehension, though he was acquitted for the same before by the coroners inquest.

There are two lions lately brought over to his majestie from Tunis in Barbary, the one called the Charles, the other the Catherine.

The 6th was proclaimed, by the new sheriffs, the new market in Holborn, called Brook markt.

The duke of Yorke's daughter, lately deceased, was interred privately in Westminster Abby the 8th.

The 11th began the sessions of peace for the county of peace (*sic*) at Hick's hall, where, amongst other things, they voted the late petition of severall freeholders of the county of Middlesex, in behalf of Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois, a scandalous and seditious paper, and ordered that the first promoters thereof should be prosecuted for the same.

The 12th, the sessions of peace began at Guildhall, where the two new sheriffs took their places; and, amongst other things, one Mr. Wine, the king's fishmonger, was tried, for saying that sir Edmondbury Godfrey was murder'd by the presbyterians, and found guilty, and fined forty pounds.

The 13th, the sessions of oyer and terminer began for the city of London and county of Middlesex, and goal delivery of Newgate, where severall prisoners were tried; and it was said they would have pleaded against the jury returned by these new sheriffs, as illegall officers, but none making such exception, there were eleven persons received sentence of death, four men and 7 women, for felonies and other crimes.

It is now certainly reported that the earl of Shaftsbury is gone for Holland; and some others, tis thought, will follow, not thinking it safe to tarry here longer, as affairs are at present.

The 14th, being his royall highnesse's birth day, was solemnized at St. James's.

An addresse has been presented to his majestie from the



grand jury of the county palatine of Chester, testifyeing their dislike of the reception of the duke of Monmouth there.

The lady Henrietta Berkley, daughter to the earl of Berkley, haveing been missing for about two months past, is said to be discovered to have been all this time at the lord Gray's: some persons make strange reflexions on his lordship for the same.

His majestic continues still at Newmarket, diverting himself with hawking and horseracing; of which latter there have been severall considerable races run.

The 14th, his royall highnesse went for Newmarket.

One Leach, a bricklayer, haveing spoke words at the last election of a lord mayor, that the two sheriffs were tools sett up by the lord mayor, a bill of indictment was preferred against him to the grand jury at the Old Baily, and they returned it *billa vera*; but the said Leach gave in a speciall plea, haveing councill to argue the same: but Mr. justice Levins and Mr. recorder, who were then on the bench, would not meddle with the same without the advice of the other judges; but the lord mayor and the aldermen overuled the said plea, and fined him 20 marks as *nihil dicit*.

The scrutineers of the poll relating to the lord mayor have mett severall times, but, meeting with many difficulties and obstructions, they have not as yet perfected the same.

The citty of Oxford are resolved to make their defence to the quo warranto brought against their charter; and in order thereunto they have appointed a committee to manage the same, who have had frequent meetings to consult about it.

Letters from severall parts continue to give an account of the strict prosecution of dissenters, some being fined, and others imprisoned upon the refusing to pay their fines.

Letters from Tangier speak of the arrivall of the ambassador of Morocco there in return to his own country, and of his departure thence to the emperor of Morocco, intimating further that he mett not with that reception as he expected, some persons haveing traduced him in his absence.

At the sessions of peace held at Guildhall for the citty of London, lieutenant col. Quiney appear'd, being bound theretoo, for entring Guildhall with his company at the time of swearing the sheriffs; but there being no prosecution against him he was

discharged, and the recognizances of the prosecutors were ordered to be estreated.

The 19th, the judges delegates in the affair between Mr. Emerton and Mrs. Hide mett at Serjeants Inn, and debated the matter; but they being divided, they adjourned the further proceedings till after the term.

The same day being appointed by the court of kings bench to putt in the rejoinder to the replication of the attorny generall upon the quo warranto brought against the charter of the citty of London, the same was accordingly putt in, consisting of about 100 sheets of paper; and they plead, first, that they have a right by prescription to appoint and alter markets in the said citty, and to ascertain tolls and prisages therein, and this is in answer to the first breach assign'd by Mr. attorny of their levying money on their fellow subjects; and to the second, of a seditious petition by the common councill to his majestie relating to the parliament, they plead the popish plott, the proceedings thereon, shewing the great reason they had to prefer such petition.

The 20th, her majestie returned from Newmarkett, and the next day his majestie and his royall highnesse.

The 21st, Mr. Richard Baxter, the presbyterian minister, was seized at his house in Bloomsbury, and carried to prison on the five mile act, for stayeing within five miles of a corporation.

The 23d, being the first day of the term, severall persons (being bound theretoo) made their appearances at the court of kings bench; amongst which were the duke of Monmouth and the two late sheriffs, Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Shute.

One Richard Farington esq. pleaded also not guilty to an information against him for the murthering Habin the informer at Chichester, and it was much labour'd by Mr. serjeant Jefferyes to have him committed to custody; but he producing severall affidavits testifyeing his innocency, the court were pleased to admitt him to bail, himself in 1000*l.* security, and his bail, being four in number, in 500*l.* each.

There was also a motion for a mandamus to be directed to the lord mayor and aldermen of London, for the swearing Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois into the office of sheriffs of London; but the court ordered cause to be shewn on Monday next.

The lord Grey of Wark appeared also in court, and had an



information exhibited against him, for that he, by unlawfull and impure waies, had caused the lady Henrietta Berkley to desert her father, George earl of Berkley, and to live in continuall whoredome, to the great greif of her father, and dishonour of his family: to this his lordship pleaded not guilty, and desired it might be tried at the barr this term.

There was also another information preferred against him for the late riott at Guildhall at the election of sheriffs, and he ordered an atturny to appear for him in it.

The 22d, in the afternoon, the lord mayor and aldermen went to Whitehall to wait on his majestie, and congratulate him on his arrivall from Newmarket, and to give him an account of the proceedings in relation to the election of a lord mayor for the year ensueing.

Severall freeholders of Middlesex did not only petition the justices at Hick's hall to intercede with his majestie that the dissenters might be prosecuted all over England, but also that they might be disarmed.

The lord North and Gray hath brought a scandalum magnatum against one Mr. Elliot, a parson, for scandalizing him in a late libell entituled A Modest Vindication of Titus Oates, &c.; as also against one Hindmarsh, the publisher thereof.

There has been order taken by the councill for the suppressing all the weekly intelligences and other libells.

The scrutineers of the poll for a lord mayor haveing narrowly inspected the same on both sides, and differing in the legall qualifications of severall of the livery, the same was referred to the court of aldermen, who accordingly mett; and of those that voted for Gold and Cornish, they struck out severall who were excommunicated, and severall of the company of Merchanttaylors, who had not taken the oath of livery men, though they had that of freemen, and though they had paid their fines to the company as livery men, were alwaies so esteemed, and were voted as livery men by the master and assistants of that company, and returned so to the court of aldermen by that company; which objections, amongst others, made the poll to stand thus: for sir Wm. Pritchard 2138, sir Thomas Gold 2124, and Mr. Cornish 2093; so that the majority falling upon the two first, they were presented to the lord mayor and court of aldermen the 25th, and then a common

hall being, the court by scrutiny chose sir Wm. Pritchard; and after coming on the hustings, Mr. recorder did declare sir Wm. Pritchard to be lord mayor elect for the year ensuing.

The 25th, three persons were carried up to Tyburn, and there executed.

An information has been brought against capt. Clifford for taking away Mrs. Synderfin, and he has pleaded not guilty thereto.

The constables of severall parishes being very remisse in executing warrants against the conventicles, the justices of peace of Middlesex have proceeded against the ministers on the five mile act made 17 Car. 2di, cap. 2, and severall are imprisoned thereon.

The 26th, the recorder and severall aldermen went to the lord chancellor's, to present (as is customary) sir Wm. Pritchard as lord mayor elect, who well approved of their choice in his majesties name; and his majestie also was pleased the next day personally to approve of the same.

His majestie has conferred the office of lord privy seal on the right honourable the marquise of Hallifax, at which 'tis said Mr. Seymour (who expected the same) is retired from court into the country much disgusted.

The 28th, sir John Moor, with sir Wm. Pritchard (the new lord mayor), severall of the aldermen and citizens of London, came to Guildhall, where the court proceeded to swear sir Wm. Pritchard to serve as lord mayor for the year ensuing; which being done, they rode to Grocers hall to dinner, severall of the two companies, of which the old lord mayor and the new one are free off, dining with them.

The 30th, being the day for the lord mayors show, his lordship took water, accompanied with severall barges of the companies (some of which denied their barges), and went to Westminster, to the court of exchequer, where Mr. recorder made a speech in approbation of his lordship; which done, his lordship took the oath as usuall, and then, accompanied with his brethren the aldermen, went to the severall courts of judicature, and invited the judges to dinner: which done, they returned again in the same order by water, and landed at Blackfryers stairs, and then took horse and rode to Grocers hall to dinner: there was little or no show by land. His majestie dined not there, but severall of the nobility were there.



Nathaniell Thompson the printer is committed again to prison.

The 31<sup>st</sup>, Mr. Edward Whitaker (or the true protestant attorney, as some call him) was tried at the kings bench bar, by a substantiall jury of the county of Somersett, for speaking seditious and scandalous words at the citty of Bath, in the said county, about the latter end of July 1680: the words were to this effect; That there was talk of a war and rebellion in the late times, but he knew of none; 'tis true, there was a warr by the parliament and people in defence of their just liberties; and that the late king was putt to death by a judiciall processe, and not murd'ed; and that the people had right to a parliament every year, and they ought to sitt, whither called or not. This was fully proved by three witnesses, viz. one George Clark esq., a justice of peace of that county, sir James Long, and an alderman of the citty of Bath, who heard this discourse in a publick coffee house in that citty: but the said Whitaker not appearing, nor any for him, the inquest was taken by default; so that the jury, without stirring from the barr, found him guilty.

The trade of kidnapping young children haveing been much used of late, authority has thought fitt, for the putting a stop to so prodigious a villany, to prosecute the offenders for the same; and accordingly several have been prosecuted: the first was Mr. John Wilmore, who was long since convicted, but never heard off since conviction; then one Mr. Dessigny was tried for the same crime, and convicted, and fined 500*l.*, and committed till paiment.

Sir Thomas Player, chamberlain of London, on the investing sir Wm. Pritchard in the office of lord mayor, thought fitt to absent himself (as is thought) because he would not put on some of his robes, as is usuall: some persons reported he was run away with 400,000*l.* of the citty money, which since proves a notorious falsehood, he being now returned to town.

The lord Mountague of Sussex is reported to be lately dead.

The great cause of Emerton and Mrs. Hide is as yet come to no determination, the judges delegates being divided the last time: those for Mr. Emertons marriage were, the marquesse of Hallifax, bishop of Lincoln, sir Leoline Jenkins, Mr. baron Atkins, Dr. Tillotson, Dr. Stillingfleet, and Dr. Newton, a civillian; those against it were, the duke of Ormond, earl of

Alisbury, bishop of Peterborough, bishop of Bristoll, judge Raymond and Charlton, and Dr. Falconbridge, a civillian.

Though the late meeting of those called the whigg party was thought fitt to be prohibited as a seditious matter, yet the publick meetings of the tory party are connived att, as the prentices of London, of Bristoll, and others which have been since that intended meeting.

*November.*—Capt. Clifford, who was the person that carried away Mrs. Synderfin, is to be tried for the same this term at the kings bench barr.

Sir Robert Atkins, who was lately a judge of the common pleas, being recorder of the citty of Bristoll, was sometime since convicted of a riott, with three others, for swearing an alderman for that citty without the consent of the mayor: he came the 6th to the kings bench barr in person, and moved in arrest of judgment, making an argument of near two hours long, urging many things to that end; on which the court were pleased to order another day for the hearing the matter in behalf of the citty of Bristoll.

The lady Henrietta Berkley, daughter to George earl of Berkley, haveing been missing some time, and strange reports haveing been of the lord Grey of Wark's seducing her away, and to that purpose an information haveing been preferred against him, which is to be tried this term at the kings bench bar; some persons haveing advised the earl of Berkley in the mean time to bring an homine replegiando against the lord Grey, which was accordingly done, and the sheriffs return'd an elongavit thereon (viz. that his lordship had eloigned the body of the said lady Henrietta Berkley), the lord Gray appeared the 6th in court, when the writ de homine replegiando was return'd, and the return filed: whereupon council for the lord Berkley moved that the lord Gray might be committed, which was done accordingly to the kings bench prison, and for these reasons; if his lordship had not appeared, a capias in Withernam would have gone out, whereon he must have been committed; and his appearance did not alter the matter, for that should supply the capias, and therefore he ought to be committed: on the other side, the lord Grey's councill urg'd, that at this rate an innocent person might be committed, and there he must lye till he bring forth the body of the person esloigned,



if an homine replegiando were brought against him, tho' he knew nothing of it, in case an elongavit was return'd by the sheriff; it was very hard that a man should be punished for the offence before he be found guilty of it: and they offered to take a declaration, and proceed to tryall as soon as possible; but the processe (as is said) on that writ being so, he was committed to the kings bench prison, though he offered good bail; and there he must lye till he bring forth the body of the lady Henrietta.

The 23d of the last month, being the first day of the term, a motion was made at the kings bench barr for a mandamus to be directed to the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London, for the swearing Thomas Papillion and John Dubois esqs. into the office of sheriffs of the said city; but the court thought fitt to give the lord mayor &c. till Monday the 30th of the same month, to shew cause why a mandamus should not goe; which day comeing, councill for his lordship moved, that in regard that was the day the new lord mayor entred on his office, and was a buisy day in the citty, they desired further time to shew cause, which the court granted till Fryday the 3d of this month; which day also comeing, the court putt it off to Tuesday the 7th instant, in regard they were to goe into the exchequer to the pricking of sheriffs: then it come on the 7th, and councill for the lord mayor objected, that they would take out a mandamus directed to the wrong persons, viz. the lord mayor and aldermen, whereas they ought to direct it to the court of the lord mayor and aldermen. The councill on the other side, for Mr. Papillion and Mr. Dubois, said they desired nothing but that the writ should goe out to the proper officers, and that the matter might come to a hearing; and it was at their perill if they took it out directed to a wrong person: however, the court thought fitt to putt it off till Tuesday next, to consider how the practice has been to direct mandamus's in such cases; this if it were in an ordinary case, a mandamus would have been granted on the first motion.

The commissioners who are to manage his majesties revenue of the kingdome of Ireland are preparing for their speedy departure thither.

Mr. Whitaker (who was lately convicted of seditious words) his wife petitioned the judges that her husband might have a

new tryall, he having not due notice thereof; but the judges rejected the same.

The anniversary for the powder treason hapning this year on a Sunday, it was celebrated the next day, being the 6th, by ringing of bells, and bonefires at night, at some of which were committed strange irregularities and disorders, some of the actors whereof are committed to prison.

The 8th, the three grand juries for the severall hundreds of the county of Middlesex were sworn at the kings bench barr; and Mr. justice Dolbin, in the absence of Mr. justice Jones, gave the charge.

On Saturday the 4th instant the revells began at Graies Inn, which is to continue every Saturday during this term and the next.

Sir Thomas Player has been before the councill, to give an account what moneys he hath received for the redemption of poor captives, and he is ordered to pay it into the exchequer.

The attorney generall hath pleaded in surrejoinder to the city of Londons rejoinder to the quo warranto against their charter; and the city is ordered within a week to plead in rebutter.

The duke of York haveing sometime since brought a scandalum magnatum against Mr. Pilkington, for words pretended to be spoken, the same is to come to a tryall at the kings bench bar this term.

The earl of Mulgrave is fallen into his majesties displeasure (by pretending courtship, as is said, to the lady Ann, daughter to his royall highnesse), and is forbid coming to Whitehall and St. James, and hath all his places taken from him.

Mr. Godolphin and one lieutenant Duncomb dining at the ordinary in Drury lane, fell out, and a quarrell ensueing, they were both deeply wounded; and Godolphin is since dead.

The mayor and severall of the citizens of Norwich have waited on his majestie and surrendred up their charter to him, and presented him also with a petition, wherein is this remarkable, that whenever his majestie shal please to grant them a new one, they humbly pray him to reserve to himself the approbation of the mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and common councill, and that none shall be sworn into those places without the said approbation; a hint what London must expect.



The 17th of this month approaching, being the anniversary of queen Elizabeth's birth day, which uses to be kept with ringing of bells, and at night bonfires, with the burning of the pope, his majestie, for the preventing all tumults and disorders which may happen on such occasions, has ordered in council that there should be no bonfires or publick fireworks on any festivall; and the lord mayor of London and justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex are required to take care therein accordingly.

At last the court of kings bench are come to a resolution in the case of the mandamus to swear Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois sheriffs elect; and they ordered the 15th that a mandamus should goe directed to the lord mayor and aldermen.

Sir George Waterman, alderman of London, is lately deceased.

The goods of severall of the dissenting ministers have lately been seized on a prosecution on the Oxford or five mile act; some of which are, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Francklin, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Plant, with diverse others.

On Thursday the 16th Richard Faringdon esq. of Chichester came upon his tryall at the court of kings bench, on an indictment for being aideing and abetting one John Davis in the murther of one Richard Habin: the sheriff being too partiall in the return of the jury, Mr. Farington was forced to challenge 20, as the law allowes him. The testimony against him was one Thomas Barnes, a child of twelve years old, and one William Crossingham, a fellow who gets his liveing by running of errands: they testified against him that John Davis, Mr. Faringdons coachman, fell upon Habin, the murthered person, and that Mr. Farington look[ed] out of his parlor, and bid his man beat him soundly. Mr. Faringdons defence was, first, he had three gentlemen who dined with him the day this was done, and testified that Mr. Farington never lookt out of his parlour window, but that they satt at the table together; that there were white curtains before the window; and that Mr. Farington, before 'twas known Habin was dead, checkt his man very severely for beating him, because 'twould be said he had done it: he had others that testified Habin broke his windowes without any provocation, and that he should say Farington's windowes should pay for all: he had many other witnesses; but the court being fully satisfied with his innocence, and the

maliciousnesse of the prosecution (being by his own brother), the lord cheif justice, in summing up the evidence to the jury, told them neither Crossingham nor the boy saw any such thing as they testified, and that they ought to find the prisoner not guilty; so that the jury, without goeing from the barr, found him not guilty, and he was discharged.

Here is lately arrived an envoy from the czars of Moscovy, who had his audience of their majesties the 16th: 'tis said he comes to continue the freindship between his majestie and the present czars.

On Sunday the 19th of November, about ten at night, broke out a dismall fire att Wapping; it burnt all that night, and the next day till about 7 in the evening, in which time it consumed near 1000 houses: there being a great wind it burnt most furiously, notwithstanding the playeing of severall engines, and the blowing up diverse houses. The duke of Albemarle and lord Craven, with the lord mayor and sheriffs, and others, were there to give the necessary orders for the quenching thereof. It burnt down to Wapping dock, where a small vessell or two was consumed, and a very stately merchant ship, which has been on the stocks for this two years, narrowly escaped: there were many persons blown up and killed, some say forty or fifty, others more. Diverse of the houses were insured, particularly one sir William Warren had near 500*l.* per ann. insured, so that 'twill be the lesse prejudiciall to the owners.

On the 21st, capt. Clifford, with four more of his associates, came to a tryall at the court of kings bench for a misdemeanour in taking away Mrs. Synderfin against her will, and carrying her into France, and there forcing her to consent to marry him, the said Clifford: the thing was very fully proved by herself and four or five others, and of the barbarous usage she had mett with. His defence was very little; for he confess'd the fact, and said what he did was by reason of the passion he had for her, and there was no other way to obtain her; that he was a gentleman of a good family, and had the prospect of a better estate then her's: so that the lord cheif justice told the jury they had heard the evidence, and the confession of the said capt. Clifford, and they must find them guilty; so that the jury, without goeing from the bar, found all the defendants guilty.



The same day also was a tryall of the lord Grey, for taking away the lady Henrietta Berkley, to have come on, on an information in the behalf of the king; but, for want of a materiall witsse for the king, Mr. attorny generall putt it off till the 23d, by which time tis thought the businesse will be composed, and nothing further done in it.

An alias mandamus was granted the same day for the swearing Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois sheriffs of London.

The 23d, Ford, lord Grey, and five others came upon their tryalls at the kings bench bar on an information for procuring the lady Henrietta Berkley, daughter to George earl of Berkley, to desert her father, and for carrying her away to the intent to live an ungodly life, &c.: the witnesses against them were, the countesse of Berkley, the lady Arabella Berkley, and the lady Lucy (two other of the daughters of the lord Berkley), who testified very fully as to the unlawfull love and affection his lordship had for the lady Henrietta, and his sollicitations to that purpose: then there were three or four other persons who testified that she was carried away by three of the other defendants, cheifly by one Charnock, coachman to the lord Grey; and that his lordship had owned he would never restore her but on condition that he might come to her whensoever he would; and that he owned he had the lady in his power and protection. The lord Grey, when he came upon his defence, did acknowledge he had a great kindnesse for the young lady, but far from any unjust action: he tendred also two letters of the young ladies, which she writt to him when she was from her father, to shew he was no waies privy to her escape. The young lady herself being in court was examin'd on oath, and testified that the lord Grey knew nothing of her goeing, nor was he the person that carried her away; that she had not seen him severall weeks before she went away, nor was he privy theretoo. The lord cheif justice, in summing up the evidence to the jury, told them what the young lady herself had said was little to be regarded, so that, if they beleived the evidence on the other side, they must find the defendants guilty; so that the jury found all the defendants but one (viz. one Rebecca Jones) guilty. When the tryall was over, the lord Berkley desired he might have his daughter delivered to him; but she said she would not goe with him, she was married, and

would goe with her husband, who was there in court, one Mr. Turner, son to sir William Turner, of Bromley in Kent; but some of the lord Berkleys freinds goeing to take her away, and opposition being made, so that a fray was like to ensue, the court committed her and her husband to the kings bench prison for breach of the peace. And the lord Gray was discharged on bail of his commitment on the homine replegiando, which was but till he brought forth the body of the lady.

The 24th, was a tryall at the kings bench bar, in an action of scandalum magnatum brought by the duke of York against Mr. Pilkington, late sheriff of London, for words spoke by the said Mr. Pilkington: it was tried by a jury of the county of Hertford: the words were, He had burnt the citty, and was now come to cutt the citizens throats: the words were positively sworn by sir Henry Tulse and sir William Hooker, two aldermen of London, to be spoken at Guildhall, at a meeting of the court of aldermen in order to wait on his majestie, to congratulate him on his safe return from Newmarket, and the duke on his return from Scotland. Mr. Pilkington made very little defence; so that the lord cheif justice told the jury, if they beleiv'd the evidence they must find for the plaintiff: so that the jury, after goeing from the bar about a quarter of an hour, found for the plaintiff, and gave one hundred thousand pound damages, the full damages laid in the declaration.

The same day, was a motion for a mandamus, directed to the lord mayor and aldermen, to swear sir Thomas Gold or alderman Cornish lord mayor of London; but twas rejected for the uncertainty.

The duke of Hamilton is invested with the most noble order of the garter, and installed accordingly.

His majestie hath conferred on sir John Bennet the title of a baron of this kingdome, viz. John lord Ossulston.

The 27th, the court of kings bench granted a pluries mandamus to the lord mayor and aldermen of London for the swearing Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois sheriffs of London.

The same day, the duke of Monmouth was discharged of the two recognizances he gave for his good behaviour about the riot at Chester, there being nothing further against him.

The corporation of Evesham in Worcestershire have surrendered their charter to his majestie.



The 24th, was a tryall at Guildhall, before the lord cheif justice North, between John Hilton, informer against the conventicles, and sir Robert Clayton, alderman of London, in an action upon the statute against conventicles, brought by the said Hilton for 100*l.* against the said sir Robert for denying him a warrant to disturb a meeting; but the matter being to be cheifly proved by him, sir Robert invalidated his credit by proving him guilty of notorious forgery, so that the jury found for sir Robert.

The duke of York, 'tis said, hath brought an action of scandalum magnatum against one Mr. Arrowsmith, an apothecary in Cheapside, for scandalous words.

The lady Henrietta Berkley lay with her husband, Mr. Turner, during her confinement in the kings bench prison, and being since discharged out ('tis said) she hath again absented herself.

His mājestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Richard Gibbs, master of the revells at Graies Inn.

The 28th, being the last day of the term, Mr. Pilkington, late sherif of London, came into the court of kings bench, and rendred himself into custody in discharge of his bail, in the scandalum magnatum by the duke of York against him.

The same day, his royall highnesse the duke of York dined with the Artillery company at Merchanttaylors hall, and was very splendidly entertained.

The 29th in the morning died, at his house in Spring-garden, his highnesse Rupert, prince palatine of the Rhine, in the 63d year of his age.

Some daies since, a person unknown came to the house of Mr. John Dubois, who stands in competition to be one of the sheriffs of London, and left there a packet for him, wherein were inclosed severall treasonable and seditious libells: a while after the same fellow came again, and brought another packet; and then he was seized and carried before the lord mayor, who on proof thereof committed him to the Counter: about two or three daies after, he was admitted to bail, himself in 200*l.* and his bail in 100*l.* each: two or three daies after, the sessions comeing on, a bill was found against him, and he and his bail being called for, neither of them are since to be heard off: this is lookt on by some as a happy deliverance to Mr. Dubois; for undoubtedly, had the papers been lodged there, Mr. Dubois

should quickly have been searched for the same, and 'twould have been construed to be a new design against the government; for the papers contained matters of dangerous importance: some were libells against the king and others; and there was, as is said, a paper of advice to Mr. Dubois, as sherif, to raise the posse comitatûs to meet an army to have come out of &c., to oppose popery and arbitrary power.

*December.*—His majestie has been pleased to grant to the duke of Ormond the title of a duke of this kingdome by the name of James duke of Ormond; to the marquesse of Worcester a duke of this kingdome by the name of duke of Beaufort; to the lord Norreis an earl of this kingdome by the name of earl of Abingdon; to the lord viscount Cambden, earl of Ganesborough; to the lord Darcy, earl of Holderness; to the lord Windsor, earl of Plimouth; to the lord Townsend, viscount Townsend of Raynham; to sir Thomas Thinn bart., baron Thinn of Warmister and viscount Weymouth; to colonel George Legg, baron of Dartmouth; to Wm. lord Allington the name of baron of Wymondley; and to colonel Churchill, John lord Churchill of Aymouth in Scotland.

His majestie hath been pleased to conferr upon the duke of Grafton the office of viceadmirall of England, vacant by the death of prince Rupert; and upon Henry earl of Arundell, son to the duke of Norfolk, the offices of constable and governour of the castle and forest of Windsor, and lord lieutenant of the counties of Berks and Surry, vacant also by the death of prince Rupert.

The dissenters have been prosecuted lately more violently then ever; for now the churchwardens of most parishes have presented them to the ecclesiasticall courts, who have proceeded against them even to excommunication, whereby severall hundred's in London have been sent to the devill: but this is made use of only as an engine to serve a turn, which is, St. Thomas's day approaching, whereon the common councill men for the citty of London are chosen; this, as is said, is to incapacitate dissenters to vote for any one, whereby if the tory party can procure such a common councill as is fitt for their turn, haveing the mayor and major part of the court of aldermen for them already, they intend to surrender the charter of the citty of London.



Sir George Waterman, alderman of the Bridge ward, being sometime since dead, the lord mayor gave out summons for the choice of an alderman in his stead: the competitors on one side were deputy Daniell and sir William Russell; on the other, Mr. Papillon and Mr. Shute; but the majority being greatly for the two last, the lord mayor was pleased, in the midst thereof, to adjourn the poll.

Mr. Pilkington, alderman of the ward of Faringdon, having laid down his gown, the lord mayor was pleased to issue out his precept for a new election of an alderman of that ward: the competitors were the lord mayor and sir Wm. Turner on the part of the aldermen on one side, and sir John Lawrence and sir Robert Clayton on the part of the aldermen on the other side: in behalf of the commoners on one side were Mr. North and Mr. Rich, the two sheriffs; on the other side were Mr. Dubois, and Mr. Hawkins a scrivener. The choice being doubtfull, they came to a poll; and there were six or eight commissioners appointed to inspect the same, who would admitt no one to poll that was excommunicated, or that would not take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, which were tendred to them; a thing much wondered at by some as new, and without any president in such cases: how the choice will fall is yet uncertain, tho' most think the tory party will carry it, having by this new device excluded all the quakers, who will not swear at all; and severall of the more moderate persons will not poll at all, as not likeing such impositions.

The 6th, prince Rupert was privately interred in the abby church of Westminster, amongst others of the royall family there.

The 6th, the sessions of oyer and terminer began at the Old Baily, where severall malefactors were tried, whereof fiveteen received sentence of death.

Mr. John Duffe, a minister of the church of England in Essex, was lately seised at a foreign ambassadors at masse by one of his majesties messengers, from whom making his escape he was retaken at Rochester, and, by order of the councill board, sent to the lord cheif justice, to be proceeded against according to law.

Severall of the apprentices who committed the riot in London the 6th of November last, at night, were at the sessions at the

Old Baily convicted thereof and fined 20 marks each, and to stand in the pillory, which was executed accordingly.

The election for the alderman of the ward of Faringdon without being over, and Mr. North, one of the sheriffs of London, being returned to the court of aldermen as duely chosen, and sworn accordingly, these things are remarkable in the management of the affair; the oaths of allegiance and supremacy imposed on every voter; the commissioners that tendred them notoriously known to be violent persons for the tory party; then the severall daies adjournment and delaying of the poll, and keeping the poll books open, whereby at first the tories finding the whigs had much the majority, they delayed the poll to seek for unknown persons to ballance the poll, whereof there were severall of the inhabitants of Whitefryers atturnies of Cliffords Inn, who never used to vote, and diverse who live not in the ward, nor pay to church and poor: the whigg party finding things thus manadged, severall of them went and petitioned the lord mayor and court of aldermen for a scrutiny of the poll (which was denied, tho' hardly ever known before): by these practices Mr. North had the majority by about 80.

The 13th, eleven persons were executed at Tyburn, being convicted of severall felonies.

His majestie hath been pleased to make an order in councill against merchants spiriting or kidnapping away young children, and directing them how to proceed for the future in taking any persons they send beyond sea.

Mr. Dowray and partners, the inventers of the penny post here in London, are putt down, the duke of York haveing had a verdict against them the last term at the kings bench bar on the act for the erecting of the post office; but since that the duke hath thought fitt to sett it up again, and 'tis manadged by the cheif postmaster of the generall post office.

There are about 8 or ten of the considerable bankers or goldsmiths in London lately broke.

The actions of the East India [company] are lately very much fallen, and they take up all the money they can at 6 per cent.; and 'tis thought they will hardly procure enough to sett out their fleet.

Letters from Tangier inform, that the emperor of Morocco hath lately seized about 20 of our small merchant men of Tunis,



contrary to the peace concluded between the two nations, as 'tis thought not purposing to keep the peace; and therefore he hath committed the Morocco ambassador (that was lately here) to prison, and some say he is putt to a cruel death, pretending he concluded a peace contrary to orders; but the true reason (as is said) because the ambassador spoke too much in favour of the English nation: since which, some say the emperor is coming against our garison of Tangier with a great army.

The 18th in the afternoon died, at his house in Queenstreet, Heneage earl of Nottingham, lord chancellor of England, in the 61st year of his age, after 9 years faithfull service in that high station; since which his majestie hath been pleased to bestow the seal on the lord cheif justice North, of the common pleas, by the title of lord keeper; and 'tis said sir Wm. Scrogs, late lord cheif justice of England, is to succeed North in the place of cheif justice of the common pleas.

The lord cheif justice Pemberton is sworn of his majesties privy councill, and hath taken his place at the board accordingly.

The election for an alderman of the Bridge ward in the room of sir George Waterman, deceased, is at last, after severall adjournments, come to a decision: 'twas by most persons thought the choice would fall on Papillion or Shute; but by their excommunications, and calling in diverse to poll who had no right, the choice is said to fall on deputy Daniell by 7 persons only, tho' others say, notwithstanding such irregular proceedings, the two first had the majority by 25: however, Daniell is alderman de facto of that ward.

An addresse has been presented to his majestie from the comptroller and other gentlemen of the Inner Temple, and likewise from the gentlemen of the Middle Temple.

There is a discourse as if we should have a war with Holland.

The dissenters have in London, and severall other parts of the kingdome, been prosecuted very severely, the teachers on the act made in the 17th year of this king prohibiting them to inhabit within five miles of a corporation, and the hearers on the act for levying 20*l.* a month for not coming to church on the act made 35 Eliz. c. 1; and by excommunication: whereby severall tradesmen and others have left their callings, and are

gone beyond sea, chusing rather to wander the wide world then undergoe (as they call it) such persecution.

His majestie hath been pleased to conferr the honour of knighthood on Mr. Mackworth, comptroller of the Temple.

1682-3.

*January.*—Sir Charles Littleton and other of the cheif planters of Jamaica have presented a petition and addresse to his majestie, from his majesties councill and the gentlemen of the assembly for that island, full of expressions of duty and loyalty to him and his successors.

The 10th, Mr. Vincent, the presbyterian minister, was prosecuted at Darking in Surrey upon the 35 Eliz. c. 1, and convicted thereon, and sentenc'd according to that act, and committed to the county goal.

There has been a discourse about town of diverse of the eminentest of the protestant clergy falling under his majesties displeasure, as, the bishop of London, Dr. Tillotson, Dr. Stillingfleet, Dr. Sharp, Dr. Burnett, Mr. Smithies, Mr. Pelling; that they were to be suspended, occasioned by their being not so violent against the dissenters as others were; but there is no certainty in this report.

The 16th, being a common councill for the city of London, they unanimously voted thanks to those gentlemen who had been so active in the defence of their charter: they gave thanks also to sir John Moore, late lord mayor, for his good service to the city; and they chose sir Thomas Hanmer judge of the sheriffs court in the room of Mr. serjeant Richardson, deceased.

The sessions of oyer and terminer begun the 17th at the Old Baily, where twelve persons received sentence of death.

His majestie sent a letter to the lord mayor and aldermen of London, strictly charging them to putt the lawes effectually in execution against the dissenters; and accordingly the lord mayor made an order, which was affixed to all publick places in London, for their severe prosecution; and accordingly the next Sunday, being the 21st, severall meetings were disturbed, and diverse of the hearers haled away to prison.

The 23d, being the first day of the term, severall persons made their appearances at the court of kings bench at Westminster, being bound thereunto.



Mr. Thomas Jones, son to judge Jones, was called within the bar, being made his majesties councill.

The same day, Mr. Edmund Sanders, of the Temple, was sworn a serjeant at law at the common pleas barr; and then afterwards was sworn in the court of kings bench cheif justice of the same, and took the place accordingly; and his majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on him.

Letters from Holland inform, that Anthony earl of Shaftsbury died at Amsterdam, to which place he retired since he left England, and made himself a burgher of that citty.

There has been some difference between the lord Hallifax and the lord Rochester relating to his majesties revenue; but 'tis since said to be made up.

Mr. Thomas Hunt, a gentleman of Graies Inn, having writt a pamphlet intituled A Defence of the Charter &c., shewing that neither the charter of the citty of London or of any other corporation is forfeitable by law, wherein are severall bold passages, it has been censured as a libell, and he absconds.

The boy that Mr. Wilmore kidnappd away to Jamaica, and for which a homine replegiando was issued against him, is lately brought over by his order.

Mr. Peters, accused to have been in the popish plot, and who has been in prison above two years, was bailed the 27th in the court of kings bench.

The lord mayor and aldermen have made a return to the mandamus for swearing Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois sheriffs of London, which is to be argued the next term.

The earl of Conway hath resigned his place of principall secretary of state, and his majestie hath been pleased to conferre the same on the earl of Sunderland.

Mr. Sacheverill hath preferred an information against the person that surrendred the charter of the town of Nottingham, but Mr. atturny generall would not at first allow it should be received.

The 31st, was a tryall at bar in the court of kings bench, in a quo warranto at the kings suit against the citty of Worcester: there were severall challenges made to the jury by the defendants; as, that it was returned but by one coroner, when it should be by both; and that none of the jury were freeholders, this being a citty and county: however, the court overruled

them, and proceeded to the tryall: however, the defendants counsell desired this matter in law might be saved to them, and they allowed of a bill of exceptions for that purpose. The defendants, relying on the matter of law, gave no evidence; so that the jury, without goeing from the barr, found for the king.

The same day also Nathaniell Powell, the Muggletonian, sometime since convicted of most horrid blasphemy, was sentenc'd to stand in the pillory on Monday next, between the hours of nine and twelve in the forenoon, in the Pallace yard at Westminster; to pay 200 marks fine to the king, and be imprisoned till he pay it; and be bound to his good behaviour for three years.

The same day also the grand juries for the severall hundreds of the county of Middlesex came to the court of kings bench, and Mr. justice Jones gave them the charge.

His majestie hath been pleased to create Ralph Stawell esq. a baron of England, by the name of lord Stawell of Somerton.

His majestie hath issued out his proclamation for the apprehending all highway men or robbers, promising the reward of 10*l.* to any one who shall apprehend one within the space of a year.

There has been endeavours by some persons to accuse Mr. Oates of sodomy, and in order theretoo two persons (one of which was formerly his man, but turn'd away for his rogue's tricks) applied themselves to an alderman of the citty, who ordered them to goe to Mr. recorder, who accordingly took their examination, which being so very improbable (nay even incredible), that it discovered the falsenesse and maliciousnesse of the prosecution.

*February.*—There haveing been severall interloping ships trading to the East Indies, the East India company applied themselves to his majestie for releif, it being against their charter that others should trade there; and accordingly his majestie arrested the ship of one capt. Sands, who was goeing thither December last: the captain severall times moved the court of kings bench for a prohibition to the court of admiralty, as being a matter of which they had no conusance; but the court considering it was a matter of great import, both to the kings prerogative on one side, and the property of the subject on the other, the sole question being whither his majestie could licence



some of his subjects to trade with infidells and prohibitt others; and considering, if they should grant a prohibition the ship would be gone, or if they should deny one the right would be in a manner determined, the court putt it off till next term, to have the opinion of all the judges of England.

Sir Richard Gipps, master of the revells at Graies Inn, attended with his revellers and comptrollers, went to Whitehall the 23d of the last month in one of his majesties coaches, with severall noblemens coaches and 6 horses, to invite the king and queen, the duke and dutchesse, and the rest of the court, to a mask at Graies Inn the 2d instant, being Candlemas day; and accordingly there was great preparation that day, diverse of the nobility and gentry in masks, who danced in the hall, and afterwards were entertained with a splendid banquet.

The justices of peace for the citty of Westminster have at a petty sessions made an order for the clearing the narrow streets of hackny coaches, to prevent any stops that may happen thereby.

The 7th, came on the so much expected cause about the charter of the citty of London, there having been a quo warranto brought against the same, and severall pleadings, and at last a demurrer, which came on to be argued at the court of kings bench, by Mr. sollicitor generall on the behalf of the king, and by sir George Treby for the citty: they both argued very learnedly; and 'tis to be heard again the next term: many are of opinion it will goe against the citty.

The 10th, the persons convicted of stealing away Mrs. Synderfin came up to the court of kings bench, and received sentence; capt. Robert Clifford to pay 1000*l.* fine, and be committed till he pay it, to have a years imprisonment, and be bound to his good behaviour for 7 years; James Pursell and Robert Punsey to pay 500*l.* fine, and be committed till they pay it, &c. as before; John Canner and Nicholas Richards to pay 100*l.* fine, &c. as before in Clifford.

The same day, at Guildhall in London, was a tryall, in the afternoon, in an action of scandalum magnatum brought by the lord Northgrey against parson Elliot, who had abused his lordship in a libell he lately writt: it being likely to goe against Elliot, he submitted himself to his lordship, and beg'd his pardon in open court, so that his lordship very generously forgave him.

The 11th, his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood on Dudley North esq., one of the sheriffs of London.

The town of Saltash in Cornwall have lately surrendred their charter to his majestie.

The 16th, was a tryall at Guildhall before the lord cheif justice Sanders, touching the pretended riott at the election of the present sheriffs of London, against the lord Grey of Wark, sir Thomas Player, Mr. Pilkington, Mr. Shute, and severall others: the jury being returned by North and Rich, the two sheriffs, and a good one it was, being in their own cause, a challenge was taken to the array, for that no peer was returned, being in the case of a peer of the realm; the challenge was allowed, and so it was putt off to the next term.

The conventicles in and about this citty are prosecuted more violently then ever, so that those that doe meet, doe it either early in the morning or late at night; notwithstanding which severall of them have been disturbed, and the principall hearers taken, and made to pay the penalties the law has inflicted; and diverse of the teachers themselves, as Mr. Faldoe, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Bampfeild, &c. were seized and committed to prison.

The corporation of the city of Norwich haveing sometime since surrendred their charter, have (as is said) lately petitioned his majestie to have it again.

The 19th, at the councill at Whitehall, was a great hearing touching the kings revenue of hearth-money, wherein the lord Hallifax and the lord Rochester were concerned.

Letters inform, that the body of the late earl of Shaftsbury is arrived in Dorsetshire, in order to its interment at Wimborne St. Gyles.

Since the late prosecution of the dissenters severall of them have come in and goe to church, and receive the sacrament according to the church of England; but those that stand out, some have their goods seized on, and others are taken on the excommunicato capiendo, and clapt in prison, so that all waies are tried to crush them.

About this time was run in France, before the king, queen, &c., a great horse race, between severall horses of diverse nations, for 1000 pistolls: the duke of Monmouths horse wonn the race considerably.

The drumms have beat up some daies past for volunteers, to



recruit the English regiments in the service of the states general of the United Provinces.

The 23d, the sessions began at the Old Baily, where severall malefactors were tried, two whereof received sentence of death.

Mr. Temple, an eminent banker in Lumbardstreet, is lately broke for 150,000*l.*, and tis thought severall of that calling will march off also.

The 26th, about one in the morning, broke out a fire in Boswell court, near St. Clements, which burnt about two or three houses and one woman, and was extinguished.

His majestie hath thought fitt to remove sir Richard Temple and sir George Downing from being commissioners of the customes, and to putt inn sir Dudly North, one of the sheriffs, and Mr. Cradock, mercer.

There has been a report for some daies past about town of an officer in the French army, an Irish man, being lately come from France, and that he hath made discovery, before the king and councill, of a plott by the French to seize Ireland; but of the certainty hereof time must inform.

On Monday the 19th the commissioners of delegates satt again at Serjeants Inn, where the case between Mr. Emerton and Mrs. Hide was debated, and the proofs heard on both sides, but they came to no full determination therein.

The judges have been to wait on his majestie, to receive his commands as to the approaching circuits.

The corps of the late lady Gold was carried into the city, attended with many coaches, in order to its interment there.

The writ of excommunicato capiendo has lately been issued out against multitudes of the dissenters, many of which have been taken and cast into prison, others keep out of the way, and several have conformed.

The lord cheif justice Sanders hath been lately much indisposed, but is now in a hopefull way of recovery.

The 28th, Theophilus earl of Huntington and Henry earl of Peterborough were sworn of his majesties privy councill.

The 26th broke out a fire, about 2 in the morning, in Boswells court, behind St. Clements, which burnt very feircely; but assistance comeing in very timely, they putt a stop theretoo, after it had consumed about a house or two.

*March.*—The 1st, the dutchesse of Somersett was brought to bed of a son.

The 2d, in the morning early, a fire broke out in the back part of the Queens Head tavern, by Templebar, but was master'd in a little time, so that it consumed only the back part.

The 3d, in the morning early, their majesties and his royall highnesse went from Whitehall to Newmarket, the cariages and wagons being gone three or four daies before.

The parish church of St. Andrews Holborn being very antient, proposalls have been made for the rebuilding thereof, and some subscriptions already procured for that end.

The 5th, her royall highnesse went hence for Newmarkett.

His majestie hath discharged all the Irish witnesses and others of their salary.

Mr. Roger L'estrange hath been lately very much indisposed with fits.

At the assizes held at Croydon for the county of Surrey twelve persons received sentence of death, nine men and 3 women.

The ship that was preserv'd from the late fire at Wapping was lanch'd the 7th, and called the Royall James, whereof sir John Wetwang is commander.

Letters from Newmarket inform, that their majesties are in good health, and divert themselves with hawking, hunting, horseracing, &c.

The 8th, the right honourable the earl of Yarmouth departed this life.

The plot by the French on Ireland proves to be a shamm story, and little of truth therein.

The tempers of men are much altered to what they were within this twelvemonth, most now seeming tories.

The 14th, Nathaniell Thompson the printer, by warrant of the lords of the privy councill, was committed to the Gatehouse for printing scandalous and seditious news.

The 13th, a common councill being held at Guildhall for the citty of London, they did, amongst other things relating to the citty, vote an addresse to his majestie, returning him their unfeigned acknowledgments for all his bounties to the citty, and particularly for his late favour in putting a stop to a fair or weekly market intended in Conduit mead, near Albemarle



house; and three aldermen, viz. sir James Edwards, sir John Moore, and sir John Peak, and 6 commoners, viz. sir Benjamin Newland, deputy Langham, deputy Hawes, Mr. Charlton, &c. were appointed to wait on his majestie therewith; who' accordingly went to Newmarket the 16th, and presented it to his majestie, who received them very kindly.

His majestie has been pleased, upon the death of sir Edward Carteret, to conferr the place of usher of the black rod upon Thomas Duppa esq., gentleman usher to his majestie; and Henry Bulstrode esq. is sworn one of his majesties gentlemen ushers daily waiters.

On the 22d instant, at night, between nine and ten, a fire happened at the town of Newmarket, which began in a stable by the carelesnesse of a groom taking tobacco: the wind being high, it burnt so furiously that it consumed above half the town, being quite one side thereof; but his majesties house received no damage: however, it proved a great losse, several persons being burnt, and diverse fine coaches and horses.

For severall daies past there has been a discourse of a new plott, viz. a design discovered of the earl of Clare's seizeing his majestie: this is said to be discovered by two of his tenants, who were privy to the same above a year since; but this gains little credit with most serious people, who look on it as a shamm, without the least colour of truth.

The right honourable the earl of Salisbury is very ill, so that his recovery is much despaired off.

His majestie, upon the death of the earl of Yarmouth, has been pleased to constitute Henry earl of Arundell lord lieutenant of the county of Norfolk.

1683.

The 26th, in the afternoon, their majesties and their royall highnesses returned to Whitehall from Newmarket.

His majestie hath discharged all the Irish witnesses of their pay; capt. David Fitzgerarld is gone into the kings bench, Mr. Dugdale is said to be dead, and the rest are march't off.

One Fox, a blacksmith, and tenant to the earl of Clare, hath accused his lordship of treason in designing to seize the king, but his information being very improbable, 'tis little credited, nor is his lordship apprehended about it.

The Hollanders haveing lately seized the city of Bantam in

the East Indies, and turn'd out the English factory there, the East India company have complained to his majestie thereof, who is so sensible thereof that he hath writt to the states about it, requiring satisfaction.

*Aprill.*—There have been severall duells and quarrells of late: one between Mr. Conway and Mr. Griffith; the latter was killed upon the place, and the other very dangerously wounded, tho' since recovered: a quarrell between some gentlemen in a coach and a drover of sheep by Temple Bar, where three or four men were wounded: a quarrell between two soldiers at the Tower, one whereof shott the other into the head with his musquet: there was also a quarrell between three or four gentlemen in Lincolns Inn feilds; and a painters man was found murdered in the Strand.

Sir Robert Atkins, recorder of Bristoll, being very uneasy in that place, by reason of the different factions in that citty, sometime since surrendred the same; whereon they chose sir John Churchill recorder thereof. And the last week having a common councill there, there was a motion for surrendring the charter of that citty, which being putt to the question, was carried in the negative by six.

A precept or command from the bishop of London hath been read in the churches in and about London, requireing all persons above the age of 16 to receive the blessed sacrament this approaching Easter.

The 8th, about three in the afternoon, broke out a fire in Swallowstreet in Pickadilly, which was extinguish't after it had burnt down two or three houses.

His majestie hath granted to the city of Norwich a new charter since the surrendring their old one.

Dr. North, brother to the lord keeper, and master of Trinity colledge in Cambridge, is lately dead, and Dr. Mountague is preferred in his stead.

The 14th, their majesties and the whole court went for Windsor.

The 17th came out his majesties proclamation commanding the officers of his majesties customs in all his ports to give notice to his majesties subjects that they may have passes for their ships from the commissioners of the admiralty.

At the sessions held for London, the Observator and the



Weekly Packet of Advice from Rome were found by the jury to be libells, and presented accordingly.

There has been a great difference at Oxford between some schollers of the university and some townsmen of the citty, which proceeded to blows, and if not timely prevented might have caused much mischeif.

This Lent assizes at the town of Darby, which circuit Mr. baron Gregory went, there was a bill preferred against one for being a preist unto the grand jury, who were knights of the new order of addressers, and violent tories, but they were pleas'd to return thereon ignoramus; but the judge, knowing the evidence to be plain, sent them out to consider of it again, which they did, and brought in ignoramus again: upon this the judge told them, for the satisfaction of the country he would examine the witnesses in open court; which being done, the same jury, upon the same evidence on which they found before two ignoramus's, found now *billa vera*.

This vacation, just before the term, Mr. justice Dolben, one of his majesties justices of the court of kings bench, had his quietus sent him: many think the occasion of his removall is, because he is taken to be a person not well affected to the quarranto against the charter of the citty of London; and sir Francis Withens has a writ to goe out serjeant at law, and, 'tis said, will succeed Mr. justice Dolben; and Mr. Bonithon succeeds sir Francis in his place of steward to the courts at Westminster, in the gift of the dean and chapter of Westminster.

The so long contested marriage of Mrs. Bridget Hide by Mr. John Emerton, her cosin, is at last putt an end too; for the day before the delegates were to give sentence Mr. Emerton had sent him 20,000 guinies to desist further prosecution, which accepting off putt an end to this affair; for the next day the majority of the delegates gave sentence against Mr. Emerton, though severall of the commissioners held the marriage was valid in law notwithstanding his consent.

One Mr. Scrimshaw, a considerable goldsmith in Fleetstreet, is broke and gone off.

The 19th, the grand jury for the sessions for London, held at the Old Baily, presented severall of the nonconformist ministers within the citty particularly by name, to be prosecuted according to law.

The 22d, one Jones, a preist, was taken, and several papers of importance seized relating to the popish plot; but, upon examination, it appeared one Lewis conveyed them thither, and that this was designed meerly as a trick to shamm the reality of the popish plot, the truth of which this seem'd in severall particulars to confirm.

Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois haveing given order for a writ to be taken out to arrest the lord mayor, sir Dudley North, one of the sheriffs, and several of the aldermen, in an action of the case for a false return to a mandamus directed to them for the swearing them two sheriffs of London; and the sherif being concerned, the writ was directed to Mr. Brome, coroner of London, who accordingly went to them to acquaint them therewith, and desired an appearance, or that they would give bail; which they refusing, he executed the writ, and carried them very civilly to his own house, and kept them there till 10 at night, when one of the citty serjeants came with a writ and arrested the coroner, and carried him away prisoner to the Counter, refusing to take bail, so that he was forced to lie there all night; during which time the lord mayor &c. walkt home: this thing had so surprized some persons, that the tories reported the whigs had seized my lord mayor, and carried him away; and the lieutenantcy of the citty mett, and eight companies were ordered out immediately for the security of the citty. This affair affords variety of talk, some condemning it and others approving it, according to the different tempers of persons.

The 25th, being the first day of the term, severall persons made their appearance in court, according to their recognizances, and had them recorded.

The 28th, Mr. serjeant Withens, who took his degree as serjeant the 1st day of this term, and being sworn privately a judge of the court of kings bench, came up this day, and took his place accordingly as puisne judge of that court.

The 30th, the quo warranto against the charter of the citty of London was argued at the kings bench barr in behalf of the king by Mr. atturny generall, who was about 6 hours in his argument; and the next day Mr. Henry Pollexfen argued for the citty very learnedly, and was about the same time in his argument.

*May.*—The 3d May was a tryal at bar in the court of kings



bench, in a scandalum magnatum brought by the duke of Ormond against Mr. William Hetherington, for speaking these words of him; that he was a papist, and in the Irish plott, and guilty of high treason, to his damage of 10,000*l.*: this was tried by a substantiall jury of the county of Surrey: the witnesses that proved the words were Narrative Smith and Justice Warcup, who swore very home; but the defendant making little defence, the jury, without goeing from the barr, found for the plaintiff, and gave him 10,000*l.* damages; upon which Hetherington rendred himself into custody in discharge of his bail.

The 7th, the court of kings bench gave judgment for the king in the quo warranto brought by his majestie against the corporation of the city of Worcester.

The 8th, the lord cheif justice Sanders sitting at Guildhall, after a long tryall, Thomas Pilkington and Samuel Shute, esqs., late sherifs of this citty, Ford lord Grey, alderman Cornish, sir Thomas Player, Slingsby Bethell, and divers others, were found guilty of a riot and assault made on sir John Moor, late lord mayor, upon midsummer day last, being the day for election of sherifs and other officers for this citty.

It is an odd kind of proceeding that men should be found guilty of a riott when they mett about a lawful affair, viz. chusing their officers, and were employed onely therein, and when even the matter of right is yet undecided whither the lord mayor have such an arbitrary power over the common hall as is pretended.

The lord Grey was apprehended by a messenger, for that a considerable quantity of arms, to the number of 80 firelocks, were seized in his house; but since he is discharged.

There is a discourse about town of the lady Ann, daughter to the duke of York, her intended mariage with prince George, brother to the king of Denmark, and that he is preparing for his comeing over.

The 11th, was a tryal at bar between Mr. Verdun, under-sherif of Norfolk, and John Topham esq., serjeant to the house of commons, in an action of the case for keeping the plaintiff in custody by the space of three daies after he had notice of the prorogation of the parliament: this was tried by a jury of Cambridgshire, and was fully prov'd by the plaintiff, so that the jury presently gave in their verdict for the plaintiff, and to

his damage of 460*l.*, to the wonder of all, people thinking them very excessive.

The 16th, was a tryall at the kings bench bar about a lunacy, by a jury of the county of Wilts, on a traverse to an inquisition about the lunacy of George Ayliffe esq.; so that the jury, upon full evidence, found him a lunatick without goeing from the bar.

The 18th, the lord of Danby came up by habeas corpus, and desired to be bailed, and in order theretoo had council at the bar to argue his case; but the court told him 'twas a matter of great concern, and therefore they would consult all the judges of England this next vacation, which was but short, and then his lordship might come up and know their resolution.

The 19th, sir Patience Ward, alderman of London, and lately lord mayor, was tryed by a jury of Middlesex upon an information against him for perjury, for that he, at the triall between the duke of York and Mr. Pilkington in a scandalum magnatum, did wilfully and maliciously forswear himself: the proof against him was by six or 7 persons (three or four of which were aldermen of London), and two or three of the jury in the former tryall, who should testifye that sir Patience did at that tryall swear positively that the discourse concerning the duke of York was over before Mr. Pilkington came in, and that there was no mention made of cutting of throats while he was there; this was proved pretty plainly that he should give this evidence at that tryall. The defendants proof was, first, by Mr. Blaney, a barister, who testified he was at that tryal, and took notes in short hand (which he writes very dexterously), and that sir Patience did swear that there was nothing mentioned of the duke but of St. James's in my hearing, and that there was no mention made of cutting of throats, to the best of his remembrance: there were two or three other witnesses, that testified much the same thing; there were also four or five persons of good credit and quality, who were at the former tryall, and testified the great caution sir Patience used in the whole course of his evidence: then there were 6 or 7 eminent citizens and great tories, who testified as to sir Patience's credit and reputation; that they had known him many years, and been concerned with him in great dealings; that they alwaies found him a very just and honest man, and that they did beleive he would not wilfully forswear himself. The tryall lasted about five



hours: so the jury retired from the bar, and gave a private verdict, and found the defendant guilty, which they affirmed the 21st in open court; and then alderman John Foster produced a letter was privately sent to him since they gave their private verdict, directing how the jury might give their verdict in behalf of sir Patience.

The 21st, being the last day of the term, severall of the persons, as sir Wm. Goring, sir James Simmonds, sir Wm. Andrews, Mr. Draycot, Mr. Messenger, Mr. John Carryl, Mr. John Parsons, and others, who were committed about four years since to prison upon the account of the popish plot, but since bailed out, and haveing attended severall times, and nothing come in against them, were discharged.

Henry Manfeild, who was taken sometime since for putting dangerous and seditious papers into the pocket of one Jones, a preist, whêrein Lewis was concern'd, had an information exhibited against him for the same; and being brought up to the court of kings bench the 18th, pleaded guilty theretoo, and was committed; and then the 21st he was brought up again, and received his sentence, which was, to pay 1000*l.*, and be imprisoned till he pay it, and be bound to his good behaviour for 7 years.

'Tis remarkable, in this affair, that this fellow should plead guilty; and then that the attorny should, at the time of his sentence, say he did not desire any corporall punishment on him; and then that the fellow himself (as he said) should have his majesties pardon for the fine already.

Mrs. Joyce Buckeridge, convicted lately of forgery, was sentenc'd the 21st to pay 100 marks fine, to stand in and upon the pillory severall daies in the Pallace yard of Westminster, and be bound to her good behaviour for 3 years.

Sir Patience Ward, since his being found guilty of perjury, is gone into Holland.

The 22d, being the last sitting in Middlesex after the term, the lord cheif justice Sanders, as he was sitting upon the bench and trying of causes, was taken very ill, and was forced to goe off the bench.

The 18th, their royall highnesses and the lady Ann came to Oxford, and continued there till the 22d, visiting the severall colledges and schools, and other rarities of the university: they

went thence to Ricot, to dine with the earl of Abington, and returned that night for Windsor.

The 22d, was a common councill held at Guildhall for the city of London, where was a motion made for the turning out Mr. Brome from being a coroner, but carried in the negative: there was discourse of a petition intended to his majestie relating to a new charter, but nothing done therein; and they were pleased to declare themselves not privy or consenting to the action and arrest of sir Wm. Pritchard, lord mayor, at the suit of Mr. Papillion and Mr. Dubois.

His majestie has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. serjeant Holloway, one of his majesties serjeants at law.

The 24th, the sessions of oyer and terminer began at the Old Baily, and ended the same day: there were two condemned to be hang'd, and severall burnt in the hand.

There having been a severe libell lately writt, called The Second Part of the Growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government, reflecting on the late proceedings of affairs, inquiry has been made for the author thereof, and one Bradley, a printer, and another, are putt into Newgate about it.

The earl of Salisbury, who has been indisposed for a considerable time past, is lately dead.

*June.*—There is a discourse of an information intended to be exhibited against sir Robert Clayton for extortion.

There has been for this fortnight or three weeks past such prodigious showers and inundations of rain, that the like was never heard off at this time of the year, severall persons being drowned in carts and coaches, and several head of cattle, many meadows and feilds of corn overflowed, and infinite damage done thereby in diverse parts.

The scaffolds in Westminster hall, sett up for the tryall of the popish lords in the Tower, after near 4 years being up, were now pulled down.

On the 6th instant was held a common councill for the city of London, where an act passed for regulating the election of sheriffs, and asserting the right of the lord mayor to chuse one of them, and for repealing severall treasonable and disloyall acts and proceedings of that court in the time of the late rebelljon.

On the 7th, his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Abraham Jacob.



The 8th, being the 1st day of the term, severall persons made their appearance at the court of kings bench.

The 12th, the court of kings bench (absente Sanders cheif justice) gave judgment for the king, upon the prayer of Mr. atturny generall, in the quo warranto against the city of London, That the liberties and franchises of the said citty be taken into the kings hands.

On the 13th was a great councill at Hampton Court.

On Thursday the 14th was a common councill held at Guildhall for the city of London, where was carried a petition by the majority of 18 votes, to be presented to his majestie, acknowledging their late miscarriages, humbly begging his majesties pardon for their offences, throwing themselves at his majesties feet, submitting to whatsoever he shall please to command and direct them.

The earl of Danby hath been much indisposed, and prayed for the 17th in severall churches in London.

The 18th, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London went to Windsor, and presented the aforesaid petition to his majestie in councill; and the lord keeper, by his majesties direction, spoke to them, telling the reasons why his majestie had brought the quo warranto against the city of London, reprehending them for deferring their application to his majestie so long: however, that his majesties love to the city was so great, that this was designed for the good of the city; and in order to that does require that no mayor, sherif, recorder, common serjeant, townclerk, or coroner of the city of London, or steward of the burough of Southwark, be capable of their places before his majestie hath approved them under his sign manuell; that if his majestie shall disapprove the choice of any of the said officers, that then they shall proceed to a new election as formerly, and that if his majestie shall disapprove such second choice, then that he may nominate or appoint such to be officers as he pleaseth; that the justices of the peace shall be by his majesties commission: these regulations being made, his majestie will confirm the charter, and cease further prosecution; but if a speedy compliance is neglected, his majestie hath given order for the entring up judgment on Saturday next, unlesse you prevent it by your compliyanse in all these particulars.

About the 19th was discovered a dangerous and treasonable conspiracy against the person of his majestie and the duke of York, by some of those called whiggs.

The 19th, the lord cheif justice Saunders died of the palsy, stone, and a complication of other distempers.

Mr. justice Raymond has been very ill, and still continues, haveing a great stoppage of water.

The 20th, was another common councill for the citty of London, where his majesties proposalls about the citty charter were debated, and many speeches made pro and con; but it being putt to the question, it was carried by 18 for a compliyance with his majesties proposalls; and accordingly the next day the sheriffs and common serjeant, by command of the lord mayor and court of aldermen, went to Windsor to acquaint his majestie that the common councill had agreed to submit to the regulations required by his majestie, and had putt off the election of sheriffs and other officers, which were to be chosen on midsummer day, till the 18th of July next.

Dr. Sterne, archbishop of York, being lately dead, his majestie has been pleased to conferre the same on Dr. Dolbin, bishop of Rochester.

The 23d, one Mr. Robert West, a lawyer of the Middle Temple, and formerly of Graies Inn, surrendred himself to sir George Jefferyes, serjeant at law, and was examined as to this new plott, and from thence carried to Hampton Court, and examined in councill.

The 23d also came out a proclamation by his majestie, with the advice of his privy councill, for the apprehending col. John Rumsey, Richard Rumbold, malster, Richard Nelthorp esq., Nathaniel Wade gent., Richard Goodenough gent., capt. Walcot, Wm. Thompson, James Burton, and Wm. Hone, joyner, for conspireing the death of the king and the duke of York, promising the reward of 100*l.* to any one who shall take each of the said persons.

The 24th, late in the evening, col. Rumsey was brought to Mr. secretary Jenkins's office, in order to be examined.

The 24th also came out a proclamation by his majestie for the putting in execution the several lawes now in force relating to his majesties revenue of excise.

The 26th, the court of kings bench (absente cheif justice and



Mr. justice Raymond) gave judgment upon the persons that were the last term found guilty of a riott made the 24th of June 1682, and accordingly fined Thomas Pilkington 500*l.* and Samuel Shute, esqs., the sherifs then, 1000 marks, Ford lord Grey 1000 marks, alderman Cornish 1000 marks, sir Thomas Player 500 marks, Francis Jenks 300 marks, John Deagle 400 marks, Richard Freeman 300 marks, Richard Goodenough 500 marks, Robert Key 100 marks, John Wickam 100 marks, Samuel Swinnock 500 marks, and John Jekyl th' elder 200 marks; who all appearing except the lord Grey, Goodenough, and Key, were committed till they shall have paid their severall fines. The same day also the court sett a fine of 200 marks upon Mr. Turney, the pretended mayor of Rye, for a riot committed there.

The 26th also col. Sidney, brother to the present earl of Leicester, major Wildman, and the lord Russell, son to the earl of Bedford, were sent to the Tower upon the account of this new plott, and committed close prisoners.

The same day also the officers of the militia for the city of London went from house to house to search for arms, and 'tis said at some places quantities were seized.

The 27th, being the last day of the term, the lord Aston came to the court of kings bench, and desired to be discharged, being committed about 4 years since upon account of the popish plot, and bailed out a while since; and nothing coming in against him since, he was discharged.

In Red Lyon feilds, in the artillery ground there, is built a large foursquare house, with three galleries round, for the killing of wild bulls by men on horseback, after the manner as is in Spain and Portugall, which was about this time to have been performed; but the discovery of this new plott has putt a stop theretoo, by his majesties order.

The 29th came out a proclamation by his majestie, with the advice of his privy councill, for the apprehending of James duke of Monmouth, Ford lord Grey, sir Thomas Armstrong, and Robert Ferguson, for conspireing the death of the king and the duke of York, to levy men, and make an insurrection; promising the reward of 500*l.* for the taking of any of them.

His majestie returned from Windsor, about the 26th, to Whitehall, where the councill sitts frequently concerning this plott,

and the duke of York sits in council since this too: some persons believe it to be a sham, tho' most the contrary; however, all persons are startled at it, the discoveries thereof being kept very private, as also the persons that have discovered it: however, his majesty is so sensible thereof that he hardly goes out but with a strong guard. The militia and train'd bands of London have been constantly out; two or three companies watch every night, and have done since the first discovery, and all his majesty's officers military have strict orders to keep to their respective commands; and the inhabitants of London and the liberties thereof have had orders to be ready with musket, powder, bullet, and match, at half an hours warning.

The 30th, one Lee, a dyer, was taken on account of this plott, and Robert Blaney esq., a gentleman of the Temple. The same day also Charles Umfrevile esq. was taken by a messenger, and examined that night by the council, for having 3 muskets, a pair of pistols, and an armour made of silk, found in his house; but the next day he was bailed by Mr. justice Withens, by two persons in 500*l.*, to appear the first day of the next term at the kings bench court. Hone the joyner, who was in the proclamation, and taken sometime since at Cambridge, was this day also brought to town, and carried to Whitehall, and there examined; but the particulars of any of their confessions we are yet ignorant off.

*July.*—The 1st, the lord Anglesey's house in Drury lane was searcht for the duke of Monmouth: the same day also councellor Thompson's house in Essex street was search't for him.

The 2d, was presented an addresse to his majesty from the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, congratulating his majesty and the duke of York upon the discovery of the late conspiracy, assuring him of their lives and fortunes in defence of the government in church and state.

The 3d, Mr. Thompson's house was search't again for the duke of Monmouth.

The 2d and 3d, the officers of every respective parish went to the inhabitants houses in London and the suburbs, to take the names of every lodger, in order to return the same to the justices of the peace.



The French and Spanish ambassadors have waited on his majestie, and assured him from their masters, that if any of the conspirators in the late plott come into their dominions, that they shall be delivered.

The 4th, was published an order of councill in behalf of the merchant adventurers of England:

An addresse has been presented to his majestie, in abhorrence of the late conspiracy, from the burough of Marleborough in Wiltshire; as also from the grand jury for the burough of Southwark at the sessions there; from the society of the Middle Temple; from the society of Lincolns Inn and the Inner Temple; and from the mayor, aldermen, and common councill of the city of Norwich.

The 4th, severall persons were taken on account of the plott; as, Aaron Smith, a sollicitor; and, in Essex, John Rouse, one Bourne, a brewer, and Mr. Mead, a fanatick parson, who were brought to town and committed to prison. One Richard Holford esq., a lawyer, was taken by a messenger, but after discharged on bail.

Ford lord Grey was taken also upon account of the plot, but he escap'd from the messenger, one Mr. Deering, by his carelesnesse, and is since gone away and never heard off: the messenger, for such his neglect, was committed to prison.

The 8th, the lord Howard of Escrick was taken on account of this plott at his house at Kensington, in a cunning hole behind a hanging.

The same day also the lord Brandon, son to the earl of Macclesfeild, was taken on account of the plot, and Mr. Hampden the younger, and committed to the Tower.

His majestie has been pleased to putt Mr. L'estrangle into the commission of the peace.

One capt. Walcot, a gentleman of 1000*l.* per ann. in Ireland, is taken on account of the plot, and being caried to the councill and examined, answered very resolutely, that he scorn'd to take away his majesties life, being a man unarmed, but that he was to fight his guards.

The goods of Ford lord Grey have been lately seized for his fine was sett on him for the riot at Guildhall, London.

The 10th, the earl of Essex was committed to the Tower on account of the plott: there is also a discourse of warrants being

out for his brother, sir Henry Capell, col. Birch, col. Titus, and sir John Borlase.

Col. Rumsey, sometime since taken, as is said, discovers very considerably, but is thought to be a papist; yet 'tis certain he was very familiar with the late earl of Shaftsbury: Mr. West also makes considerable discoveries, and is said to have his pardon; and the lord Howard, ever since his being taken, hath done nothing else but made discoveries, and is said to be the lord that lay behind the curtain all this while in order to discover, which makes some hesitate at his confession; and 'tis said that Ferguson is now at Whitehall, or known there where he is, notwithstanding his being in the proclamation: time must shew the truth of these things.

There is a discourse of some new forces intending to be rais'd, as horse guards, and some granadeers.

The king of France hath writt to his majestie, congratulating him on the discovery of the late conspiracy, assuring his majestie that if any of the conspirators come within his dominions he will send them over.

The lord Lovelace is taken on account of the plott, but discharged after on bail.

The witnesses of this new plot are, Mr. Keeling, an oylman, Mr. West, col. Rumsey, Bourne the brewer, Mr. Shepherd, a wine merchant, and the lord Howard of Escrick, who, as is said, will all have their pardons.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the lieutenancy of the city of London; from the society of Graies Inn; from the justices of peace and grand jury at the sessions for the county of Middlesex; from the master, governours, and assistants of the Scots corporation in London and Westminster; from the justices of peace and grand jury at the sessions for the city of Westminster; from the corporation of the city of Bathe; from the town of Kingston upon Thames; from the corporation of Gravesend and Milton in Kent; and from the burough of Thetford in Norfolk.

The 12th began the sessions of oyer and terminer at the Old Baily, where, after some proceedings against ordinary felons and others, the grand jury found these bills against the following persons:



Witnesses  
against them.

William Hone, joyner .....	4.
Richard Rumbold .....	4.
Rd. Goodenough .....	4.
James Burton .....	2.
Francis Goodenough.....	4.
Wm. Thompson.....	2.
Richard Nelthrop esq. ....	3.
Nathan. Wade .....	3.
Robert Ferguson .....	3.
Edward Norton esq. ....	3.
James Holloway .....	3.
James Tilly, of Lincolns Inn .....	3.
John Rowe, swordbearer of Bristol ..	3.

*2d Indictment.*

John Rouse .....	
Wm. Blague, a sea captain .....	

*3d Indictment.*

Duke of Monmouth .....	} Rumsey and Steward.
Lord Grey .....	
Lord Russell .....	
Sir Thomas Armstrong .....	
Robert Ferguson .....	

*4th Indictment.*

Capt. Walcott .....	4.
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Indictments were found against all these persons for high treason in conspiring the death of the king and the duke of York, subversion of the government, &c.

Then the 12th, in the afternoon, capt. Thomas Walcot, an Irish gentleman of about 1000*l.* per ann. in that country, came to his tryal at the Old Baily for the said treason: the witnesses against him were four, col. Rumsey, Mr. Keeling, Mr. Bourne, and Mr. West, who all testified very fully as to the conspiracy, and of the prisoners being concerned therein, that he had been at several consults for the taking of the king, &c.: then a letter of the prisoners to one of the secretaries was produced, desiring his majesties pardon, and in requitall he would make a full discovery of the whole design: he made but little defence, yet

seemed not at all concerned, but confessed he was at some consults, but never consented to the resolutions for taking of the king; so that the jury, after a little time, found him guilty of high treason.

The next morning Hone came on his tryal for the same plot, and acknowledged himself guilty of the conspiracy, but not of levying of arms: the witnesses against him were Keeling and West, who swore fully to his being concerned therein; and he making little defence, the jury found him guilty also of high treason without stirring from the barr.

About 9 that morning, William lord Russell, eldest son to the earl of Bedford, came on his tryall: the jury were ordinary citizens of London, of which he challenged about 32 peremptorily, and others for not being freeholders, for which his lordship had Mr. Pollexfen, Mr. Holt, and Mr. Ward as council assign'd him; but the court overruled the said challenge. The indictment was for levying of war and rebellion, for conspireing the death of the king, &c.: the witnesses against him were col. Rumsey, Mr. Shepherd the wine merchant, and the lord Howard of Escrick, who testified that the prisoner was at severall consults at Shepherds house and other places, for the raiseing of men, for making an insurrection, and causing the nation to rise, &c.: the prisoner called some to prove what the lord Howard had said in relation to the plott, and others to testifye his life and conversation. The tryall lasted till five; and tho' there was no evidence against him for conspireing the kings death, yet the jury, after an hours being out, brought him in guilty generally.

About 6 that evening, John Rouse was brought on his tryall for the same conspiracy; and the thing being fully sworn against him, he was found guilty. Capt. Blague was tried also on the same conspiracy, for that his part was to seize the Tower; but there being but one witsesse, the jury found him not guilty.

The next day, Wm. lord Russell, capt. Walcot, Hone the joyner, and John Rouse, were brought into court and had sentence of death past on them as is usuall in cases of high treason.

Besides these, there were nine others tryed and found guilty for felonies, robberies, and other crimes.

And the grand jury, before the sessions broke up, presented



the lord mayor with an addresse to be delivered to his majestie expressing their joy for his majesties deliverance from the said conspiracy.

The 13th, about 9 in the morning, the earl of Essex, prisoner in the Tower of London upon account of this new plott, did most barbarously cutt his own throat from one ear to the other with a razor: what occasioned it is doubtfull; some say the sense of his guilt; others, the shame for being accused of such a crime, when his father, the lord Capell, died for his loyalty to the late king: however, the coroner's jury have satt on his body, and found him felo de se, tho' some stick not to say 'tis impossible he should murther himself in so barbarous a manner; and his majestie hath been pleased to give his goods, which were forfeited by his killing himself, to his son.

Foreign letters say that the grand vizier hath given a totall overthrow to the emperors army in Hungary; that thereupon the emperor &c. was fled from Vienna to Lintz; and that the Turk was goeing on toward Vienna with an army of 160,000 men, which will goe near to endanger the whole empire.

Ford lord Grey, who is fled on account of this plott, was lately seen at Rotterdam, but since gone thence.

There has been great endeavours used to his majestie for a pardon for the lord Russell, but without any hopes of succeeding, and that as if 50,000*l.* was offered for a pardon; to which his majestie, as is said, should reply, he would not purchase his own and his subjects blood at so easy a rate.

The young earl of Salisbury hath lately married the daughter of great Bennett, who is about 13 years old; and his lordship hath waited on his majestie and kist his hand, and beg'd his pardon for his father's being concerned in any party against his majesties interest.

Ever since the first discovery of this plot there has been discourses of a peers coming in to discover the same, which now proves to be the lord Howard.

John Booth esq., eldest son to the lord Dellamere, is clapt up in the Tower on account of this plott, as also major Bremen.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the common councill of the city of Salisbury; from the burough of Newark upon Trent; from the town of St. Albans in Hertfordshire; from the city of Coventry; from the common councill

of the citty of Worcester ; from the town of Andover ; from the citty of Rochester ; from the common councill of the citty of Gloucester ; and from the corporation of Cowbridge in Glamorganshire, in abhorrence of the late plot.

As also one from the councill and assembly, and a presentment from the grand jury, of the island of Barbadoes, against the late association found in the lord Shaftsburies closett.

A proclamation has been published in Scotland for apprehending James duke of Buccleugh and Monmouth, and the other conspirators against the life of the king and his royall highnesse, and for subversion of the government.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the lieutenant and deputy lieutenants of the county of Middlesex and citty of Westminster ; from the justices and grand jury of the county of Chester at the sessions at Nantwich ; from the burough of Wilton ; from the justices and grand jury at the sessions for the county of Glocester, and for the county of Berks ; from the common councill of the citty of Durrham ; and from the town of Tavistock in Devon.

Foreign letters tell us that the French fleet under the command of mounsieur du Quesne sett sail for Argiers, and have attack'd the same, and by throwing of bombs into the place for two daies, which did so great execution in the town that they sent out a person to desire a peace of him ; which was granted, on their restoring all the subjects of the king his master and others taken in French ships.

The 19th, in the afternoon, prince George, brother to the king of Denmark, arrived at Whitehall, and was kindly received by their majesties and their royall highnesses, being come to make his addresses to the lady Ann, daughter to his royall highnesse.

The 20th, capt. Thomas Walcott, John Rouse, and William Hone were drawn, about 9 in the morning, upon sledges, the two last in one, and the 1st by himself, to Tyburn, and there hanged and quartered, according to the sentence past on them the 14th at the Old Baily, for the late conspiracy : Hone and Rouse did own the conspiracy, but Walcot did not, as may be seen by their severall confessions.

The 21st, William lord Russell, being lately condemned on account of this new conspiracy, was brought in his own coach



from Newgate, with a most extraordinary guard of watchmen, and the train'd bands on each side of the coach and behind, accompanied with Dr. Tillotson, dean of Canterbury, and Dr. Burnet, in the coach: he went very unconcerned to the place of execution, which was at the west end of Great Lincolns Inn feilds, where a scaffold lined with black was erected on purpose. There were many spectators, and numerous guards of the kings horse and foot. He said but little, but delivered a paper to the sheriff (afterwards printed), and prepared himself, after praying, for his execution, to which he submitted himself very chearfully; but Ketch the executioner severed his head from his body at three strokes, very barbarously.

The same evening came out the paper delivered to the sheriffs in print, which sold most prodigiously, wherein he vindicates his innocence.

The next day, Dr. Tillotson, Dr. Burnett, and his lordships chaplain were sent for before the privy councill, and examined about the lord Russells speech, whither they made it, &c.; to which they answered in the negative: however, some persons exclaim very much against Dr. Burnett for it, thinking him the author thereof.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the corporation of Taunton in Somersetshire; from the burough of Reading in Berkshire; from the sheriff, justices of the peace and grand jury at the sessions for the county of Cumberland; from the corporation of Ludlow; from the town of Guildford in Surry; from the gentlemen of the loyall clubb at Newport in Essex; from the burough of Wallingford, and town of Yarmouth; from the common councill of the city of York; and from the grand jury and justices of the peace at the sessions for the county of Durrham, shewing their abhorrence and detestation of the late conspiracy.

The quarters of Walcot, Hone, and Rouse are buried, but their heads are sett on these places following; Hone on Aldersgate, Walcot on Algate, and Rouse on Guildhall.

The university of Oxford have, in a late convocation there, past a judgment and decree against certain pernicious books, and damnable doctrines therein, destructive of monarchy and all humane society.

Addresses have been presented from the university of Cam-

bridge; from the common council of the city of Canterbury; from the justices of peace and grand jury at the sessions for the county of Somerset; from the deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace and militia officers of the East Riding of York; from the common council of the city of Exeter; and from the town of Banbury in Oxfordshire, in abhorrence of the late conspiracy.

Mary Therese of Austria, queen of France and Austria, is lately dead.

Letters from Tangier speak as if the garison were in some apprehension of danger from the Moores; whereupon all officers belonging to that garison have speedy orders for their repairing thither.

The 25th, 7 persons were executed at Tyburn, three for hightreason in clipping and coyneing, the other 4 for felonies and robbery.

Letters from Germany certainly assure us that the grand vizier had beseiged the city of Vienna, haveing raised severall batteries against it, but with little successe, he haveing in one attack lost near 8000 men.

The 26th begun the assizes at Kingston for the county of Surry, where about 12 persons received sentence of death, but some of which were reprevied.

The 28th in the evening was celebrated at St. James's, by the bishop of London, the mariage between prince George and the lady Ann, his majesties neice.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the Artillery company of London; from the corporation of the town of Newcastle upon Tine; from the burough of Warwick; from the corporation of East Retford in Nottinghamshire; from the justices of the peace, grand juries of the counties of Dorset, Wilts, liberty of Peterborough in the county of Northampton, and from them at the assizes for the county of Hartford; from severall inhabitants in the city of Wells; from the burough of Sudbury in Suffolk, common council of the town of Bury; from the corporation of Lancaster, burough of Plymouth, town of New Windsor; from the justices of the peace and grand jury at the sessions held for the counties of Stafford, Suffolk, and Cornwall, in abhorrence of the late conspiracy.

The lord mayor and court of aldermen of the city of London



have chosen Edward Wynn esq., counsellour at law, to be steward of the burough of Southwark.

*August.*—His majestie and the court, having been a considerable time in town since the discovery of this new plott, returned the 1st instant to Windsor.

The 2d, about three in the morning, broke out a fire in the Inner Temple, by the great gate at Whitefryers, and burnt about three staircases before it could be putt out; and therein sir Thomas Robinson, a prothonatory of the common pleas, leap't out of window and kill'd himself.

His majesties declaration concerning the late conspiracy against his person and government hath been lately published, setting forth the scheme of the same, and commanding the 9th of September next to be kept as a thanksgivinge day for deliverance from the same, and appointing the said declaration to be read in all churches on the 2d and 9th of September next.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the corporation of Ipswich; citty of Winchester; from the lord lieutenant, deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace and grand jury at the assizes at Salisbury for the county of Wilts; from the Artillery company of Bristoll; from the deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace, and gentlemen of the counties of Glamorgan and Carmarthen; from the grand jury and justices of the peace at the quarter sessions held at Monmouth; from the corporation of Newport in Monmouthshire; from the lords and gentlemen of the loyall society near Grayes Inn; from the grand jury at the sessions at the Old Baily; from the seamen of England; from the town and county of Southampton, and grand jury and justices of the peace at the sessions there; from the common councill of Kings-Lynn in Norfolk; from the common councill of the burough of Liverpool in Lancashire; from the burough of Daventree, and town of Okehampton, in the county of Devon: all in abhorrence of the late conspiracy.

Severall persons accused to be in the late conspiracy are fled, and not yet taken; Richard and Francis Goodenough, Richard Nelthorp, Nathaniel Wade, Joseph Tiley, Stephen Lobb and — Casteers, both nonconformists preachers, Hugh Westlack, capt. Edward Norton, John Row, John Ayliffe, Robert Ferguson, duke of Monmouth, Ford lord Grey, sir Thomas Armstrong, lord Melvine, sir John Cochrane, these two of Scotland, and

sir Hugh Campdell (who is since taken), Richard Rumbold the malster and William his brother, Wm. Thompson, James Burton, Joseph Elby, Samuell Gibbs, John Atherton, and Francis Charlton esq., who was since taken at Oxford.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie : from the town of Colchester ; from the corporation of Brecknock in Wales, burough of Rippon ; from the sherif, deputy lieutenants, and justices of the peace and freeholders, with the grand jury, at a sessions for the county of Brecknock ; from the justices of peace and grand jury's at a sessions for the county's of Montgomery, Northumberland, and Derby ; from the common council of the burough of Derby, and of the town of Cambridge ; from the burough of Newberry in Berkshire, and the city of Chichester : all in abhorrence of the late conspiracy.

The 14th was published, in print, an order of the privy council, commanding one Mr. Edward Randolph to repair to New England, to signifye there to the governor and company of the Massachusetts Bay the quo warranto brought by his majestie against the charter of that colony ; as also a declaration by his majestie was published relating to the proceeding in the quo warranto against that corporation.

The 16th was published here a Scotch proclamation indicting a publick thanksgivinge throughout the kingdome of Scotland, to be kept on the 9th of September next, for his majesties delivery from the late fanaticall conspiracy.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the corporation of Wigan ; from the colledge of physitians in London ; from the town of Kingston upon Hull at the quarter sessions there ; from the corporation of Beverley in the East rideing of Yorkshire ; from the burough of Richmond in Yorkshire ; from the common council of the city of Lincoln ; from the corporation of Doncaster in Yorkshire ; from the lord lieutenant, deputy leiutenants, justices of the peace and grand jury at a sessions of the peace for the Isle of Ely ; from the justices of the peace and grand jury at the assizes at Chelmsford for the county of Essex ; from the deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace and grand jury &c. of the county of Merioneth at a quarter sessions ; from the highsherif and justices of the peace for the county of Salop at a quarter sessions ; from the common council of the burough of Dorchester, and corporation of Ap-



pleby in the county of Westmorland; from the high sherif, deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace and grand juries at the assizes for the county of Suffolk; from the corporation of Eye in Suffolk; from the justices of the peace and grand jury at the assizes for the county of Warwick; from the justices of the peace and grand jury at a quarter sessions for the county of Devon; from the grand jury and corporation of the citty of Litchfeild at a quarter sessions there; from the town of Pembrook; from the common councill of the town of Leicester; from the governor and other inhabitants of the island of Guernsey; from the nobility and gentry of the Northrideing of the county of York; and from the sherif, deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace, grand jury and others at the assizes for the county of Bedford: all in abhorrence of the late fanaticall, atheisticall, and republican conspiracy against his majestie and the duke of York.

Letters from Germany speak of the feirce attacks the Turks make upon the citty of Vienna; that they push on the seige with all the vigor imaginable; but that they have gained little upon it, the beseiged makeing a brave defence, and the beseigers have lost above 10,000 men before it.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood upon William Halford of Welham and Edward Wigley of Scraftoft in the county of Leicester, esqs.

Mr. Casteers and Mr. Lobb, two nonconformists ministers accused for the late fanaticall plott, have been apprehended in Essex, and committed for the same.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie in abhorrence of the late plott, from the loyall livery men and others within the citty of Westminster; from the justices of the peace and grand jury at a quarter sessions for the county of Bucks; from the lord lieutenant, deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace, and grand jury for the county of Southampton at the assizes there; from the citty of Carlisle; from the justices of peace and grand jury at the quarter sessions for the county of Westmorland; from the burough of Hertford; from the corporation of the town of Buckingham at the quarter sessions there, and also from the town of Shrewsbury; from the grand jury of the county of Bucks; from the grand jury and corporation of the town of Nottingham at the quarter sessions there.

and from the lord lieutenant, lord bishop, deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace, grand jury, gentry and clergy of the county of Lincoln; from the inhabitants of the city of Lincoln; from the lord lieutenant, deputy lieutenants, militia officers, justices of the peace, clergy, gentlemen, and grand jury at the assizes for the county of Northampton; from the justices of the peace and others at the quarter sessions for the county of Denbigh; from the lieutenant, deputy lieutenants, and officers of the militia of the county of Oxon; from the deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace and grand jurye at the assizes for the countie of Huntington; from the governor, lieutenant governor, corporations, officers of the militia, and other inhabitants of the Isle of Wight; from the burough of Kirkby Kendall, at a quarter sessions there; from the burough of Totnes in Devon; from the burough of Barnstaple; from the town of Bruton in Somersetshire; and from the town of Stratford upon Avon in the county of Warwick.

The 29th began the sessions of oyer and terminer at the Old Baily, and ended the 30th; where five persons received sentence of death, one man and four women; and one Cullifant was tried for printing the Second Part of the Growth of Popery, and found guilty, and sentenc'd to pay 200*l.* fine, and imprisonment till paid, to stand in the pillory at the Royall Exchange and at Chancery lane end, and be bound to his good behaviour for two years.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie from the lieutenant, deputy lieutenants, and other militia officers of the county of Nottingham; from the inhabitants of the burough of Aylesbury; from the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Hereford; from the corporation of Morpeth; from the town of Portsmouth; from the corporation of Newcastle under Lyne in the county of Stafford; from the burough of Bridgenorth in the county of Salop; from the burough of Harwich in Essex; from the burough of Huntington; from the corporation of Great Bedwyn in Wiltshire; and from the Kings town and parish of Maidstone in the county of Kent, against the late fanaticall conspiracy.

It is observable, that in some of these addresses they desire his majestie to accept of their charters, and humbly lay them at his feet; these are inconsiderable: others inveigh mightily



against the proceedings of the late houses of commons, insinuating as if they were the contrivers and abettors of this late accursed conspiracy; but the greatest part of them doe, as all good subjects doe, abhor such devilish plotts and conspiracies, as well popish as fanaticall.

His majestie, with the whole court, is gone from Windsor to Winchester, to passe some short time.

His majestie hath published a proclamation for enforcing the due execution of the act of parliament entituled, An act for settling the profits of the post office on his royall highnesse the duke of York and his heirs males, and for the prevention of treasonable correspondencies, and other inconveniencies arising by the infringement of the said act.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie in abhorrence of the late fanaticall plott, from the constable of the Tower, with the deputy lieutenants and commissioned officers of the Tower hamlets; from the lord lieutenant, deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace and grand jury of the county of Cambridge; from the deputy lieutenants and militia officers of the town of Newcastle upon Tine; from the burough of Bodmin; from the town of Pontefract in Yorkshire; from the town of Carmarthen; from the lord lieutenants, deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace, highsherifs, and grand juries of the counties of Surrey and Sussex; from the militia officers for the West-riding of Yorkshire; from the Cinque ports, two antient towns and their members assembled at a brotherhood at New Romney in Kent; from the commission'd officers of the militia in the county of Warwick; from the burough of Boston in Lincolnshire; from the burough of Cirencester; from the burough of Abingdon; from the town of Northampton; from the militia officers in the county palatine of Lancaster; and from the town of Stafford.

*September.*—The 3d, was published here a proclamation discharging merchants and other traffickers to sell or exchange any prohibite commodities with themselves or amongst others in the kingdome of Scotland.

The violence and malice of some persons is such, that it hath carried them so farr as to charge Dr. Burnett with the composing and making the last speech of the late lord Russell, but this report gains no credit with the moderater sort: however,

'tis said Dr. Burnet is gone over into France with Mr. Mountague for his health; since which some have reported he is turn'd Jesuite.

The 24th of the last month died that eminent Independent minister, Dr. Owen.

The common hall usually held at Midsummer for the election of officers for the city of London was appointed to be held the 5th, where some of the liveries of the companies mett, and confirmed Peter Daniel esq., alderman, elected by the lord mayor to be one of the sherifs for the city and county of Middlesex, and chose Samuel Dashwood esq. to be the other sherif, there being no opposition, the whigg party not appearing; and then chose Mr. deputy Ailworth chamberlain of London in the room of sir Thomas Player, who laid down; and Mr. Welling to be aleconner.

John Radcliffe esq. is lately sworn one of the grooms of his majesties privy chamber in ordinary.

The town of Northampton have surrendred their charter to his majestie, who hath been pleased since to grant them a new one, reserving the choice of mayor, aldermen, recorder, sheriffs, &c. to himself, according to the new mode of charters.

Ever since the discovery of this fanatick conspiracy, the pulpits for the most part have been busied with nothing but discourses against the dissenters, preaching up loyalty and passive obedience.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie in abhorrence of this conspiracy, from the officers of the militia and other inhabitants in the town of Plymouth; from the highsherifs, deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace, grand jury's and others at the assizes for the counties of Rutland and York; from the corporation of Macclesfield in Cheshire; from the burough of Dunwich in Suffolk; from the town of Lameston in Cornwall; from the officers of the militia in the county of Salop; from the burough of New Woodstock in Oxfordshire; from the burough of Tewkesbury in Glocestershire; from the corporation of Stamford; from the highsherif and others of the county of Warwick; from the militia, clergy, and gentry of the city of Chester; from the burough of Cockermonth in Cumberland; from the town of Grantham in Lincolnshire; from the burough of Arundell in Sussex; from the grand jury's, deputy lieutenants, jus-



tices of peace and others of the counties of Wilts at the assizes; Anglesey and Carnarvan in Wales at the great sessions; from the burrough of Devizes in Wilts; from several inhabitants in the town of Dartmouth; and from the inhabitants of the Isle of Auregny, part of the dutchy of Normandy.

The 9th, being the day appointed by his majesties declaration as a thanksgiving for his deliverance from the late conspiracy, was observed accordingly: in some places the cheif of their sermons were violent against the dissenters, commenting on several proceedings of those called the whig party, and running down the late houses of commons, as being the authors or abettors of this plott; but some, on the other hand, inveighed both against this plott and the late popish plott, taking notice that there was no thanksgiving day for our deliverance from that, tho' there was for this: and at one or two churches here in town was given up a note to the reader to this effect following:

You hypocrites, forbear your pranks  
To murder men, and then give thanks;  
Forbear your tricks, pursue no further,  
For God accepts no thanks for murder.

And at night were ringing of bells and bonfires in divers places.

The 11th, Peter Rich esq. was chosen alderman for Aldersgate ward in the room of sir Richard Howe, deceased.

The burrough of Evesham in Worcestershire, and the cities of Bristoll and Oxford, have surrendred to his majestie their charters.

Dr. Oates was lately arrested in London for debt, but was lett out on bail.

The duke of Monmouth, lord Grey, and sir Thomas Armstrong have retired out of England; and since, 'tis certainly said they are in Cleve, the duke of Brandenburg's country, and live openly there.

The fanaticks, since the discovery of this plott, have been proceeded against more severe then ever.

About this time the discourse was very hott about a parliament, and interests were making in several places for that end.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie in abhorrence of the late fanatick conspiracy, from several inhabitants

in the towns of Manchester and Salford in Lancashire; from the corporations of Truro in Cornwall, and of Tregoney in the same county; from the watermen of the river of Thames; from the corporation of Chipping Wycombe in Buckinghamshire; from the town of Maidenhead in Berks; from the corporation of Leeds in Yorkshire, Great Grimsby in Lincolnshire; from the burough of Droitwich in Worcestershire; from Ferdinando Huddleston esq., with his tenants, in the lordship of Millome in the county of Cumberland; from the corporation of Scarborough; from the grand jury at the assizes for the county of Kent; from the corporation of Bridgewater in Somersetshire; buroughs of East and West Looe in Cornwall; burough of Minehead in Somersetshire; town of Evesham in Worcestershire; town of Cardiff in Glamorganshire.

The German letters tell us that the Turks, to the number of 150,000, under the command of the grand vizier, had laid close seige to the city of Vienna for 60 daies past, and that the imperiall forces, assisted by the king of Poland, electors of Bavaria and Saxony, and several other princes, did attempt the releif thereof the 12th instant, it being brought very low, and happily effected the same, routing the Turks with an incredible slaughter, taking above 50,000 tents, the grand viziers own horse, several great cannon, ammunition and provisions, and an immense treasure: but for a more particular account thereof I refer you to the printed accounts thereof.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, in abhorrence of the late conspiracy: from the high sheriffs, lords lieutenant, justices of the peace, and others of the counties of Leicester and Norfolk; from the corporation of Brackley in Northamptonshire; town of Preston in Lancashire; from severall inhabitants in the town of Wendover in the county of Bucks; from the burough of Axbridge in Somersetshire; from the burgesses of the burough of Weobley in Herefordshire; from the corporation of Henley upon Thames; from the reformed officers that served his late majestie; from the freeholders and inhabitants of the burough of Ludgershall; from the justices of the peace and deputy lieutenants and other militia officers of the county of Hereford; from the city of Bristol; from the loyall young men and apprentices of Bristol; from the town of Helston in Cornwall; from the burough of



Grampound in Cornwall; from the grand jury at the assizes for the county of Nottingham; from the burough of Tamworth in Warwickshire and Staffordshire; from the town of Haverford West in South Wales; and from the common council of the city of Oxford.

Their majesties and the court returned from Winchester to Whitehall the 25th.

His majestie has been pleased to create sir Francis North, lord keeper of the great seal, a baron of this kingdome, by the name of baron of Guildford in the county of Surry.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie in abhorrence of the late plott: from the nobility and gentry at the assizes for the county of Kent; from the corporation of Louth in Lincolnshire; from the grand jury's and justices of the peace at the assizes for the county of Hereford and county of Monmouth; from the corporations of Cardigan and Abberystwyth; from the deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace and others of the county of Cardigan; from the grand jury at the assizes for Cornwall; from the burough of St. Mawes in Cornwall; from the grand jury and justices at the assizes for the county of Gloucester; from the deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace and others of the county of Pembroke; from the lords lieutenants, deputy lieutenants, and other militia officers of the county of Essex; from the division of Dickering and parts adjacent in the East rideing in Yorkshire.

Dr. Dolben, bishop of Rochester, is made archbishop of York in the room of the late archbishop, deceased.

His majestie has created sir George Jefferyes, knight and baronet, cheif justice of the kings bench, vacant by the death of sir Edmund Sanders; as also sir Thomas Jones, one of the judges of the kings bench, lord cheif justice of the common pleas, in the room of sir Francis Pemberton, who has his quietus; and sir Richard Holloway, his majesties serjeant at law, is sworn one of the judges of the kings bench.

The 28th, was held a common council for the city of London concerning the surrender of the charter of London, according to his majesties proposalls, where severall debates and speeches were made concerning it, some pro and con; and the recorder gave his opinion against complying with the regulation demanded; so that, after a considerable while, he was

ordered to put the same in writing against the next common council.

About this time came out a scandalous libell against Dr. Til-lotson, entit'led Queries about the Dean of Canterbury, writt by one Mr. Dickenson, of Doctors Commons, who was taken by a messenger for the same, and carried before the council, where he was severely check'd; and the atturny generall was commanded to exhibit an information against him, and he bound by recognizance to appear at the kings bench the 1st day of the term, and to be of the good behaviour in the mean time.

*October.*—Peter Daniel and Samuel Dashwood esqs., being sometime since chosen sherifs of London and Middlesex, were sworn accordingly in Guildhall the 28th, and took the office upon them; but, upon their presenting themselves the 1st instant in the exchequer, the baron was pleas'd to tell them, it was his majesties order to deferr that ceremony some time.

The 2d, the court of aldermen and common council of London assembled to consult about surrendring the charter: diverse debates pass'd pro and contra, and many speeches made; amongst which a very long one was made by the recorder against the consenting to the regulation proposed, and some hott words were given him about it: he urged several reasons against it; that it was against their oaths to surrender or give up their priviledges; that if they did it, it would be conclusive for ever to them, and no remedy by writ of error &c. in parliament; and that they would draw on themselves thereby all the debts of the citty, to the orphans &c.: so that, after many debates, they putt it to the poll: 85 were for sealing to the regulation required by his majestie, and 103 against it; so that they broke not up till eleven of the clock in the evening.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie in abhorrence of the late conspiracy, from the burough of Newnham in Gloucestershire; the burough of Westbury in Wiltshire; lieutenant, deputy lieutenants, and officers of the militia in Northumberland; from the grand jury and others at the assizes for Worcestershire; from the town of Basingstoke, town of Maldon in Essex; grand jury's at the assizes for Shropshire and Staffordshire; from the wardens, elder brethren, assistants, &c. and others of the fraternity of masters, pilots, and seamen of the Trinity house in Kingston upon Hull; from the corporation



and others of the burough of Over in Cheshire; from the town of Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire; from young men and apprentices of the city of Westminster; from the young freemen and apprentices of the city of London; from the justices of peace, grand juries and others of the county of Lancaster and county of Westmorland; county of Oxon, county of Berks; some of the burough of Great Marlow in Buckinghamshire; from the town of Weymouth, burough of Ludgershall in Wiltshire, burough of Christchurch, burough of Stockbridge in Hampshire; and from the governor and fellowship of the Merchant Adventurers of England.

His majestie, upon the late resolution of the common councill of the city of London not to consent to the regulation proposed by his majestie, caused the atturny generall to enter up judgment in the quo warranto against the charter of the said city: after which sir Wm. Pritchard, lord mayor, attended his majestie in councill, and was sworn lord mayor, and had a commission in nature of a custos over the city; as also Peter Daniel and Samuel Dashwood esqs. were sworn sheriffs, and had their commissions accordingly to hold their respective offices during his majesties pleasure: his majestie was also pleased to constitute Thomas Jenner esq., of the Inner Temple, recorder of London, and conferr the honour of knighthood upon him.

The 4th, sir George Jefferyes, lord cheif justice of the kings bench, was sworn of his majesties privy councill, and took his place at the board accordingly.

The town of Pool in the county of Dorsett have surrendered their charter to his majestie, desiring him to reserve the choice of mayor, bayliffs, sheriffs, recorder, &c. to himself.

Addresses have been presented to your [his] majestie, in abhorrence of the late conspiracy, from the town of Pool; from the master, wardens, and commonalty of the art of Shipwrights; from the highsherif, deputy lieutenants, justices of peace, and commission'd officers in the county of Radnor, town of Tenby, burough of Chippenham, burough of Aldeburgh in Suffolk, burough of Penryn in Cornwall; from the burough and states in Jersey; from the burough of Agmondisham in Buckinghamshire; and from severall counties and corporations in the kingdome of Ireland.

The grand juries at the quarter sessions for the county of

Sussex held at Midhurst, and for the county of Chester, have presented the most considerable of the whigg party as disloyall and disaffected; amongst whom are some noblemen, divers knights and esquires, and many gentlemen who any waies favour the whigg party.

The 8th, his majestie went to Newmarket, and the 10th his royall highnesse and the prince, to passe a few daies there.

The 10th began the sessions at the Old Baily, before the lord mayor and others, by commission, where several criminalls were tried; 17 received sentence of death, two of which, a man and a woman, were condemned for high treason in clipping the coin of the nation.

Letters from Flanders speak of diverse hostilities committed in those parts by the French, and that the marquesse de Grana had given orders to oppose them with force, which had occasioned some skirmishes, so that in the end 'twas feared a rupture between the two crowns would follow.

Letters from the imperiall army in Hungary confirm the news of a second victory the Poles and imperialists have obtained over the Turks at Barkan in Hungary, killing 6000 upon the place, tak[ing] several prisoners, among whom was a bassa or two; but not without a considerable losse on the other side, but more especially the Poles.

His majestie returned the 20th to Whitehall from Newmarket.

The dutchesse of York hath lately miscarried of a boy.

His majestie and the court are gone into close mourning for the death of Alphonso 6th, king of Portugall, her majesties brother.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie in abhorrence of the late conspiracy, from divers inhabitants of the town of Dover; from several tanners in Cornwall; from the corporation of Denbigh; and from the grand jury, highsherif, deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace and others at the great sessions held for the county of Pembroke.

His majestie hath ordered a quo warranto against the charter of the corporation of Dover.

His majestie hath been pleased to constitute sir Thomas Walcot, serjeant at law, one of the justices of the court of kings bench, and he was sworn accordingly before the lord keeper the 22d instant.



The 23d, being the first day of the term, several persons made their appearances at the court of kings bench, being bound by recognizance theretoo.

The 24th, 7 persons were carried to Tyburn and executed, 6 men and one woman, and one of the men was for high treason for clipping.

The 25th, sir Wm. Scroggs, late lord cheif justice of the kings bench, died at his house here in town.

His majestie hath been pleased to constitute Mr. — Herbert cheif justice of Chester, in the room of sir George Jefferies, lord cheif justice of England.

The 27th, Aaron Smith, sometime since convicted upon an information for delivering scandalous and libellous instructions in writing to Stephen Colledge, to be used at his triall at Oxford, and for speaking scandalous and seditious words in the court at the said tryall, and fled for the same, being lately apprehended and committed to the Tower, was brought this day to the court of kings bench to receive the judgment of the court, which was, to pay 500*l.* fine, and stand in the pillory for the space of an hour, between 10 and 12 in the morning, on Tuesday next, before Westminster hall gate, and the same time the Tuesday after, before the Royall Exchange in London; that he find sureties for his good behaviour for a year, and be imprisoned till this be done; which as soon as the court had pronounced, Aaron replied, I thank God for this judgment; his will be done; but I wonder you did not order me on the pillory till doomesday: so he was committed prisoner to the kings bench prison.

The 30th, Elizabeth Hare, lately condemned for high treason in clipping his majesties coin, was, according to her sentence, burnt alive in Bun-hill feilds.

The 29th, sir Henry Tulse, being commissionated by his majestie to be lord mayor of London for the year ensueing, was sworn before the barons of the exchequer at Westminster, whither he went by water, accompanied by the late lord mayor, the new recorder, aldermen, and sheriffs, and attended by diverse of the companies in their barges; their majesties and the duke of York being upon the leads at Whitehall when they passed by: being come back, they passed from the place where they landed, with the usual solemnity, to Grocers hall, where

the lords of the councill, severall of the nobility, judges, and other persons of quality dined.

On the 25th, the dutchesse of Grafton was brought to bed at Arlington house of a son; and the 30th he was christned by the bishop of London by the name of Charles: his majestie and the prince of Orange (represented by the duke of Ormond) were his godfathers, and the princesse of Denmark godmother.

The 1st week of this term several persons committed upon the account of this plot made their prayers to the court of kings bench to be either tried or bailed, according to the habeas corpus act, which prayer was accordingly recorded; major Bremen and some others committed on account of the plot are discharged; Lock, the master of the ship who caried over the lord Grey, is bailed, and so is young Braddon, who busied himself in the murther of the late earl of Essex.

*November.*—Addresses have been presented to his majestie, in abhorrence of this fanatick conspiracy, from the burough of Bergevenny; from the young men of the town of Kingston upon Hull; from several counties and corporations in Ireland; and from the grand jury and justices of the peace in the county of Bedford.

Mr. Meriton, a good preacher of the church of England, who had a weekly lecture in Southwark, is turn'd out of the same by the bishop of Winchester.

His majestie hath been pleased to pardon the attainder of the late lord Russell, and restore the blood to his issue.

Letters from Hungary inform of the good news of the emperors forces under the command of the duke of Lorrain, haveing taken Gran with an inconsiderable losse: the successe of the emperors arms does very much disturb the French king; however, he has busied himself with taking places in Flanders, as Courtray, Audenard, &c.

The 5th, the two cheif justices and the two puisne judges of the court of kings bench took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and subscribed the declaration commanded, in the said court.

The 6th, Mr. Speak was brought to the court of kings bench, and charged with two informations; the 1st, for sayeing the king was as great a papist as the duke of York; that the duke durst not doe what he did but that the king did animate him;



that what Pilkington had formerly said of the duke of York was true; with much other such scandalous stuff: the 2d was for saying that the earl of Essex was killed and murdered by those that attended on him in the Tower: to both these he pleaded not guilty; and as to the 1st, said it had depended above this half year, and was formerly discharged thereof, and for the latter, he wisht they would bring him to a speedy tryall for it: he was remanded for want of bail.

The same day also Samuel Johnson, minister, pleaded not guilty to an indictment against him for writing a scandalous libell called Julian; so did John Darby plead not guilty to an indictment for printing the late lord Russells speech.

The 7th, Mr. Speak was bailed; but in goeing home was arrested in an action of scandalum magnatum for 100,000*l.* at the suit of the duke of York, and caried to prison for want of bail.

The same day also the grand jury for the county of Middlesex found a bill against Algernoon Sidney esq. for hightreason, and presented it to the court of kings bench. And he was brought by habeas corpus presently after from the Tower to the kings bench bar, where he was arraigned upon the said indictment; but he took several exceptions to the same, and was a long time before he would plead theretoo: however, at last the court overruling the same, and telling him he must plead, he did, Not guilty, and his tryal was ordered this day fortnight; and then he was remanded to the Tower.

The 8th, his royall highnesse and the prince of Denmark did the Artillery company the honour to dine with them at Merchant Taylors hall, being the day of their annual feast.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie from the grand jury at the court leet of the lord Cholmondley, and other inhabitants of the town of Namptwich; and from the master, wardens, assistants, and others of the society of the Merchant Adventurers in the city of Bristoll.

An order of councill has been published to prohibit the making of bonfires or throwing of squibs at any time whatsoever, occasioned by a riotous assault made on the sieur Citters, the Dutch ambassador, in his coach, on the 5th of November.

The lord Dartmouth by his majesties command being gone to Tangier, to demolish the said place, severall of the inhabitants are since arrived from thence.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie from the town of London-derry, and corporation of Ross-pont, alias New Ross, in Ireland.

The 11th, John Culliford, who printed the 2d Part of the Growth of Popery, was charg'd with an action of scandalum magnatum at the duke of Yorks suit.

An order of councill has been published in the Gazett prohibiting any person to print the journalls of the house of commons since his majesties restauration.

The grand prior of France haveing been at court for some time past, is lately banished thence, for being (as is said) a little too free with the dutchesse of Portsmouth.

Mr. John Armiger, Mr. John Freind, and Charles Bateman, chirurgeon, being committed on account of this new plot, were bailed the 13th at the court of kings bench.

The 14th, the lord mayor and aldermen of London, with the chamberlain, recorder, and other citty officers, were sworn in the court of kings bench for their severall places, which they hold by his majesties commission.

The same day also Mr. Henry Deerham, who lett the lord Grey escape out of his custody, was brought by habeas corpus from the Tower, and pleaded not guilty to an indictment against him for the said misdemeanour.

The 15th, being her majesties birth day, was kept with ringing of bells &c.

The 17th was queen Elizabeths birth day.

Since the losse of the charter of the citty of London, commissioners have been appointed, who have inspected the severall hospitalls and some of the companies, and divers have been turned out who were inclining to the whiggish party.

The 18th, John Gibbons, the duke of Monmouths man, who was committed on account of this new plot, was bailed at the court of kings bench.

The 20th, Mr. Johnson was tried at Guildhall, in the afternoon, upon an information for writing Julian the Apostate, of which he was found guilty.

John Darby was likewise found guilty of printing a seditious libell called The Lord Russells Speech.

It is remarkable in the proceeding against Darby, first, that he putt his name to it, and did it not in private; then, that



there never was any prosecution of any person who printed the speeches of the popish traytors, tho' farr more scandalous then this; and then, lastly, the same thing that Darby printed was printed after by order of the sheriffs of London.

The 21st, Algernoon Sidney esq. came upon his tryall at the kings bench bar upon an indictment of hightreason in conspiring the death of the king, endeavouring to levy war, and cause an insurrection in these kingdomes: the jury were a jury of Middlesex, who being called, he took exceptions to severall; some, that they were the kings servants; others, that they were concern'd in the personating the lord Russells ghost; and the greater part, for that they were no freeholders in the county of Middlesex: the 2 first the court said were no legall challenges; the latter, which was the most considerable, they overruled too, and said it had been resolved soo in the late lord Russells case: to which the prisoner said, if any person might be on a jury, he might be tried by his own groom, and that it was very hard, being in a county at large, where there could be supposed no want of freeholders, (this worthy to be thought on:) so none of his challenges being allowed, he was forced to challenge them peremptorily, which he did to the number of 34; but a full jury at last was sworn, and a very ordinary one too. The witnesses were Mr. West, col. Rumsey, and Keeling, who testified as to the generall plott only, that there was an insurrection intended, &c.: then came the lord Howard, who swore particularly as to the prisoner, that they had severall meetings, one at Mr. Hampdens, another at the lord Russells, &c., where the councill of six mett, and consulted of raising an insurrection, and of the way they should effect the same; that they ordered to send to Scotland, to see what the disaffected would doe there; and that the prisoner undertook this post, and sent (as he said) one Aaron Smith into Scotland, to whom he gave 60 guinies, to invite severall Scotchmen over hither to treat about the same, as, the lord Melvin, sir John Cockram, sir John and sir Hugh Campdell, and they were to come under pretence of purchasing lands in Carolina: then sir Andrew Foster and Mr. Atterbury the messenger testified, that sir John Cockeram, the two Cambdells, and Alexander Monroe, came accordingly, and that att the first breaking out of the plott they absconded: then the next evidence against him was loose

sheets of paper, writt, as was pretended, with his own hand; sir Phillip Lloyd testified he seiz'd those papers in the prisoners study: then 3 persons were called, Sheapherd, Cook, and Cary, who testified they had paid several bills of exchange of Mr. Sidneys, and were never since question'd for them, and did beleive the papers to be his handwriting: then the libell it self was read, containeing very antimonarchicall principles, putting the supreme power in the people, and making kings accountable to them, and that they might be deposed: then the last peice of evidence was a copy of the attainder of the late lord Russell. Then the prisoner came upon his defence, and desireing to know upon what statute he was indicted, was told upon 25 E 3. c. 1, for conspireing the death of the king: then he began to observe upon the evidence, that the 3 first swore nothing against him; the 1st that did was the lord Howard, and if what he said was true, yet he was but a single wisse, but the law requires two: then the other evidence against him was his book; upon this he observ'd several things; first, it did appear to be intended as an answer to sir Robert Filmer's Patriarcha; that it was imperfect, not being compleated; that all of it was not produced, and only sentences pick'd out here and there against him; that it was not proved to be writt by him, but only beleiv'd to be his handwriting upon the similitude of hands; that it was never publish'd, or prov'd to be shewn to any one person; and supposing it were writt by him, which he would not grant, it was a very hard construction to make that an overt act of conspireing the death of the king within that law, and this new plott, when he said the book was writt many years ago, and they (meaning the judges) had no power to make constructive treasons, when by 25 E. 3. it is particularly reserved to the parliament: then he said, if he had been guilty of conspireing to raise an insurrection or levy war, it is no high treason within that law, unlesse an actual warr levied: but then there was so little proof or probability of that, that the lord Howard does not give an account of any men raised or listed, no officers, no time nor place appointed: then he called severall witnesses, as, the earl of Anglesey, earl of Clare, Mr. Phillip Howard, Dr. Burnett, lord Pagett, Mr. Edward Howard, and some others of his own servants, who all testified that the lord Howard had said he did beleive there was no plot, that



this was a sham design'd against the protestants, that he did beleive Mr. Sidney to be innocent, and not the least concern'd in such a design; and that he himself knew nothing of it: there was also one Mr. Blake, who testified the lord Howard should say he could not have his pardon untill the drudgery of swearing was over: which done, he desired he might have councill to argue several points in law; as that of the challenge to the jury for want of freehold; then whither a conspiracy to levy war was high treason within 25 E. 3., without an actuall war levied; then whither this libell was a good witsesse or an overt act of compassing the death of the king; then whither they could construe treasons within that law; and whither he ought not to have a copy of his indictment, according to 46 E. 3.: but as to his points in law, the court said there was nothing in them, but overruled them all, denying him councill, tho' he earnestly demanded it; as also the reading 46 E. 3., tho he much prest it: and for the evidence, the lord cheif justice summ'd it up, taking a great deal of pains in making the prisoners objections, and answering them when he had done, and so left it plain to the jury; who went from the bar, and, after a quarter of an hour being out, they brought the prisoner in guilty: which done, he desired to have them particularly ask't, one after another, if they found him guilty, but the court said it must not be done; so he was remanded under a very strong guard to the Tower.

The tryall begun about 10 in the morning, and lasted till 6 in the evening, during which time he smiled several times, and was not in the least concerned even after his conviction.

The 21st, was a tryall at bar in the common pleas upon an action de scandalis magnatum (*sic*), brought by the duke of Beaufort against sir Trevor Williams, of Monmouthshire, for false and scandalous words: the jury found for his grace, and gave 10,000*l.* damage.

The next day was another tryall at bar in the kings bench court, in another such action by his grace against John Arnold esq., of the same county, for scandalous words: the jury found this also for his grace, and gave 10,000*l.* damage.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood upon Andrew Makdougall.

The new corporation of the town of Northampton have

presented an addresse to his majestic in abhorrence of the late plott.

The 24th, the duke of Monmouth surrendred himself to secretary Jenkins, and the next day was before the councill: his comeing in has surprized most people; some think he has not been out of Whitehall all this while.

The 26th, Algernoon Sidney esq. was brought from the Tower to the kings bench bar; where, after his exceptions to severall things that past at his tryall, and some reflexions on the court for their hard usage of him, and desireing to be heard as to some points of law in his case, at last sentence of death was past on him, as is usuall in cases of hightreason.

The same day also Henry Deerham, the messenger that let the lord Grey escape, was brought from the Tower to the court of kings bench, and desired to retract his former plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty to the indictment against him for that misdemeanour, and was bailed out.

The same day, one John Gutch, of the city of Wells, convicted last assizes of speaking seditious words, as that the king was accountable to the people &c., was sentenc'd to pay 200*l.* fine, and be imprisoned till paiment; to stand in the pillory on a Saturday at Wells for an hour between 12 and three; and be bound to his good behaviour.

The 27th, the grand jury of Middlesex found a bill of indictment against Mr. Hambden junior, for great and high misdemeanours.

The 28th, being the last day of the term, several prisoners committed on account of the late plot were brought by habeas corpus from the Tower to the court of kings bench, according to their prayer the 1st week in term, desireing to be bailed; and they were, the lord Brandon, Mr. Henry Booth, major Wildman, and Mr. Trenchard, who were bailed, themselves in 2000*l.* and their bail 1000*l.* apeice: as also Mr. Hambden and Mr. Charlton, who were bailed, themselves in 10,000*l.* and their bail in 5000*l.* each; but the former, before he was bailed, pleaded to an indictment for high misdemeanours.

The grand jury also of Middlesex for the hundred of Ossulston made a presentment to the court, consisting of divers heads, against the dissenters, disaffected persons, with many other particulars.



The same day also one Venables, convicted thrice sometime since for selling counterfeited silver ware, was sentenc'd to stand in the pillory at these following times and places: on the two market daies at Tunbridge Sevenock and at Bromley in Kent; at the Palace Yard in Westminster to morrow; and at the Old Exchange on Tuesday next; to pay 100*l.* on the 1st conviction, and 200*l.* apiece on the two last, to be imprisoned till performed, and find sureties for his good behaviour for a year.

Divers persons, also committed on account of the new plot, appeared, against whom nothing being, they were discharged.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie, against the late plot, from the burough of Congleton in Cheshire; from the town of Bedford; from the governors of the charity for the releif of poor widdows and children of clergymen; and from the grand jury, justices of peace, highsherif and others at the assizes for the county of Derby.

*December.*—The 5th, was an attempt made on the king in St. James park by one Johnson, a crack't fellow.

The duke of Monmouth, since his comeing in, hath been mightily caress'd at court, to that degree that some persons have thence imagined there was no plot; however, he has procur'd his own pardon since his comeing in, and gott a summ of 6000*l.* given him by his majestie: however, his majestie is lately distasted with him (and some say 'tis because he would not sign a narrative or declaration of the plott): time must shew the truth hereof; but he is forbid to come any more to Whitehall.

The 7th, Algernoon Sidney esq. was brought from the Tower to the place appointed for his execution on Tower hill, where a scaffold was erected for that purpose; upon which he came about ten in the morning, and continued for near a quarter of an hour, during which time he made a short prayer, and then laid his neck on the block, and the executioner beheaded him at one blow. It is remarkable that he had no minister with him, nor any of his relations, nor did he seem in the least concerned, and made no speech on the scaffold, but gave a paper to the sheriff.

Letters from Spain inform, that the French committing daily hostilities in Flanders and other parts belonging to the Spaniard, as if in open war, the king of Spain has declared actual war against France.

The 12th, began the sessions at the Old Baily, and lasted till the 15th; where six persons received sentence of death.

The paper which col. Sidney delivered to the sheriff at the place of his execution is at last printed, by order of the two sheriffs: 'twas said at first to be ordered to be burnt by the hand of the common hangman, there being diverse reflections on the witnesses against him, and the way and method of proceeding against him at his tryall, not sparing the judges themselves.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Samuell Astry esq., master of the crown office.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie, in abhorrence of the late conspiracy, from the comptroller and gentlemen under the bar of the Inner Temple; from the freeholders and others in the county of Slego, and burough of the same; and from the town of Clonmell in Ireland, and burough of Youghall there.

About the 15th began a frost, which continued all this month, freezing very bitter, raising the price of all commodities; and great part of the river of Thames was frozen over.

The lord Petre, committed to the Tower about five year since on account of the popish plott, where he hath ever since remained, is lately dead there.

1683-4.

*January.*—The beginning of this month died the old earl of St. Albans.

The 1st, prince George of Denmark was elected a knight companion of the order of the garter.

The 7th, the frost began to break, but at night it froze again; the Thames was quite frozen over, and thousands of people went upon it, and booths built on it in diverse places.

The 6th, about 6 in the morning, broke out a fire in Graies Inn, in Chappell court, in the chamber of one sir John Bowles: it burnt very furiously, being in so dry a season that no water was to be had in a long while: it consumed two or three whole staircases; but at last, by blowing up and the engines, it was happily extinguish'd: there were three persons killed at it, and three or four gentlemen of the house had all their goods and books burnt.

The duke of Monmouth, since his being forbid the court, has



lodg'd at a private house in Holborn, and been at his house at Moorpark; but since, 'tis said, he is gone into Holland, thinking it not safe to continue here any longer.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie from the governor, bishop, and other inhabitants of the Isle of Man; and from the bayliffs, recorder, and other inhabitants of the town of Yarmouth.

The duke of Norfolk is lately dead; as also the lord viscount Mountague.

The 10th, the dukes of Somerset and Northumberland were elected knights of the order of the garter, and invested with the George and garter accordingly.

The 15th, the frost still continues at that excessive rate that the river Thames is quite frozen over, and multitudes of people daily goe over in several places; and a great many booths are built up and down upon it; and particularly from the Temple stairs to the old Bardge house is a great row of booths crosse the Thames, where is sold diverse sorts of liquors, and meat roasted.

There has been a great discourse of Goodenoughs comeing in to discover the late plott, but without any certainty.

Since the losse of the charter of London there have been commissioners appointed, who supervise all things concerning the citty, and have turn'd out those persons in hospitalls and other publick places who are whiggishly inclined: the commissioners are, the lords of Hallifax, Worcester, Rochester, lord cheif justice Jefferyes, &c.

The 16th, began the sessions at the Old Baily, which continued till the 19th; where eight received sentence of death, 7 to be burnt in the hand, 3 to be transported, and 5 to be whipt: and there also Mr. Bampfeild, Mr. Griffith, and other fanatick ministers, received sentence as in case of a premunire.

And the grand jury there made a presentment to the court for the more stricter putting in execution the lawes against conventicles.

His majestie hath been pleased to conferr on Charles earl of Burfort, son to Mrs. Gwyn, the style and dignity of a duke of this kingdome, by creating him duke of St. Albans.

The 19th, the town of Wells received their new charter which his majestie granted them.

His majestie hath putt out an order of councill for setting certain times when he will touch for the kings evill.

The 23d, being the first day of the term, severall persons made their appearances at the court of kings bench, and had them recorded. Many persons went also to Westminster on the ice, some by coach and some on foot, the frost still continuing.

The same day also sir Thomas Jenner, John Windham esq., Edwin Wyat esq., Edward Birch esq., Henry Bedingfeild esq., sir Edward Nevill, sir Paul Barrett, Anthony Farington esq., John Jeffreson esq., Edward Lutwiche esq., Richard Heath esq., Henry Selby esq., John Millington esq., Thomas Powell esq., Owen Winn esq., and sir George Pudsey, being called by the kings writt to be serjeants at law, appeared in the court of chancery, and took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the particular oath of serjeant: then the lord keeper made a short speech, and they delivered a ring to his lordship, praying him to present it to his majestie with their duty and thanks.

During this hard frost all provisions were at an excessive rate, and fireing very dear; so that it pleased his majestie, out of his goodnesse, to order a collection about the town for the poor, and he gave himself 2000*l.* (as is said) for an example, and large contributions were made by divers persons.

The 23d, a bull was baited on the ice of the river Thames.

The 27th, Mr. Cony and Mr. Obrian, lately found guilty of murther, came to the bar of the court of kings bench, and pleaded his majesties gracious pardon, which was allowed, and they discharged.

The 28th, in the afternoon, at the nisi prius for the county of Middlesex, George Cawdron, steward to the earl of Clare, came to be tried upon an information for misdemeanour; but two witnesses appearing at the tryall to prove the words he was indicted for, the court discharged the jury, and committed Cawdron to the kings bench prison, and ordered an indictment against him for hightreason.

The 31st, the new serjeants, attended by the members of the severall inns of court they were off, came to the Inner Temple (of which the lord cheif justice was), and there putt on their party coloured robes; and after some time they walkt to Westminster, where being come, they were brought to the bar of



the common pleas and made their severall counts; which done, they presented their rings to the severall judges, which had this motto, A Deo Rex, a Rege Lex: which done, the court arose, and the new serjeants entertain'd the lord keeper, severall of the nobility, the judges, serjeants, and kings council at dinner in Serjeants Inn in Fleetstreet.

*February.*—The 1st, John Darby, being convicted upon an information for printing the late lord Russells speech, came to the court of kings bench to receive his judgment, which was, to pay a fine of 20 marks, and find sureties for his good behaviour for a twelvemonth.

The same day also sir Samuell Barnadiston pleaded by attorney not guilty to an information exhibited against him for misdemeanour.

The 4th, the lord of Danby was brought from the Tower by habeas corpus to the court of kings bench; where his lordships council, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Pollexfen, and Mr. Holt, argued his case very learnedly, and concluded with a prayer that his lordship might be bailed; but the court desired time to consider thereof; so his lordship was remanded to the Tower.

The 4th also his majestie was pleased to constitute Arthur Herbert esq. rear admiral of England.

The 4th also the great frost began to thaw at night: it began to freeze moderately at first, but after a fortnight it froze very hard, and so continued, and, for the time, was the sharpest and hardest that ever was known. All this term persons have gone by foot and in coach to Westminster, above fifty coaches plying on the Thames; I myself went in one: there were whole streets of booths built in severall places, but the most against the Temple stairs, and most sort of trades shops there; nay, below the bridge were several booths, and persons went through some of the arches of London bridge on the ice; carts went commonly on; there were three or four printing houses: a whole ox was roasted on the ice before Whitehall the 2d, and a fox trail'd along with dogs after the same day: there were multitudes of persons passing on it, and infinite sorts of sports and diversions used daily thereon. This frost was so severe, that the harbours of several places were frozen up that no ship could goe out or come in: no packet boats went out; the sea was frozen some miles out from the shore; vast flakes

of ice of severall miles were seen floating in the sea; nay, divers ships were so besett with ice that they could not sail backward or forward, but driven to great distresse.

The 5th, it rain'd and thaw'd much, but the 7th, 8th, and 9th it froze a little in the mornings, and people were upon the Thames then att low water; but the ice was much sunk, the tide overflowing it at high water.

The 5th, Mr. Mountague, lately convict of murder, was brought to the kings bench bar, and pleaded his majesties pardon.

The same day also col. Ap. John Stokes was tried at the kings bench bar, by a Wiltshire jury, for a great misdemeanour in seizing the goods and turning out of possession diverse persons suspected to be guilty of clipping and coineing: the evidence was very full; however, the jury thought fitt to find him not guilty, to the wonder of most persons.

The 6th, John Hambden esq., jun., was tried at the court of kings bench, on an indictment for a great misdemeanour in consulting and conspireing with others of an insurrection, and to procure arms and armed men, and to send one into Scotland to invite diverse persons to come into this kingdome for that purpose, &c., being a branch of the late fanaticke plott. The jury was a good jury of Middlesex; there were several councill on both sides. The evidence against the defendant was the duke of Monmouth, but he did not appear, tho' subpoena'd; then the lord Howard, who gave much the same evidence against him as he did at Mr. Sidneys tryall: then there was one Mr. Sheriff, who testified that Aaron Smith lay at his house, an inn in Newcastle, in his way to and after he came from Scotland: then there was one Bell, who went as a guide to Aaron Smith towards Scotland: then sir Andrew Foster and Mr. Atterbury testified the comeing over of those Scotch men, according to the lord Howards testimony, and their absconding at the first breaking out of the plott. The defendants proof was, first, he called the lord Clare, Mr. Phillip Howard, lord Paget, Dr. Burnet, and some others, who testified in generall what the lord Howard had said when this plot first brake out, before he was taken,—that he beleev'd there was no plott, but that 'twas a shamm; that he knew of none, &c.: then Mr. Blake testified his lordship had said he could not have his pardon untill the



drudgery of swearing was over; but this was taken off by his lordship now having his pardon: then Mr. Pelham, sir Henry Hobt, and some others, were called, who testified as to the defendants life and conversation, that he was a very studious person, much addicted to his book, and not desirous of company: then he called two or three who testified as to his being in France from Novem. 1680 till about Sept. 1682, when he return'd; as also some who testified as to his resolutions of going thither again the following spring: which done, the lord cheif justice summ'd up the evidence, and the jury retired from the barr for a little while, and brought the defendant in guilty.

The 7th, Mr. Lawrence Braddon and Mr. Hugh Speke were tried at the court of kings bench, by a jury of Middlesex, upon an information reciting the commitment of the late earl of Essex to the Tower for treason in conspiring the death of the king &c., and that the 13th of July last he cutt his own throat, and was found felo de se by the coroners inquisition; the said Braddon and Speke did conspire, by writing and otherwise, to spread a false and scandalous report, that the said earl was murdered by some persons about him, and endeavoured to suborn witnesses to testifye the same. The evidence for the king was, first, the warder of the Tower, who testified as to his lordships commitment: then the coroner, and the inquisition taken before him, whereby his lordship was found felo de se, was read: then the particular evidence against Mr. Braddon was, by severall persons, how buisy and sollicitous he was to take persons informations, and to examine a little child about 10 years old, about a discourse that run through the town that a bloody razor was thrown out of his lordships window; and that the cry of murther was heard; and that a servant maid came presently out of the house of the lord of Essex, and took up the razor, and carried it in; and that then it was said the lord of Essex had killed himself: then the severall informations Braddon had taken in writing relating to this matter were read, and some of the informants themselves examined, whose testimony much differ'd from their informations: then severall testified the confident and strange discourses this Braddon frequently us'd concerning this matter. The evidence against Mr. Speke was only a letter writt by him to sir Robert Atkins th' elder, and carried by Mr. Braddon, but was seized about

him when he was going thither, which contained severall expressions in commendation of Mr. Braddon and his zeale, with reflexions on this matter: then the evidence was given of his lordships cutting his own throat with a razor, which was proved by his own servant, a Frenchman; by the warder, by the centinell, and by capt. Hawley. The defendants proof was, first, Braddon pretended he did nothing but out of his zeale to have the truth come out: then he call'd some witnesses to prove that there was a discourse of the lord of Essex'es being killed, and a razor thrown out, before he concern'd himself in it. Speke had little to say against the letter, but own'd it to be his hand: so that the jury, after a little while, agreed of their verdict, and found the defendant Braddon guilty of all that was laid in the information, and the defendant Speke guilty of all except the conspiring to suborn witnesses.

'Twas strange any man should concern himself in an affair of this moment on the information of a boy of 10 years old, who had denied all after he had confess'd it, and did at his tryall, and make all this rout that was about it.

The 11th, Mr. Johnson, who was convicted the last term for writing and publishing a seditious book intituled Julian the Apostate, was this day sentenc'd by the court of kings bench to pay 500 marks for a fine, to find sureties for his good behaviour for a year, to be committed to the kings bench prison till this is done, and the book to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

The 12th, the lord of Danby came by habeas corpus from the Tower to the court of kings bench, which being read, and the return filed, his lordship prayed the opinion of the court, and desired that he might be bailed: the judges severally delivered their opinions, with the reasons, and concluded all that his lordship ought to be bailed; which accordingly was taken: his lordship was bound in a recognizance of 10,000*l.*, and the dukes of Somerset and Albemarl, and the earls of Oxford and Chesterfeild, his sureties, in 5000*l.* each, upon condition that the earl of Danby doe appear in the house of lords the next sessions of parliament, and not depart without leave of that court.

The earl of Powis, lord Arundell of Wardour, and the lord Bellasis, were likewise brought from the Tower, and the earl of Tyrone from the Gatehouse, to the court of kings bench, by



severall writs of habeas corpus, which being read, and the returns filed, they prayed by their council to be bailed; and the judges did declare, for the same reasons they had given in the earl of Danbye's case, these lords ought likewise to be bailed; and the lord cheif justice was pleas'd to say, that impeach'd or not impeach'd he thought it all one, and that it was not a favour to bail them, but that in justice and conscience they ought to be bailed long since: and accordingly each of them entred into 10,000*l.* recognizances apeice, with each four sureties in 5000*l.* apeice: for the earl of Powis, the dukes of Norfolk and Beaufort, and the earls of Pembroke and Peterborough; for the lord Arundell, the earls of Dorset, Scarsdale, Bathe, and Clarendon; for the lord Bellasis, the earls of Ailesbury and Westmorland, lord viscount Faulconberg, and sir John Talbott; and for the earl of Tyrone, the earls of Roscommon, Mount-Alexander, and Carlingford, and the lord Annesley: all upon the like conditions as in the case of the lord Danby.

The same day also the lord Brandon, Mr. Booth, major Wildman, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Trenchard, and severall others, committed upon the account of this fanatick plot, and bailed out the last term, were discharged, there being nothing against them.

The same day also Mr. Hambden, lately convicted of a great misdemeanour, came to receive the judgment of the court; which was, that he should pay 40,000*l.* for a fine to the king, and find sureties for his good behaviour during life, and be committed till this is done.

Mr. Deerham also, the messenger who lett the lord Grey escape, was sentenc'd to pay 100*l.* fine, and be committed till he doe it.

Mr. Wynn and Mr. Forth pleaded not guilty to an information against them for sayeing col. Sidney's jury were a logger-head jury, and gave a verdict contrary to evidence.

The same day also the river Thames was open, and divers persons went upon it in boats from Westminster, all the ice being gone.

Letters from Turkey inform, that the aga of the janizaries had, by order of the grand seignior, caused the grand vizier to be strangled at Belgrade; and they speak also of the great preparations are marking [making?] every where through the Turkish dominions for carrying on the war against the emperor.

Letters also from Holland speak of the differences that are amongst the states concerning a levy of 16,000 men; that letters had been intercepted from the French ambassador there to the French king, signifyeing the underhand dealings of the states of Amsterdam with the French; which had occasioned the states ordering the papers of the deputies of Amsterdam to be sealed up, which has occasioned much discourse, and bred great differences among them.

The 14th, was a tryall at Guildhall, London, before the lord cheif justice Jefferyes, upon an information exhibited against sir Samuel Barnadiston, for writing and publishing, in four several letters to persons in the country, scandalous and seditious reflections concerning the late fanatiek conspiracy; of which he was found guilty.

The same day also Langly Curtis was tryed for printing and publishing a scandalous pamphlet called *The Nightwalker of Bloomsbury*; of which he was found guilty.

Letters from Cracow speak of two great victories obtained by the Cossacks against the Turks and Tartars; in the former battell the Turks &c. lost near 20,000 men, and in the latter near 30,000; and that severall places were revolted from the Turks, and had putt themselves under the protection of the king of Poland.

There hath been an extraordinary rich ship of the East India company's lately cast away.

The 16th died Mr. Francis Bampfild, the seventh day minister, in Newgate, where he had been prisoner for near a year.

There have been quo warranto'es brought against divers corporations, as Shaftsbury in Dorsetshire, St. Ives and Truro in Cornwall, Calne in Wiltshire, Lemster in Herefordshire, &c.; with what design is easily apparent.

There has been a report that a patent was passing for creating the earl of Danby a marquesse of this kingdome by the title of marquesse of Carmarthen; but 'tis said there is a stop putt to it for the present.

'Tis confidently affirmed that Mr. Cradock the mercer hath the grant of 600*l.* per ann. for collecting the duty of the markets, which was made a forfeiture in the quo warranto against the charter of London; and that the lord Clarendon hath also



a grant of the conservatorship of the river Thames, which alwaies formerly belonged to the lord mayor.

The 27th began the sessions at the Old Baily, and ended the next day; where twelve received sentence of death; one man for clipping and coyning, and two women for the same offence, and nine others for other crimes; ten to be burnt in the hand, and five to be transported.

An addresse has been presented to his majestie from the councill and generall assembly of Jamaica, in abhorrence of the late fanatick conspiracy.

*March.*—The 1st, early in the morning, his majestie went to Newmarket, to passe some time there.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood upon Henry Proger esq., his majesties serjeant porter.

The 5th, two men and one woman were executed at Tyburn, and one woman was burnt there for clipping and coyneing.

Quo warranto's are brought against four or five of the principall companies of the citty of London, as the Grocers, the Skinners, the Merchant Taylors, the Vintners, &c.; at which 'tis said many in the citty are not a little surprized.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie in abhorrence of the late conspiracy, from the governour and councill of New Plymouth, and from the governor and general assembly of the collony of Connecticut in New England.

It is confidently reported that some persons at court are endeavouring to procure an indulgence for the papists and fanatics; a thing not to be desired by any true son of the church.

The 13th, the assizes began at Southwark for the county of Surrey, and continued till the 15th, where eight persons received sentence of death, and 7 were burnt in the hand.

There is a discourse that the dutchesse of Portsmouth is out of favour; and that major Oglethorp is turn'd out, and Mr. Rider in his place.

There was published the 19th his majesties proclamation for the securing ships in our harbours.

The duke of Monmouth, since his being out of favour this last time, 'tis said, hath retired himself to Flanders, and that he hath some command in the Spanish forces there.

There is a discourse as if the lord Rochester would speedily have the staff as lord high treasurer of England.

The lord Dartmouth, with his majesties ships under his command, is returned from Tangier, haveing demolished that place and the Mole.

His majestie, with the court, returned the 22d from Newmarket to Whitehall.

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*Aprill.*—The 5th, their majesties, with the court, removed to Windsor, where they intend to passe the summer.

The 7th, Mr. John Blackstone was sett upon in the night in Whitefryers, and there murdered.

Capt. Clifford, sometime since convicted of a great misdemeanour in stealing and carrying away Mrs. Siderfin into France, for which he received 1000*l.* damages, as also Mrs. Siderfin recovered 1500*l.* in a speciall action, and there in the Fleet prison having since layn for some time, some gentlemen came under pretence to see him, but rescued him, and carried him away, notwithstanding the endeavours of the officers.

The 8th, at Windsor, was the day of installation of prince George of Denmark, the dukes of Somerset and Northumberland, who were elected some time since into the society of knights of the noble order of the garter.

The 9th, the sessions began at the Old Baily for the citty of London and county of Middlesex, where severall malefactors were tried; 8 received sentence of death, 4 men and 4 women, one of which last was for hightreason in clipping and coining; 7 were burnt in the hand, six to be transported, and one to be whipt: so the sessions ended the 11th of this month.

One Holloway of Bristoll, who was accused to be in this late fanaticke plott, and fled for the same, is taken, and hath since, as is said, made some confession, on which col. Rumsey is confined.

The companies against which his majestie had brought a scire facias or quo warranto have mett since the same, and have taken this method; they have drawn up a petition to his majestie, humbly desireing to know their faults, submitting themselves to his majestie, desireing a confirmation of their charters, and that if his majestie please he may reserve the choice or approbation of their master, wardens, and assistants to himself: this transaction is thought to be with the intention of throwing out all the whiggish party, and to fix the choice of the common



councill in soe many of the livery men, with design, as is said, they shall petition for a new charter.

The 7th of Aprill, about 2 in the morning, broke out a great fire in the Castle of Dublin in the kingdome of Ireland, which lasted till four or five, and in that time burnt great part of the Castle, the lord deputy of Ireland and the magazine there narrowly escaping; however, by blowing up there was at last a stop putt to it, no person being killed, nor any great damage done.

The 16th, five persons were executed at Tyburn, 3 men and two women; one of the latter was burnt there for high treason in clipping and coyneing.

The mayor, sherifs, and citizens of Dublin have presented to the earl of Arran, their deputy, their congratulation of his safety and the cities delivery from the late fire in the Castle there.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on William Bowes, of the county of Durrham, esq.

Sir Læoline Jenkins hath resigned his place of secretary of state, and Sidney Godolphin esq. succeeds him therein.

Mr. William Wright, late alderman of Oxford, appeared the 16th at the kings bench, and pleaded not guilty to an information for publishing severall scandalous and seditious libells.

Robert Lock the same day pleaded not guilty to an information for clandestinely transporting of traytors, viz. the lord Grey.

The earl of Macclesfeild hath brought his action of scandalum magnatum against sir Thomas Grosvenor and the rest of the grand jury for the county of Chester, who presented him, with several other gentlemen, as persons disaffected to the government.

The 19th, sir Samuell Barnadiston, being convicted of writing four scandalous letters, came to the court of kings bench to receive his sentence, which was, to pay the fine of 10,000*l.*, to be bound to his good behaviour for life, and be committed till all this is done.

The 21st, James Holloway was brought from Newgate by habeas corpus to the kings bench bar, and being asked what he could say why execution should not be awarded against him, he being attainted by outlawry upon an indictment of high treason for this fanatick plot, he desired to have the indictment

read; and then Mr. attorney generall told him his majestie was pleased to waive the outlawry, and to let him come to a tryall, if he could make any defence: but he said he had confessed the fact already to his majestie, and had no more to say, but threw himself at his majesties mercy; so the court made a rule for his execution on Wednesday 7 night.

The same day also Mr. Lawrence Braddon and Mr. Hugh Speke, convicted the last term upon an endeavour to lay the murder of the late earl of Essex upon the government, were brought to the court of kings bench to receive their judgment; which was, that Braddon should pay a fine of 2000*l.* and Speke 1000*l.* to the king; that they find sureties for their good behaviour during their lives, and be committed to the kings bench prison till they doe it.

The same day also Langly Curtis, who was convicted the last term for printing a scandalous libell called *The Nightwalkers of Bloomsbury*, was fined 500*l.*, to be bound to his good behaviour for life, to stand in the pillory on Saturday next in Bloomsbury markt, and have a paper sett upon him signifying his crime, and the libells to be burnt under him.

The 24th, a fire broke out in Aldermanbury, which burnt down a house or two, and then was stopt.

The same day also the court of kings bench ordered the fines sett upon several late offenders to be estreated into the exchequer; and that the marshall of the kings bench prison keep the several persons in his custody, committed lately in execution for fines to the king, close prisoners, as they ought to be in *arctâ et salvâ custodiâ*.

The 30th, James Holloway was executed, being drawn upon a sledge to Tyburn, and there hang'd and quartered.

The same day also in the afternoon, at the *nisi prius* for the county of Middlesex, before the lord cheif justice Jefferyes, George Cawdron, steward to the earl of Clare, was tried upon an information for speaking very scandalous and seditious words of his majestie and the government, and was thereof found guilty.

The duke of Monmouth is now at Brussells with the marquisse de Grana, and appears there openly, and lives in great splendor, and has the command of a Spanish regiment in the Low Countries.



The princesse of Denmark is reported to be brought to bed of a dead child; and the dutchesse of York, as is said, hath miscarried.

His majestie hath been pleased to recall the letters patents to the commissioners of the admiralty, and hath constituted his royall highnesse lord high admirall of England.

Letters from Flanders inform, that the French have besieged the town of Luxemburgh, and have open'd the trenches before it, and begin to fire their cannon thereon.

*May.*—Severall of our English nobility and gentry are gone over, some to the Spanish, others to the French camp; to which latter the dukes of Grafton and Northumberland, the earl of Ossory, &c. are gone.

The 2d, was a tryall at the kings bench upon an information against Wm. Sacheverell, George Gregory, and Charles Hutchinson, esqs., and eighteen others, for a ryot committed by them at the town of Nottingham (which was meerly a contest between the old charter men and the new charter men); of which they were all found guilty, except one Barker, upon the evidence of the new charter men.

The 3d, was a tryall at the kings bench bar in an action of scandalum magnatum by his royall highnesse, brought against John Dutton Colt esq., a member of parliament for the burough of Lemster, for very scandalous words spoken of the duke; which words being fully proved, the jury went from the bar, and presently came in and found for the plaintiff, and gave him damages to 100,000*l.*

His royall highnesse some time since commenc't an action of scandalum magnatum against sir Francis Drake, baronet, of the county of Devon, for words spoken by him of the duke about four years since; which he hearing off, and that a writ was comeing down to arrest him, thought fitt to abscond, and is since gone beyond sea, and has, as is said, dispos'd of his estate, thinking it better to have his liberty in a foreign country than be laid up in his own for 100,000*l.*

His royall highnesse has brought his action of scandalum magnatum against Dr. Titus Oates for words; and not being able to find bail, he was committed to the Compter, and since turn'd over to the kings bench prison by habeas corpus.

An addresse has been presented to his majestie against the

late fanatick conspiracy, from the cheif governor, council, and representatives of the island of Nevis in the West Indies.

The 9th of May, Edward Noseworthy th' younger esq. pleaded at the court of kings bench not guilty to an information for these words, He hop'd to see the judges hang'd that try'd Fitzharris.

The 10th, one Randall and Bloxam were try'd at the kings bench bar for hightreason in clipping and coyning the kings currant money: the witnesses against them were two, two brothers, and notorious clippers themselves, and the fact said to be done above 12 years since; and they giving a good account of themselves were found not guilty.

The 12th, being the last day of the term, one Peters and Vavator, said to be popish preists, and were committed about four years since about the popish plott, were discharged.

The same day, George Cawdron, convicted some time since for seditious words, came to receive the judgment of the court; which was, to pay a fine of 100*l.*, to stand in the Palace yard at Westminster and in Clare markt, to find sureties for his good behaviour for life, and be committed till this is done.

The same day also Samuell Packer, deputy to Richard Goodenough when he was undersherif, convicted lately for publishing a scandalous and seditious libell, was fined 50 marks, and ordered to stand in the pillory in the Pallace yard at Westminster, at Clare markt, and at Bloomsbury markt; to be bound to his good behaviour for life, and be imprisoned till this is done.

There is a discourse, and not without some ground, that the earl of Rochester will speedily be made lord high treasurer of England.

The 15th, the sessions began at the Old Baily, and held also the 16th; where five men received sentence of death, one of which was for clipping and coyning; 7 were burnt in the hand; two to be transported, two to be whip'd, and one to stand in the pillory.

The 23d, two persons were executed at Tyburn; and on the 26th one was executed there for high treason for clipping and coyneing; and another the same day was hung in chains at Stamford Hill near Tottenham.

The duke of York comes now into the councill as formerly, his majestie thinking it fitting.



The 31st, Robert Julian came to the court of kings bench and pleaded not guilty to an information for making and publishing that scandalous libell, being a ballad to the tune of Old Simon the King.

The French fleet under the command of the marquesse de Saignelay had come before the republick of Genoa, and there demanded most impudent and arrogant things, which the senate not granting, they immediately began to fire their cannon and bombs into the town, which did very much mischeif, burning good part of the citty; the French also made a descent with 3000 men commanded by the duke of Mortemar, but were repulsed with very great losse, many good officers and common souldiers, above 2000: so the fleet retired from before the town.

Letters from Catalonia speak of the mareschall de Belfonds having beseiged Catalonia, and that in an assault he made upon the place he lost above 1500 men, upon which he is retired; but latter letters say the French lost above 3000 men before it.

*June.*—The 3d, the town of Luxemburgh was surrendered to the French on articles, having made a brave defence, even almost to the last man: the beseigers lost a great many men and several officers.

The 11th, Francis Smith, bookseller at the Elephant and Castle in Cornhill, was try'd before the lord cheif justice Jeffreys at Guildhall, upon an information for printing and publishing a scandalous libell called *The Raree-show*, of which he was found guilty.

The same day also sir Thomas Armstrong, one of the late fanatick plotters, and who stood outlawed for high treason, having been taken the last week at Leyden in Holland by order of the states, was brought in one of his majesties yatches, and committed last night to Greenwich, and was this morning committed to Newgate.

The 10th, Dr. Barebone, the great builder, haveing sometime since bought the Red Lyon feilds, near Graies Inn walks, to build on, and having for that purpose employed several workmen to goe on with the same, the gentlemen of Graies Inn took notice of it, and, thinking it an injury to them, went with a considerable body of 100 persons; upon which the workmen assaulted the gentlemen, and flung bricks at them, and the

gentlemen at them again; so a sharp engagement ensued, but the gentlemen routed them at last, and brought away one or two of the workmen to Graies Inn: in this skirmish one or two of the gentlemen and servants of the house were hurt, and severall of the workmen.

Sir Thomas Armstrong when he was taken had in his pocket a bill of exchange charged by one Hayes, a merchant here, paiable there; on which Mr. Hayes is committed to Newgate for holding correspondence with traytors.

The 13th, the Nottingham rioters came to the court of kings bench to receive their judgment; Wm. Sacheverell was fined 500 marks, Mr. Gregory 300, Mr. Hutchinson 200, and the rest according to the value of their estates, and that all of them find sureties for their good behaviour for a twelvemonth.

The 14th, sir Thomas Armstrong was brought from Newgate to the kings bench bar; where being asked what he could say why execution should not be awarded against him, he standing outlawed, and so attainted upon an indictment of high treason for conspiring the death of the king &c., he said he was beyond sea at the time of the outlawry; which the court telling him they could take no notice off, he then desired that he might come to his tryall, and that his majestie would grant him the same favour he had offered to Holloway; but the court told him that belonged to his majestie, not to them: then he said he was within the statute made 5 and 6 E. 6. c. 11, and demanded his tryall, he being within this statute, and desired councill to argue the same; but the court, being of another opinion, would allow him no councill, but made a rule for his execution on Fryday next at Tyburn.

The 18th: sometime since, the duke of York brought his action of scandalum magnatum against Dr. Oates, upon which he was arrested, and committed for want of bail: he thought it not fitt to stand a tryall, so lett judgment passe by default; upon which a writt of enquiry of damages was moved for, and ordered to be at the kings bench bar this day; which accordingly came on, and a jury was sworn, the sheriffs of Middlesex attending: the words were proved very fully, being very scandalous, with several other malicious words of his spoken of his royal highnesse; so that the jury assessed damages to 100,000*l.* and 20*s.* costs of suit: the words were spoken two or three



years ago; and the defendant made no defence at all, nor did any one appear for him.

One Hindmarsh, a bookseller, convicted of printing and publishing a blasphemous libell entitled *The Presbyterians Pater Noster*, was sentenc'd to pay the fine of 20*l.*

The attorny generall has exhibited an information against Mr. Williams of Graies Inn, speaker to the late house of commons, for printing and licencing a libell entituled *Dangerfields Narrative*, tho' done by particular order of the house of commons; and 'twas brought into court this day.

Francis Smith, convicted lately of printing and publishing that libell call'd *The Raree Show*, was brought the 18th to the kings bench bar, and sentenc'd to pay a fine of 500*l.*, to stand in the pillory at the Pallace yard at Westminster, at the Temple, and at the Royall Exchange, and the libell to be burnt by the common hangman, and to have a paper sett on him signi-fying his crime, to find sureties for his good behaviour for life, and be committed till all this is done.

The same day also sir Thomas Armstrong's daughter petitioned the court of kings bench that her father might have a writ of error allowed him to reverse his outlawry, and so come to his tryall; but the court told them this was no proper place to move in, they must goe into chancery for it; but there they had been before, and the lord keeper was pleased to deny it.

Letters out of Holland inform, that the states generall have, by plurality of voices, concluded to accept the truce of 20 years proposed by the French king.

The 20th, sir Thomas Armstrong was drawn upon a sledge, with a very numerous guard, to Tyburn; where being come, Dr. Tenison prayed with him, who seemed very penitent: he prayed himself also very fervently; which done, he delivered a paper to the sheriffs, and submitted himself to the sentence: after he had hang'd about half an hour he was taken down, and quartered according to his sentence, and his quarters were brought back in the sledge to Newgate, to be disposed off as his majestie shall direct.

It has been very hotly discoursed about town that there are informations taking by Mr. justice Guise and Mr. justice L'e-strange of high treason against Mr. Oates, and that he would be indicted thereon the next sessions.

Sir Thomas Armstrongs quarters are disposed off; a fore-quarter is sett on Temple bar, his head on Westminster, another quarter is sent down to the town of Stafford, for which he was a parliament man.— Quere, how many quarters of the popish traytors were sett up? and quere, which of these fanatick plotters were not sett up?

The 26th, was the feast of the Artillery company: they mett in the morning in the Artillery ground, and about noon marched thence to the lord mayors, where they were entertained; from thence they marched into Gracechurch street, where, about three in the afternoon, his royall highnesse, attended with several of the nobility and gentry, mett them, and alighted out of his coach, and march'd on horseback at the head of the company through Cornhill, Cheapside, and Kingstreet, to the Artillery ground; several of the nobility and his highnesses troop of horseguards going before; the balconies and streets being throng'd with people; several persons of quality carried arms in the company: being come to the Artillery ground, the duke quitted his horse, and, taking a pike, led up the company over the ground: then his royal highnesse and prince George were entertained at a banquet, in a fair large tent, by colonel Freind; which being over, the duke and prince returned very well satisfied to St. James's.

Mr. Hickeringill, minister of Colchester, who has for two or three years past been very abusive to the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, and the clergy in generall, and has writt very scandalous and libellous books and papers on them, did on the 27th instant, in the court of arches, openly confesse his crimes, and recant his former opinions and practices, and beg pardon particularly of those he had offended, promising amendment for the future; and did there openly also sign the said confession and recantation, in the presence of sir Richard Loyd, doctor of lawes, and desired that it might be printed.

*July.*—The 1st, came out the paper that sir Thomas Armstrong delivered to the sheriffs at the time of his execution; wherein he denies the being of a spy to Cromwell for the seising the king when in Flanders: he inveighs against the hardship of his case at the kings bench bar, being denied his triall; and does absolutely deny his being concerned in any plot against



the kings life, or for alteration of the government; as also that story of the lord Howard's about him. He profess'd himself to die in the reformed religion, and in the communion of the church of England, concluding with his prayers for the king and these poor nations.

His majestie hath been pleased, as a signall favour to the lord cheif justice Jeffreys, to take a diamond ring of his finger and present it to his lordship.

The 2d, began the sessions at the Old Baily, which lasted the next day; where nine persons received sentence of death, 8 men and one woman; three were burnt in the hand, four were ordered to be transported, and 9 were to be whip'd; and between 50 and 60 persons (formerly convicted and condemned for several crimes, but reprieved) were brought to the bar, and pleaded his majesties pardon, which was read and allowed; four Romish preists were included in the said pardon.

Letters out of Germany inform us that the Christians under the command of the duke of Lorraine have taken in Hungary several important places from the Turks, as Vicegrad, Novigrad, Vaccia (at which place they defeated an army of 25,000 Turks under the command of the bassa of Buda, where they killed the bassa himself, and about 3000 Turks, and took about 1500 prisoners), Pest, and is march't towards Buda, to beseige that place, of which 'tis not doubted but in few daies he will be master off.

Some persons, in the night time, have defaced the inscription on the monument that was sett up in sir Patience Wards mayoralty, touching the city of London being burnt by the papists in the year 1666.

The bishop of Ely, Dr. Gunning, is lately dead.

The 11th, four men, lately condemned, were executed at Tyburn.

Dr. Turner, bishop of Rochester, is removed to the bishoprick of Ely, and Dr. Sprat is made bishop of Rochester.

Dr. Hesketh is made dean of Windsor in the room of Dr. Turner, who was removed to a bishoprick.

Sir George Downing, one of the commissioners of the customs, is lately dead.

The church or chappell that is built in St. Martins parish is consecrated by the bishop of London, and named St. James; 'tis finely beautified within, especially at the communion table:

'tis yet only as a chappell of ease, untill made parochial by act of parliament.

The mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of Durrham have surrendred their charter into the hands of the bishop of Durrham, who has reserved to *himself and his successors* in that see the power of approving and confirming the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council of the city. Oh tempora!

The earls of Murray and Middleton, his majesties secretaries of state in the kingdome of Scotland, have lately been sworn of his majesties privy council here.

His majestie hath confirmed the honour of knighthood on Mr. Simon Taylor and Mr. John Turner.

Her royall highnesse the dutchesse of York went to Tunbridge to drink the waters, but they not agreeing with her, she returned in a little time.

The town of Bedminster in the county of Dorsett is lately almost consumed by fire.

The dutchesse of Ormond died the 21st.

The duke of Beaufort some time since took his progresse into Wales and the neighbouring counties, of which he is lord lieutenant, and was very nobly entertained at Worcester, Ludlow, Welchpool, and diverse other places, and by severall gentlemen in the country.

*August.*—The weather for some time past hath been so exceeding scorching and dry, the like has seldome been known; the grasse is so burnt up in most places that there is hardly any for the cattle, but people are forc'd to feed them with hay, which occasions butter and other provisions to be very dear.

Letters from Germany inform of another great victory obtained by the imperialists against the Turks near Buda, and that they had defeated a body of 30 or 35,000 Turks, killing above 4000, and taken their cannon, baggage, and several standards; upon which the imperialists made themselves masters of the lower town of Buda, and doubt not but in a few daies to be masters of the upper town and castle. The imperialists also under the command of general Leslie have taken Vivoritza upon composition, a very important place, which is the key of Sclavonia, and has been in the hands of the Turks this 131 years.



Mr. justice Windham died in the circuit at the city of Norwich.

One Mr. Bedingfeild, a worthy gentleman, was lately killed by one Mr. Barney, at the assizes in Norwich.

Dangerfeild the witness is gone aside, thinking it not safe to stand the tryall of a scandalum magnatum by his royall highnesse against him touching his evidence.

The treaty of truce for 20 years was signed at Ratisbonne by the count de Crecy in the name of the king of France, and by imperiall commissioners in the name of the king of Spain; and in few daies after 'twas signed between the emperor and the king of France.

The king hath granted to the town of Plimouth (since the surrender of their old charter) a new one, which they have received: the town of Saltash in Cornwall have also a new charter on the surrender of their old one; and the city of Exeter and town of Lanceson in Cornwall have signified their intention to surrender their charters also.

Letters from Germany inform, that the beseiged in Buda still make a stout defence, and make frequent sallies; that the Christians have lost many men before it, severall officers, and some persons of quality; and that the army is in so great want of foot, that they shal not be able to hold the seige much longer, if they have not a speedy supply sent them.

His majestie has been pleased to dismisse the earl of Radnor, lord president of the councill, from any further attendance there; and hath made the earl of Rochester lord president, Mr. secretary Godolphin first commissioner of the treasury, and the earl of Middleton secretary of state.

The 26th, their majesties and the whole court removed from Windsor to Winchester.

His majestie hath granted to the town of Buckingham a new charter on the surrender of their old.

Some have been pleased to say, since the dismissal of the lord Rochester from the place of first commissioner of the treasury, that they have heard of many kickt down stairs, but never of any kickt up stairs.

*September.*—His majestie hath been pleased [to create] the right honourable Sidney Godolphin esq. a baron of this kingdom, by the name and style of baron Godolphin of Rialton in the county of Cornwall.

The justices of the peace at the sessions of the peace at Hicks hall have proceeded against the officers of the hamlet of Spittlefields and Bethnall Green, in the Tower liberty, for not informing and disturbing of conventicles, and for their refusal to take an oath for that end: they were indicted and found guilty, and fined, some 100*l.*, others 50*l.*, and some to stand on the pillory.

The sessions began at the Old Baily the 3d, and lasted to the 6th; where twelve received sentence of death, 14 were burnt in the hand, 4 to be transported, and 6 to be whip'd.

The city of Lincoln and several other corporations in the north have surrendred their charters.

The two nonconformist ministers, Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Doolittle, are lately taken and caried to prison.

The duke of Buckingham is comeing much into favour at court, as also the lord Dorset, and that the lord Rochester is out, it being said he is goinge ambassador for France or Spain, Hallifax haveing gott the ascendant of him.

The 17th, two persons were executed at Tyburn.

This vacation the charters of several corporations and companies have been drawing.

There is a discourse of a dangerous design being carried on in Scotland, which was to be putt in execution when the fanatick plott here was; there were to be 50,000 men in arms on killing of the king and duke: the cheif discoverer is sir — Dalrimple, secretary to the lord Argyle; the most eminent persons concerned in it are said to be the lord Melvine, lord Tarras, sir John Cockram, and others.

The 25th, their majesties and their royall highnesses, with the whole court, returned to Whitehall from Winchester.

The lord Clarendon is removed from being treasurer to the queen and the lord Lumley is putt in.

His majestie hath, by commission under the great seal, appointed Mr. William Goslin and Mr. Peter Vandeputt (on whom he hath bestowed the honour of knighthood) to be sherifs of London and Middlesex for the year ensueing, who were sworn according to custome.

*October.*—Sir Dudly North is lately made one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, and hath (as is said) laid down his gown of alderman of London.

Sir William Rawstern, alderman of London, is lately dead.



The lord keeper and the lord Hallifax join their interests at court.

Mr. Thomas Rosewell, a nonconformist minister, is lately committed to the Gatehouse for high treason.

There have been searches made for several fanatick ministers, and persons concerned in the late plot.

The lord Gerard of Bromley kill'd himself at the Rose tavern in Covent Garden with excessive drinking.

The heer van Beuninghen hath (as is said) discovered to the states generall several intreagues and contrivances carried on by the French against them; on which the city of Amsterdam have thrown themselves at the prince of Orange's feet, submitting themselves unto him.

His majestie hath granted to the city of Oxford and town of Totnes new charters on the surrender of their old ones.

The 4th, his majestie parted from Whitehall for Newmarket, to passe some short time there.

Letters from Hungary inform, that general Schultz had surprized count Teckeley in his camp near Zeben, fell upon the same, and routed them, took their ammuniion and baggage, tents and standards, killing about 4000; count Teckely himself narrowly escaping.

The 8th, began the sessions at the Old Baily, which held also the next day; where five persons received sentence of death, three men and two women; one to be burnt in the hand, one to be transported, and two to be whip'd.

Certain persons have lately invented a way to make salt sea water fresh in great quantities; a usefull invention, and his majestie hath granted them his letters patents for the same.

The 17th, two persons were executed, one at Pickadilly, the other at Tyburn.

His majestie hath granted to the town of Bury a new charter, on the surrender of their old one.

The 23d, being the 1st day of the term, several persons appeared at the kings bench, and had their appearances recorded.

His majestie returned from Newmarket to Whitehall the 23d.

The 25th, one Thomas Rosewell, a fanatick parson, was brought from the Gatehouse to the kings bench bar, and there arraign'd on an indictment of hightreason, for treasonable and

seditions words spoke in a conventicle: he pleaded not guilty, and his tryal is ordered the 18th of November next.

The 26th, about five in the morning, broke out a fire in the house of the earl of Powis, in Great Lincolns Inn feilds, which in a very little time quite consumed that house, the family hardly saving themselves from being burnt, but lost all their things.

The 27th, Mr. Goodman the player (who was sometime since committed for the same) pleaded not guilty, at the court of kings bench, to an information for conspireing and endeavouring to hire one Amidee to poyson the dukes of Grafton and Northumberland.

The duke of Monmouth is at Leyden and the Hague, and lives there in great splendor in one of the prince of Oranges houses, attended by his guards and servants, serv'd from the princes own table, and is much respected there.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Dr. Thomas Wetherley.

His majestie hath been pleased, on the death of Mr. justice Windham, to remove Mr. baron Street to the common pleas, and to constitute sir Robert Wright, serjeant at law, one of the barons of the exchequer in his place.

The 29th, sir James Smith, commissioned by his majestie to be lord mayor of London for the year ensueing, was sworn before the barons of the exchequer, whither he went by water, accompanied with the recorder, aldermen, and sherifs, and attended by the several companies in their respective barges, and in his return landed at Blackfryers, from whence he passed to Grocers hall with the accustomed solemnity, where was a splendid dinner, at which was the lords of the privy councill, the nobility, judges, and other persons of quality.

*November.*—Dr. Spratt, dean of Westminster, was the 2d consecrated bishop of Rochester, Dr. Turner, bishop thereof, haveing been translated to the bishoprick of Ely, vacant by the death of Dr. Gunning.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the lieutenant and governour of Virginia, and council of the same, and from the burgesses of the general assembly of the dominion of Virginia, in abhorrence of the late fanatick conspiracy.

The 3d, Joseph Hayes, merchant, came by habeas corpus from the Gatehouse to the kings bench bar, and was arraign'd



on an indictment of hightreason, for comforting, aideing, and releiveing sir Thomas Armstrong, a traytor; to which he pleaded not guilty, and his tryal was ordered Fryday the 21st November.

The same day also Robert Nicolson and Wm. Dalby, two of Oates's men, pleaded not guilty to informations for speaking scandalous and seditious words of the king and the duke and the government.

The 6th, one Boeleau, a French protestant, pleaded guilty to an indictment for selling a scandalous book called *L'Esprit de Mounsieur Arnaud*, (which vindicates the late lord of Essex from murdering himself;) but the king was pleased to shew him mercy, so he was fined but 6*s.* 8*d.*, and discharg'd without payeing his fees.

The same day also, in the afternoon, a tryal was at Guildhall, before the lord cheif justice Jeffreys, on an action brought by sir William Pritchard, late lord mayor of this citty, against Mr. Papillion, for causing him to be arrested during his mayoralty; and the jury (to the amazement of all) gave 10,000*l.* damages. Since which Mr. Papillion hath thought fitt to abscond, as being much the safer for him.

The 7th, Mr. Goodman was tryed at the nisi prius at Westminster, for endeavouring to poyson the dukes of Grafton and Northumberland, and was found guilty.

Letters from Germany inform, that the seige of Buda by the Germans, which began the 14th of July, was raised the 1st instant, occasioned by the badnesse of the season, and the losse of many of their men; the Serasquier bassa attempting the relief thereof at the same time.

The 11th, one Cymball, a notorious rogue, sometime since convicted of barrety, came to the kings bench to receive his judgment; which was, to pay 1000*l.* fine; to stand in the pillory at Westminster, at St. James's, and at Brookmarkets; and be bound to his good behaviour for life.

The 12th, one Harris, an atturney of Windsor, convicted of speaking seditious words of the king, was sentenc'd to pay 20 nobles fine, and to stand in the pillory at Reading, Abingdon, Newberry, and Windsor.

The same day also Julian, secretary to the Muses, convicted for publishing several scandalous libells, was sentenc'd to pay

100 mark fine; to stand in the pillory at Westminster, at Charingcrosse, and at Bow street; and be bound for his good behaviour for life.

The 13th, was a tryall at the kings bench bar against Mr. Edward Noseworthy for seditious words in sayeing he hop'd to live to see the judges hang'd that try'd Fitzharris: this was laid to be done in Wiltshire; but the witnesses testifyeing the words to be spoken in Dorsetshire, he was acquitted.

The same day also Mr. Titus Oates was brought by rule from the kings bench prison, and pleaded not guilty to an indictment for perjury, in swearing Ireland (a Jesuite sometime since executed for the popish plot) to be in town when he was not.

His majesties charters to the citty's of Exeter and Canterbury have been lately thither, and received with great satisfaction by the parties concerned.

The 14th, sir Wm. Escourt, foreman of Mr. Noseworthy's jury, was with some of his fellow jury men and gentlemen of the country at the Globe tavern in Fleetstreet, where arose a quarrell between sir William, Mr. St. Johns, and col. Webb; but after some words they fell on sir William, and most barbarously killed him, notwithstanding several persons were in the company: he had five wounds about him; and the next day the coroners inquest found it murther in St. Johns, and accessory in Webb; on which they were both committed to Newgate.

The 15th, Nathaniel Thompson, the popish printer, was brought to the court of kings bench, and pleaded not guilty to an indictment for printing and publishing a scandalous popish libell entituled The Prodigall returned home, which denies the kings supremacy in ecclesiasticall affairs.

The 15th, being her majesties birth day, was kept at Whitehall, and in the evening were very fine fireworks on the water before Whitehall, which lasted for about two hours; and at night was a great ball at Whitehall, where the court appeared in much splendor and bravery.

The 18th, Mr. Thomas Rosewell, who was arraigned the 25th of the last month at the kings bench bar, on an indictment of hightreason for seditious and traiterous words preached in a conventicle at Redriffe, came this day to his tryall: the words were positively sworn upon him by three women who were then



at that conventicle: the defence he made was by 6 witnesses, who were there then at that time, and testified as to the words spoke, which were otherwise then what the 3 women swore: he called many others as to his credit, reputation, constant behaviour, and prayeing for the king: then he took exceptions as to the credit of the women, which appeared to be very mean, they being common informers; however, the jury, after half an hour's being from the bar, brought the prisoner in guilty.

Elias Best, convicted sometime since for drinking a health to the memory of pious Stephen Colledge, was the 20th brought to the court of kings bench, and sentenc'd to pay 1000*l.* fine; to stand in the pillory at Westminster, at the Exchange, and at Guildhall, for the space of an hour; be bound to his good behaviour for life; and be committed till this is done.

The burough of Macclesfeild in Cheshire have a new charter.

The 21st, Mr. Joseph Hayes, merchant, came to his tryall by a jury of the city of London, which, after a challenge of 35, was sworn: the cheif evidence against him was two or three persons, who testified as to sir Thomas Armstrongs goeing by the name of Henry Lawrence; and that they had seen a bill charg'd by one Joseph Hayes for 16*l.* 5*s.* on Mr. Israel Hayes, being the money for 150 guinies paid in London: then there was a letter mentioning the same directed to Henry Lawrence, subscribed Joseph Hayes, which was found about sir Thomas Armstrong when he was taken; this was prov'd to be the prisoners hand by one that was formerly his servant, as also by comparing it with other writings of his. The prisoners defence was in making remarks on the evidence, which was very pertinent; as also he called several persons which testified as to his loyalty, credit, and behaviour: so that the jury, after an hour and half's being out, came in, and found the prisoner not guilty; so he was discharged.

Dr. Burnett, preacher at the Rolls chappell, on the complaint of some persons being look'd on as disaffected (tho causelesly), is silenc'd from preaching there; the last time was the 16th instant.

Dr. Mew, bishop of Bathe and Wells, is translated to that of Winchester, on the death of Dr. Morley.

The 24th, Mr. Rosewell came to the kings bench to receive his judgment; and being ask't what he had to say why judgment of death should not be given on him, he desired the in-

dictment to be read; which was, and he took exception to the words, that they were not sufficiently laid in the indictment, being doubtfull words in themselves, which are here applied to the king by innuendo's, when there is no colloquium laid, or speech of the king before: the court thought this so weighty an objection, that they thought fitt to assign him councill to speak to it, and he was remanded.

The same day also Mr. Goodman the player, convicted of a conspiracy to poyson the dukes of Northumberland and Grafton, came to receive his judgment; which was, to pay 1000*l.* fine, and find sureties for his good behaviour for life.

Letters from Scotland speak of some covenanters gott in arms there near Edinburgh, declaring war against the king, and of their haveing barbarously murder'd two of his majesties guards.

Last week two of Oates's men, Dalby and Nicolson, were convicted at nisi prius for speaking scandalous and seditious words of the government.

The 26th, one Baily, a justice of peace, was tried at the nisi prius for the county of Middlesex for kidnapping, and, upon a full evidence, found guilty.

The same day also Nath. Thompson was tried there for printing and publishing a scandalous popish libell call'd The Prodigall return'd home, and thereof found guilty.

The 28th, Mr. Butler of Northamptonshire, convicted the last assizes for presenting and reading the addresse of the freeholders of that county to the knights of that shire for the last parliament, was brought to the court of kings bench to receive the judgment of the court; which was, to pay a fine of 500 marks, to find sureties for his good behaviour for life, and be committed till this is done.

The burough of Evesham in the county of Worcester have a new charter.

The 27th, Mr. Wallop and Mr. Pollexfen argued the case of Mr. Rosewell on his indictment very learnedly; and the atturny generall on the behalf of the king; but on the whole matter the court still inclined to think the prisoners objection a very weighty one: therefore being a cause of great concern, the prisoner was remanded to the Gatehouse till next term, when the court would consider further of it.



*December.*—His majestie hath conferred the honour of knight-hood on capt. John Clark, citizen of London.

The 2d, was the feast of the Artillery company at Merchant Taylors hall, where his royal highnesse and prince George were pleased to be, and were, with severall of the nobility, very nobly entertained.

The 3d, was a waterman killed in Fleetstreet, near Serjeants Inn.

Gabriel Barnes esq., of the Middle Temple, haveing spoken very seditious words against the king and the government, is committed to the kings bench prison for want of bail.

The town of Colchester have received their new charter from the king.

Sir Peter Aylworth, chamberlain of London, being lately dead, his majestie hath constituted Peter Rich esq., alderman, in his stead.

The 10th began the sessions at the Old Baily, which continued for four daies; where 11 persons were burnt in the hand, five ordered to be transported, six to be whip'd, 5 were fined, and 18 received sentence of death; amongst whom were Henry St. Johns esq. and col. Webb, for the barbarous murder of sir William Hescot, and Mr. Montgomery for the murther of Walter Norbourn esq.; and Mr. George Porter was found guilty of manslaughter for killing sir James Hacket, and had an appeal brought against him, so denied his clergy.

Robert Stephens, messenger to the presse, is lately turn'd out.

Mr. Bramston hath lately killed one Piercy Wiseman esq., in Fetter lane; and the next two or three nights together was one or two killed each night.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Edmund Warcup esq.

Sir Robert Peyton, haveing lately spoken seditious words, has withdrawn himself, there being a warrant out for him.

The 17th, one John Hutchins, who killed the waterman in Fleetstreet, was hang'd on a gibbet erected near the place, but he absolutely denied the fact to the last.

The 19th, five persons were executed at Tyburn; two for robbing on the highway, a French man for coineing guineys, a woman a notorious thief, and a man for killing a woman.

The same day also an order of council came out, promising

the reward of 10*l.* to any one who shal take a highway[man] for a year ensuing.

The town of Leicester have lately received his majesties new charter to their corporation.

There has been for some daies past a scandalous libellous book entituled An Enquiry about the barbarous Murther of the Earl of Essex, and a single sheet writ by col. Danvers, being an abstract of the former, thrown about the street, and in at several persons doors; and there is a reward of 100*l.* published in the Gazet for any one that shal apprehend the said col. Danvers.

Letters from Scotland inform that, the 23d, Robert Baily of Jerraswood was tried at Edingburgh for the late conspiracy in that kingdome against his majestie, and found guilty, and the next morning received sentence, and in the afternoon was executed, and his head ordered to be set on one of the principal gates, and his quarters at other places.

1684-5.

*January.*—The 1st, his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood on William Creagh of Newcastle upon Tine.

The 2d, about four in the morning, died that good old gentleman sir Harbottle Grimston, master of the rolls, in 82 year of his age, after a sicknesse of five daies.

John Drummond esq., one of the secretaries of state in Scotland, is sworn of his majesties privy council here.

The citty of Lincoln have lately received their new charter; so have the town of Helston in Cornwall.

Sir John Churchill is made master of the rolls, but hath it, as is said, only during pleasure, and with several restrictions.

The town of Leeds and the citty of Carlisle have also lately received their new charter; so have the corporation of Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire, and the town of Richmond in Yorkshire.

The 1st began a frost, which lasted for near a fortnight, and the river Thames was froze over up about Chelsey, and some went over.

Letters from the west of England inform, that on the 23d of the last month several persons travailing the road were, about Salisbury, frozen to death by the great snow and extream cold frosty weather about that time.



There is a discourse about town that the earl of Rochester will be made a marquesse of that name, the lord keeper an earl, and to be lord chancellor, and the lord cheif justice Jeffries to be made viscount Wrexam.

The 16th, was published here a Scotch proclamation for discovering such as own or will not disown a late treasonable declaration of war against his majestie, and the horrid principle of assassination, by imposing a test abhorring and renouncing the same.

The towns of Kendall and Lancaster have lately received their new charters.

William Bridgman and Phillip Musgrave esqs. are sworn clerks of the privy council in the room of sir Thomas Doleman and Mr. Gwynne, who have resign'd.

Mr. Jenkins, the fanatick parson, is lately dead in Newgate.

The earl of Roscomon is lately dead, and the lord Charles Murry succeeds him in that of gentleman of the horse to the dutchesse.

The lady dowager of Petre and John lord Petre are lately dead.

The 16th began the sessions at the Old Baily; where five persons were burnt in the hand, 5 ordered to be transported, 11 to be whip'd, and 9 received sentence of death; and Mr. St. Johns, col. Web, and Mr. Montgomery, pleaded severally his majesties pardon, which was allowed, and they discharged.

The 21st, four persons were executed at Tyburn; one man for high treason for clipping, another for a notorious theif, and two women for murthering their bastard children.

The king of France hath lately putt out an edict commanding his ships to stop any English vessels, and to search them for Genoua goods, and unlade them; and accordingly he hath lately stopt an English vessell laden with corn, bound for Genoua, belonging to sir Dudley North and sir John Buckworth; which thing occasions much discourse here.

The 23d, being the first day of the term, several persons appeared at the court of kings bench, being bound theretoo, and had their appearances recorded.

Then also Miles Fleetwood and sir Thomas Samwell pleaded not guilty for publishing, printing, and making a libell called An Adresse to the Knights of the Shire of the County of Northampton.

Then also Mr. Titus Oates pleaded not guilty to an information for perjury about the consult of Jesuites he swore to be at the Whitehorse tavern in the Strand; and there was very hott words past between the lord cheif justice and him.

Then Mr. Henry Baker pleaded not guilty to an information for scandalous words about the duke of York; as also one Norden did to an indictment for publishing the scandalous libell in vindication of the lord of Essex.

Then also Mr. Porter was discharged on the appeal for killing sir James Hackett, for want of prosecution.

Then also sir Scroop Howe pleaded not guilty to an information for speaking most reflecting words on the duke of York.

The 24th, Mr. Jenkins, the late fanatick minister, was buried from a hall in the city, and was attended with near 100 coaches.

There has been much discourse of a toleration intended for the papists, but I find no ground for it.

There has been a difference again between the earl of Rochester and the marquesse of Hallifax about his majesties reve-nue, which is said to be much of late imbezilled.

His majestie and his royal highnesse have been pleased, on the humble submission of sir Scroop Howe, to receive him into their favour, and order prosecution to be stopt upon the indictment against him,

The 25th, Dr. Kenn was consecrated bishop of Bath and Wells by the archbishop of Canterbury, at his chappel at Lambeth, and the next day did homage to his majestie.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Henry Brabant of Newcastle.

The 31st, the judges of the kings bench gave judgment in the case of the East India company and the interloper, affirming that charter to be good in law.

*February.*—The countesse of Ossory, daughter in law to the duke of Ormond, died lately in Ireland.

The lord Allington, constable of the Tower of London, died the 1st instant of an apoplexy.

Upon examination of the management of his majesties reve-nue, it hath been found that some persons, particularly Trant, Mr. Bridges, and Mr. Kingdom, have considerably cheated the king of severall thousands of pounds, on which they are turned out, and ordered to refund.



The 2d instant, his majestie, about 8 in the morning, was taken suddenly very ill with the fitt of an apoplexy, and lay speechlesse, but by the timely application of bleeding, and other fitting remedies, he was recovered again to be somewhat better.

His majestie continued somewhat better the 3d and 4th, but at night he grew worse, and so continued till he died: he had every night since his illness 4 physitians and two chirurgeons satt up with him, and was also attended in like manner in the day time, who applied such things as they thought fitting.

The 3d, Lancelot Colston, one of the coroners inquest that sat on the late earl of Essex, pleaded at the court of kings bench not guilty to an information for words he had said touching the same, that 'twas impossible any one should cutt his throat in that manner, &c.

Tis said his majestie, the night before he was taken ill, was to visit the dutchesse of Portsmouth.

The 6th, being Fryday, his majestie king Charles the 2d died at Whitehall about three quarters after 11 at noon; the news of which putt the town in a great consternation, and the gates of Whitehall were shutt up, and the guards drawn out: the privy councill mett, where his majestie king James the Second, at his first sitting there, was pleas'd to declare that he would maintain the government as establish'd both in church and state; that he would preserve his prerogative and the rights and liberties of his subjects, and would endeavour to follow his brothers example, especially in that of his clemency and tenderness: and in the afternoon the king was proclaimed before Whitehall gate, at Temple bar, and the Royall Exchange, by the heralds at arms, attended with the nobility and gentry, according to the usual solemnity.

The same day also was a proclamation by his majestie king James the 2d, that all men being in office of government at the decease of the late king shall so continue till his majesties farther direction; being all places, as privy counsellours, judges, sherifs, justices of peace, &c. were determined by the kings demise.

The 7th, the same judges as were before came to Westminster hall, and satt in their respective courts to continue the term, haveing new commissions from his present majestie.

The 9th, Mr. Rosewell, the fanatick person convicted of

hightreason, came to the kings bench bar, and pleaded his late majesties pardon.

The same day also Titus Oates was brought from the kings bench prison to the court of kings bench, and pleaded not guilty to the two indictments against him for perjury, and had three councill assign'd him, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Freak, and sir George Treby; and so was remanded.

The same day also Henry Baker pleaded de novo to the information against him; as also did Mr. Colston, Mary Holms, and one Norden, the prosecution on the said several indictments and informations being fallen by the demise of his late majestie.

The 9th, came out his majesties proclamation for continuing the collection of the custome and subsidies of tonnage and poundage as it was in his late majesties time, by whose death this duty determined.

The same day also came out an order by the earl marshal of England for all persons concerned to put themselves in mourning.

The duke of Richmond is turn'd out from being master of the horse, and 'tis conferred on the lord Dartmouth.

The dutchesse of Portsmouth, since his late majesties death, hath sent her goods and is retired to the French ambassadors; but 'tis said a stop is putt to her goeing beyond sea by his majestie till she hath paid her debts, which are very great: 'tis said she hath also many of the crown jewells, which some are apt to think she must refund before she goe beyond sea.

'Tis very hotly talk'd off, that his majestie hath resolved to call a parliament, to meet the 19th of May; and interests are making at diverse places in order to such election.

'Tis said her majestie is with child.

Dr. Jacomb, the fanatick parson, was lately taken at the countesse of Exeters.

Most of the nobility and gentry of the town have been to wait on their majesties, and kist their hands.

The lord Dartmouth is said to be made constable of the Tower of London.

His majestie hath discharged Mrs. Sedley, to see her no more, since his comeing to the crown.

His royal highnesse prince George of Denmark was called into his majesties council, and took his place at the board accordingly.



Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the officers in the garrison of Portsmouth, and members of the society of Lincolns Inn, condoling the death of his late majestie, and congratulating his present majesties succession to the crown, thanking him for his declaration in councill, and promising to assist him with their lives and fortunes.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie to the same purpose, from the bishop and clergy of the city of London; from the lord mayor, aldermen, and sherifs of London; from the societies of the Inner Temple, Middle Temple, and Grays Inn; from the town of Ipswich; corporation of Portsmouth; city of Wells; city and liberty of Westminster; the three grand juries for the county of Middlesex; from the African company, East India company, and the Levant company of merchants; the three last also thank him also for his proclamation of the 9th instant, chearfully submitting to the payment of customs according to the same.

The 11th, one Mr. Baily, sometime since a justice of peace, and one Haviland, convicted of kidnapping or spiriting away young children, came to the court of kings bench to receive their judgment: the first was sentenc'd to pay 500*l.* fine, be bound to good behaviour for a year, and be committed till done: the latter was fined 500 mark; to stand in the pillory thrice, at Westminster, at the Exchange, and at Ratcliffe; to find sureties for his life, and be committed till done.

The same day also Dalby and Nicholson, Oates two men, convicted for speaking seditious and scandalous words against his late majestie and the present king, were sentenc'd each to pay 10*l.* fine, find sureties for life, and to stand in the pillory in all the remarkable parts of the town.

Letters from severall parts of England doe inform, that his present majestie hath been proclaimed with the usual solemnity at these following places: at Winchester, Bristoll, Reading, Lincoln, Stamford, Birmingham, Salisbury, Windsor, Languard fort, Kingston upon Hull, Wigan, Welbeck, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Warwick, Chester, Dover, Exeter, Aylesbury, Chichester, Boston, Oxford, York.

The lord Cheney and sir Richard Temple, commissioners of the customes to his late majestie, are dismissed that employment, they making, as is said, some scruple of receiving the same.

The 14th was solemnized, privately, the funeral of his late majestie, from the painted chamber in Westminster to the abby there: the body was carried under a velvet canopy, attended by the servants of the nobility, their royal highnesses, their present majesties, the queen dowagers and the late kings servants; then followed the nobility, with the great officer. The prince of Denmark was cheif mourner; the supporters to him were the dukes of Somerset and Beaufort: the assistants to the cheif mourner were 16 earls; one of the kings of arms carried the crown and cushion, attended with the rest of his officers. The body was interred in a new vault under the east end of the south isle; which done, the officers of his majesties household broke their staves, and the royal stile was proclaimed.

His majestie hath made the duke of Ormond lord steward, the earl of Arlington lord chamberlain, the lord Newport treasurer, the lord Maynard comptroller, and Henry Savill esq. vicechamberlain of his household, the same places they had before.

A proclamation by his majestie hath been published, reciting that whereas the commissioners of the treasury to his late majestie had on the 5th instant (but the day before his majestie died) contracted and agreed with three persons, for 3 years, for the whole duty of excise, rendring the rent of 550,000*l.* per ann.; and that the said contract is good for that part of the excise which was to determine by his late majesties death; notwithstanding the same, he did command the said persons to collect the same, and to pay their rent, and all his subjects to pay the same. His majestie (as is said) advised with his judges about it, and four of them were of opinion the contract was not good in law; they were the lord cheif justice Jones, Mr. justice Levinz, lord cheif baron Mountague, and Mr. baron Atkins: since which some are apt to think they will have their quietus sent them.

The 16th, came out an order of councill for altering the Common Prayer in prayeing for their present majesties and the royal family.

Letters from Edinburgh speak of the great joy and satisfaction in that kingdome upon the proclaimeing of his majestie there; the like also from Dublin in the kingdome of Ireland.



His majestie hath constituted Lawrence earl of Rochester lord high treasurer of England, the marquesse of Hallifax lord president of his council, the earl of Clarendon lord privy seal, the duke of Beaufort lord president of Wales, the lord Godolphin lord chamberlain to the queen, Henry Bulkeley esq. master of his household, sir Stephen Fox and sir Wm. Boreman clerks of the greencloth, sir Winston Churchill and sir Richard Mason clerks comptrollers.

His majestie hath been proclaimed at these following places : at the town of Buckingham, Newport in Buckinghamshire, the Devizes, Shrewsbury, Lime, Bridgwater, Glocester, Hereford, Monmouth, Cambridge; and in the counties of North and South Wales, and the several towns thereof.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, congratulating his succession to the crown : from the company of Merchant Adventurers of England ; the merchants, traders, and planters of the province of Maryland ; from the Artillery company of the city of London ; from the mayor, bailifs, and commonalty of the city of Winchester ; the corporation of Taunton in Somersetshire ; from the merchants of Eastland ; from the deputy governour and committee of Hudsons Bay ; from the society of Cliffords Inn ; the lieutenants, highsherifs, deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace, and gentlemen of the counties of Dorset, Stafford, Oxon, Essex, and Leicester ; from the city of Oxford ; towns of Shrewsbury, Falmouth, Windsor, Leicester, the Devizes ; the city of Rochester ; from the earl of Craven and the justices of the peace of the county of Middlesex ; from the commission officers of Kingstown upon Hull ; the town of Tavistock in Devon ; from the loyal society in Drury lane ; town of Kings Lynn in Norfolk ; from the city of Glocester and of Salisbury ; burough of Colchester, Marlborough in Wiltshire, Abingdon in Berks ; town of Chippenham in Wiltshire ; town of Southampton ; town of Weymouth ; burough of Boston and Great Yarmouth ; corporation of Aldeburgh in Suffolk ; town of Shaftsbury ; burough of Eye in Suffolk ; city of Chichester ; corporation of Dover ; the liberty of Havering in Essex ; town of Banbury ; burough of Queensborough ; officers of the navy and dockyard at Portsmouth ; from the fraternity of the Trinity house in Kingston upon Hull ; from the societies of Bernards Inn, Staple Inn, and Furnivalls Inn, &c.

His majestie hath been further proclaimed at these following places: St. Albans, Newcastle upon Tyne, Kings Lynn, Denbigh, Preston in Lancashire, Pendennis, Barwick upon Tweed, Evesham in Worcestershire, Heddon in Yorkshire; at Buntingford, Ware, Royston, Bishops Stafford, Hatfeild and Hertford in Hartfordshire, Colchester, Burford, Durrham, Clitheroe in Lancashire, and at the town of Huntington.

Foreign letters doe speak of most princes, and the courts there, to be going into mourning for the death of his late majestie, and that they are sending hither ambassador's to condole the death of the late king, and to congratulate his majesties succession to the crown.

The town of Newcastle upon Tyne and burough of Preston in Lancashire have received their new charters from his late majestie.

The 19th, the lord treasurer, attended by the officers of the exchequer, took the usual oaths in the courts of chancery and exchequer before the lord keeper, who made a speech to his lordship on this occasion; which done, he took his place as cheif judge in the exchequer, and went afterwards to visit the several offices, according to custome.

The lord Churchill is gone ambassador into France,

On Sunday the 15th and the 22d his present majestie (as is very confidently reported) was at masse at Whitehal or St. James's.

There is a discourse as if there were some commotion in the north of Scotland; and some speak as if the earl of Argile were amongst them.

His late majestie, some short time before his death, had passed a generall pardon for all the eminent papists in this nation by name particularly, thereby restoring them to the fines, forfeitures, and penalties of their estates.

Some persons maliciously disposed have raised a story that the late king died a papist, that he received the sacrament according to the church of Rome, and had extreme unction.

There is a great discourse as if there was a toleration to be, but time must shew.

Other addresses of condolance and congratulation have been presented to his majestie, from the seamen of England; from the city of York; from the deputy lieutenants, justices of the



peace, and officers of the militia of the East Riding of Yorkshire, and of the county of Salop; county of Southampton; city of Worcester; cities of Gloucester and Chichester; borough of Colchester; corporation of Banbury; town of Warwick; lieutenancy of the city of London; societies of Bernards Inn and Staple Inn; from the clergy of the city of Chester; city of Litchfield; town of Newcastle upon Tyne; corporation of Denbigh; town of Harwich; borough of Newmalton; towns of Wallingford and Reading; towns of Doncaster, Wilton, Wigan, Northallerton, Bury St. Edmunds, Sudbury, Dunwich, Thetford, Evesham, Rye, Gravesend and Milton in Kent; town of Plymouth, and officers of the cittadell there; town of Truro, Tiverton, borough of Tregony and Gram-pound; from the loyal society near Graies Inn; from the Scots corporation; the inhabitants in St. Martins le Grand; from the planters and merchants in Jamaica; town of Totnes; from the young men and apprentices of Westminster.

His majestie hath been pleased to publish a proclamation to call a parliament, to meet in the kingdome of Scotland on the 9th of April next.

The 25th, began the sessions at the Old Baily, which lasted till the 28th; where eleven received sentence of death, ten were burnt in the hand, ten ordered to be transported, and nine to be whip't.

Some of the guards, and several of those they call the black-guard, have lately died suddenly, which has occasioned some persons to talk as if they died of the plague, but without any truth.

The marquesse de Grana has commanded the duke of Monmouth to depart the Spanish Netherlands.

The queen dowager of Denmark is lately dead.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, from the universities of Oxford and Dublin; from the society of Merchant Adventurers in Bristoll; from the Muscovy company; from the planters and merchants trading to Jamaica; from the burroughs of Lancaster, New Malton, Eye, Ludlow, and Monmouth; from the gentlemen, freeholders, &c. of the counties of Bedford, Westmoreland, Huntington, and Glamorgan; from the cities of Coventry, Durrham, Bristoll, and Carlisle; from the burroughs and towns of Huntington, Newark upon Trent, Rich-

mond in Yorkshire, Beverly, Tamworth, Stafford, Bridgwater, Cambridge, Great Marlow, Hertford, Brecon in Wales, Newport in Monmouthshire, Andover, Basingstoke, Liverpool, Guildford, Maidstone, Great Torrington, Buckingham, Kingston upon Thames, Woodstock, Kendall; from the bishops and clergy of the diocesses of Chester and Bristoll; from the governour, officers, and other inhabitants in the Isle of Weight; from the watermen freemen of the river of Thames; from the grand jury for the citty of London; the colledge of physitians; and inhabitants of the liberty of Peterborough; town of Brecknock; young men and apprentices of the citty of Bristoll; and from the deputy lieutenants, justices of peace, clergy, freemen, and inhabitants in the county and citty of Durrham.

His majestie hath been proclaimed at Doncaster, Eye in Suffolk, Appleby in Westmorland, Ludlow, Morpeth, and several places in Hartfordshire.

His late majestie granted new charters to the town of Lancaster and citty of Worcester.

Writs for summoning a parliament to meet at Westminster the 19th of May next are issued out and sealed, but no proclamation to notify the same; they were expected long before, but 'tis reported 'twas stay'd so long to search and find out how elections would goe.

*March.*—The 4th, five persons lately condemned for murder, robbery, &c. were executed at Tyburn.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, from the citty of Edingburgh; towns and buroughs of Kingston upon Hull, Poole, Harwich, Darby, Preston, Tewksbury, and Hastings in Rye; town of Lancelton, Lostwithiel, Saltash, St. Ives, and Penzans, in Cornwall; Bediford in Devon, and Haslemere in Surry; from the deputy lieutenants, justices of peace, gentlemen and freeholders of the counties of Suffolk, Northumberland, and the Westriding of Yorkshire; from the cities of Canterbury, Norwich, and Hereford; from the new corporation of Shipwrights; grand jury for the county of Middlesex at the sessions of the peace; from the inhabitants of the wapentake of Elloe in the county of Lincoln; towns and buroughs of Westbury, Leicester, Evesham, Scarbrough, Droytwich, Maldon in Essex, Stratford upon Avon, Newberry, Oakampton, Barnstaple, Dartmouth, Pontefract, Leeds, Dorchester, Newcastle under



Line, Haverford West, Caermarthen, Appleby, and Chipping Sudbury; from the cities of Exeter, Lincoln; from the grand jury, deputy lieutenants, justices, and other inhabitants of the countyes of Buckingham and Brecon; and from the governour, officers, clergy, and other inhabitants in the island of Jersey.

His majestie hath been proclaimed also at Hitchin and Baldock in Hertfordshire, at Guernsey and Jersey.

His majestie hath appointed the sieur Antonio Verrio to be his cheif and 1st painter, in the place of sir Peter Lely, deceased.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Thomas Vernon of London, esq.

The French ambassadors are lately arrived, and have had their audience of their majesties &c. to condole the death of the late king, and congratulate his majesties accession to the crown.

His majestie hath begun to touch for the evill, and will continue till Easter.

A proclamation hath been lately published declaring his majesties pleasure touching his royal coronation, and the solemnity thereof, on the 23d of Aprill next, as also of her majesties; signifyeing that his majestie had appointed commissioners to receive, hear, and determine the petitions and claims to them exhibited, of those who are bound by their tenure to perform several services on the said day, requireing them and others concerned to attend on that day accordingly.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, from the baristers and students of the Middle Temple, in parliament assembled; from the county of York; buroughs and towns of Great Yarmouth, St. Albans, Albrough, Burrowbridge, Wigan, New Radnor, Carleon, Holt, Thirsk, Arundell, Ludgersall, Manchester, Leskerd, West Loe and East Loe, Penryn, Foy, Helston, and Lime; from the corporation of free Shipwrights; from the Northrideing of Yorkshire; counties of Hereford and Radnor, and at the assizes for Hampshire; from the citty's of Bath, Chester, and Canterbury; from the counties of Surry, Chester, Wilts, Westmorland, Pembroke, Cardigan, Merioneth, Northampton, Gloucester, and the isle of Guernsey; from the bishop and clergy of the diocesse of Bath and Wells; from the buroughs and towns of Dartmouth, Garstang in Lancashire, Rye, Cardigan,

Aberistwith, Abergavenny, Lemster, Poole in Montgomeryshire, Northampton, Bedford, Higham Ferrers, Henly upon Thames, Clitheroe, and Bodmyn; from the loyal society near Graies Inn, and from the new corporation of Shipwrights.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on William Haman, mayor of Bristoll.

The city of Chester have received his majesties new charter, as also the corporation of Heddon.

His majestie hath been pleased to publish a proclamation, containeing his majesties gracious indemnity for the kingdome of Scotland.

The town of Bedford have also a new charter.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, from the counties of Hertford, Devon, Lancaster, Carmarthen, and Essex; from the towns and buroughs of Newcastle upon Tine, Heddon, Sandwich, Bedford, Southampton, Aylesbury, Midhurst, Maidenhead, and Rippon; from the master, wardens, and others, seamen of the Trinity house in Newcastle upon Tine; from the bishop and clergy of the diocesse of Carlisle, and from the general trading merchants of London; from the president and governours of the charity for releif for clergy mens widows and children; from the counties of Cambridge, Sussex, Monmouth, and Lincoln, at the assizes; from the corporations of Morpeth, Nottingham, Cirencester, Pembroke, Axbridge, Grant-ham, and Southmolton; from the bishops and clergy of the diocesses of Hereford and Gloucester; and from the watermen freemen of the river Thames.

The 20th was published his majesties proclamation for the apprehending robbers and highway men, promising the reward of 10*l.* on the conviction of every such offender for the space of a year.

The 21st, was the sessions at the Old Baily; where his majesties free and gracious pardon was read for 76 prisoners in Newgate, and allowed.

His majestie hath been pleased to remove the earl of Bath from groom of the stole, and made the earl of Peterborough in his room.

Dangerfeild, the late evidence of the popish plot, is apprehended and committed to Newgate.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, from



the university of Cambridge; the clergy within the diocese of London; counties of Dorset, Rutland, and Cumberland; city of Norwich at the assizes; Isle of Ely; loyal young men and apprentices of London; town of Porlock in Somersetshire, with the parishes of Luckam and Selworthy; corporation of Great Grimsby; town of Wareham, and inhabitants of the parish of Hallifax; from the bishop and clergy of the diocese of Winton; the magistrates and council of Glasgow in Scotland; from the counties of Northumberland, Anglesey, Carnarvan, and Merioneth; from the towns of Whitehaven, Barwick upon Tweed, Bishops Castle, Deal, and Chippingwicomb; from the resident and conservator of the priviledges of the Scots nation in the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands, the merchants, factors, &c. there; and from the bishop and clergy of the diocese of Worcester.

His majestie hath confirmed [conferred] the honour of knight-hood on Marmaduke Dayrel esq.

The towns of Sudbury, Ludlow, and Swanzey have received their new charters.

There are lately come over from beyond sea many Romish preists, and the papists appear more boldly then ever.

There are writs sent out for calling a generall assembly of the clergy of this kingdome in May next.

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The 27th, the duke of Queensborough and the earl of Perth of Scotland were sworn of his majesties privy council here, and took their places accordingly.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, from the county of Warwick, Berks, Suffolk, and Kent; from the corporation of Macclesfeild; burough of Knaresborough, and town of Tenby in Pembrokeshire; from the town of Wootton Basset; bishop and clergy of the diocese of Norwich; from the grand juries at the assizes for the counties of York and Lancaster; from the dean and members of the cathedral church of Sarum; and from Ferdinando Huddleston, of Millom Castle in the county of Cumberland, with his freeholders and tenants.

The duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant of Ireland, is removed from that government, and two lords justices appointed for that purpose at present; his regiment is given to col. Talbot: the privy council is dissolved and a new one appointed, and some

talk as if there were a design for the papists regaineing their estates in that kingdome.

*Aprill.*—His majesties proclamation hath been published for adjourning the meeting of the parliament of Scotland from the 9th to the 23d of Aprill.

There is a common report about town of some apparition that walks at Whitehall; and the kings removall to St. James's hath given many credulous persons the occasion to beleive the same, tho' it was onely for a little while, that the lodgings at Whitehall might be fitted up.

The 3d began, about 4 in the afternoon, a fire in Axe yard in Westminster, which consumed several of the new built houses there.

A proclamation hath been published by his majestie for restraineing all his subjects but the members and agents of the East India company to trade in the East Indies, and recalling such as are there.

Another was also published to prohibit his subjects to trade within the limits assigned to the Royall African company of England, except those of the company.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, from the severall bishops and clergy, towns, cities, and counties in Ireland; from the counties of Norfolk, Cornwall, Devon, Hereford, Stafford, and Nottingham, at the assizes; from the bishop and clergy of the diocesse of Exeter; burough of Stockbridge; several reformed officers that served his majesties royal father; from the members of the Cinque ports assembled at New Rumney; and from the royal burghes of Aberdeen in Scotland.

Several foreign ambassadors have had audience of his majestie.

The lord Peterborough recovered, the last assizes at Northampton, against Samuel Heyrick, stationer, in an action of scandalum magnatum for printing and publishing Dangerfeilds narrative, five thousand pound damages.

The town of East Retford in Nottinghamshire have received their new charter.

The Dutch ambassadors, on the 14th, made their publick entry.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, from the company of Clothiers in the city of Worcester; from the bishop and clergy of Oxford; the young men and apprentices of the city of York; the towns of Barwick upon Tweed, Bewd-



ley, and Cockermouth; from the grand juries and gentlemen at the assizes for Worcestershire, Cheshire, and Shropshire, and Suffolk; from the bishops and clergy of the diocesses of Exeter and Salisbury; county of Flint in Wales; town of Ashburton; from the inhabitants of the Isle of Auregny, part of the dutchy of Normandy; and from the militia officers of Middlesex and Westminster.

His majestie hath constituted the earl of Peterborough groom of his stole in the room of the earl of Bathe.

The Dutch ambassadors have had audience of their majesties and the queen dowager.

A proclamation hath been published requireing all the members of the parliament in Scotland to attend his majesties high commissioner the day of their meeting.

The 23d, being the festival of St. George, their majesties king James the Second and queen Mary were crowned at Westminster with the usual ceremonies, and nothing omitted but the holy sacrament: the proceeding dinner and show was very splendid and noble; for the particulars whereof I shall refer to the publick prints.

The town of Honiton are made a corporation, and have received his majesties charter; as also the town of Doncaster have received theirs.

The 24th at night, before Whitehall, on the water, were performed very fine fireworks, but, by an unhappy mischance, 3 or 4 persons were wounded in the firing the same; and afterward was a ball at Whitehall.

The 27th, the playhouse open'd, being the first day they acted since his late majesties death.

Letters from several parts of the kingdom, as, the city of Bristoll, town of Doncaster, Newcastle upon Tine, Prescot in Lancashire, and Saltash in Cornwall, inform of the keeping the day of his majesties coronation.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the burrough of Mynehead in Somersetshire; English factory at Livorne; bishop and clergy of Chichester; grand jury of the county of Denbigh at the assizes; and several places in the kingdome of Ireland.

Mr. Cradock the mercer, a highflown spark, died lately of a St. Antonies fire; and at his buriall these six persons following

carried up the pall: the lord cheif justice Jeffryes (a pretty imployment for a privy counsellour), sir Thomas Jenner, recorder of London, sir Wm. Dodson, sir Edmund Wiseman, sir Wm. Goslin, and sir Henry Bedingfield.

His majestie hath turn'd off severall of his servants, as is said, near 200.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the royal buroughs of the kingdome of Scotland; burough of Christchurch in Hampshire; from the consul and English merchants at Rotterdam; and from the inhabitants of the isle of Portland.

The town of Nottingham kept the day of their majesties coronation in great splendor.

The Dutch ambassadors have had audience of their royall highnesses.

The 30th, his majestie was pleas'd, in his bedchamber, to conferr the honour of knighthood on Roger Lestrangle esq., with a particular satisfaction he had in his loyalty.

That evening sir Roger had a child christened; the bishop of Ely and sir Thomas Doleman were godfathers.

The parliament in Scotland mett the 23d, and past two acts of parliament within a little while after.

The day of the coronation his majestie lost some jewells from his crown and scepter.

The 29th, the sessions began at the Old Baily, and last the two next daies; where 23 receiv'd sentence of death, 14 were ordered to be transported, eight burnt in the hand, and four to stand in the pillory.

*May.*—The 2d, his majestie, in the afternoon, was at the Tower, to view the fortifications there, and gave order for provideing good store of ammunition; and then the lord Douglas his troop exercis'd before his majestie on Tower hill.

The 6th, fiveteen persons, fourteen men and one woman, were carried up to Tyburn, and there executed, being condemned for several crimes.

The same day, being the 1st day of the term, several persons being bound by recognizances to appear at the kings bench, did accordingly.

Alderman Ireton and one Walter Thimbleton are committed for high treason in holding correspondence with traytors beyond sea.



It is reported that the lords Mountague and Lovelace were to wait on his majestie and kisse his hand, but were not admitted to that favour.

A proclamation by his majestie hath been published for putting the kingdome of Scotland in a posture of defence against the enemies of the king and government.

About this time persons were very buisy in elections of members of the house of commons to serve in the ensuing parliament: great tricks and practices were used to bring in men well affected to the king, and to keep out all those they call whiggs or trimmers: at some places, as Bedford &c., they chose at night, giving no notice of it; in other burroughs, as St. Albans, they have new regulated the electors by new charters, in putting the election into a selected number, when it was before by prescription in the inhabitants at large: in counties they adjourned the poll from one place to another, to weary the freeholders, refusing also to take the votes of excommunicate persons and other dissenters; noblemen buisying themselves with elections, getting the writs and precepts into their hands, and manageing them as they pleas'd; king commanding some to stand, and forbidding others, polling many of his servants at Westminster to carry an election; foul returns made in many places; and where gentlemen stood that they call'd whiggs, they offer'd them all the tricks and affronts imaginable.

The parliament of Scotland, since their meeting, have pass'd these acts: An act containeing a tender of duty and offer of the excise to his majestie; An act concerning citations in processes for treason; An act concerning witnesses.

The town of Shrewsbury solemnized the day of his majesties coronation with great joy and satisfaction.

His grace the duke of Norfolk is elected a knight of the most noble order of the garter.

The 8th, Titus Oates was tried at the kings bench bar by a London jury, on an indictment for perjury in swearing, at the tryalls of the popish plotters, that he was here in town on the 24th of Aprill, 1678, at a consult at the Whitehorse tavern in the Strand, where a resolution was then taken by the preists and Jesuites there for killing the late king; whereas in truth he was not there. The evidence against him was two or three and twenty, who swore positively that he was at St. Omers all

that time, so could not be here. The evidence in his behalf was, he urg'd they were all papists, who swore for themselves, therefore no good witnesses: then he urg'd the expressions, the credit and repute he had at former places and tryalls, what beleife he had in parliament, and prov'd by two or three that he was in town much about that time, and urg'd the opinions of the church of Rome to licence their members to swear for the good of their church, their equivocations, &c.; but the court would not admitt of it: several also against whom he had sworn at former tryalls, as the lord Castlemain, sir George Wakeman, &c. were witnesses against him; so that after a long tryall the jury found him guilty.

The next day also he was tryed on another indictment for perjury, in swearing that Ireland was in town between 8th and 12th of Aug. 1678, and on the 1st or 2d of Sept.; whereas he was not then in town. The evidence against him was by several witnesses, where Ireland was from 3 Aug. to the middle of Sept. after, every day very particularly: some of the witnesses were protestants, but the greatest part were papists, and who had been examined at former tryalls: his objections against the witnesses were as before. His behaviour during the tryal was very confident: many hott words pass'd between the cheif justice and him; so that the jury, on the whole matter, found him guilty of this perjury also.

The town of Manchester and citty of Norwich kept the day of their majesties coronation with great joy and splendor.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, from the bishops and clergy of the diocesses of Litchfeild and Coventry, Lincoln, and Bristoll; from the governour and inhabitants in the Isle of Man; from the consul and merchants residing in the citty of Lisbon, and of the English factory at Genoua; from the officers of the Scotch and English regiments in Holland; from the bishops and clergy of St. Asaph and Landaffe; and from the burough of Stamford.

Several gentlemen have been taken up by messengers for dangerous and seditious practices, as, sir Walter Young, Mr. Freke, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Duke, sir Rd. Ingoldsby, Mr. Trenchard, &c.; which last was rescued out of the messengers hands.

His majestie hath created Henry Jermyn esq. a peer of this realm, by the name and style of baron of Dover in Kent; John



lord Churchill that of a baron, by the name of baron Churchill of Sandridge in Hartfordshire; and the lord cheif justice Jeffryes that of a baron, by the title of baron Jeffryes of Wem in the county of Salop.

Several foreign ambassadors have had audience of their majesties and their royall highnesses.

Hetherington, the wisse of the popish plot in Ireland, hath made his escape out of the kings bench prison.

Titus Oates came the 16th to the court of kings bench, to receive his judgment on the conviction of the two perjuries; which was, to be divested of his canonical habit for ever; that on Monday next he be caried round Westminster hall with a paper on his head declaring his offence, in these words,—Titus Oates, convicted upon full evidence for two horrid perjuries; that after, he stand on the pillory before Westminster hall gate, and on Tuesday before the Royal Exchange; on Wednesday, to be whipt from Aldgate to Newgate by the common hangman, and on Fryday following from Newgate to Tyburn; that he stand on the pillory on every 24th of April during his life before Tyburn, on every 9th Aug. in the Palace yard at Westminster, on every 10th of Aug. at Charingcrosse, on every 11th Aug. at Temple bar, and on every 2d Sept. before the Exchange; that he pay a fine of 1000 marks on each indictment, and suffer imprisonment during life.

The 19th, the parliament mett at Westminster: his majestie made no speech to them; and the commons chose sir John Trevor speaker.

The 20th, Titus Oates was whipt very severely, according to his sentence; and the 22d he was whipt again, being carried in a sledge as not able to goe: he was very ill after it, which turn'd to a feavour.

Letters out of Scotland speak as if there were a rebellion there; to prevent which his majestie published a proclamation, requireing all heretors, freeholders, and militia of Scotland to be in a readinesse to come in their best arms (on advertisement) for his majesties service.

There is a very hot report that the lord keeper North will be turn'd out, and that he will be succeeded by the cheif justice Jeffryes.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, from

the tanners in Cornwall; from the countyes of Darby and Somersett.

The parliament in Scotland have past two other acts; one to make it death in all preachers at a feild conventicle, and those that shall be present there; the other to make it treason to own or write in defence of the covenant.

The 22d, his majestie made a speech to both houses of parliament, much to the effect of his declaration to his councill when [he] came first to the crown; he was also pleas'd to acquaint them that he had received advice that Argile was landed in the west highlands in Scotland: as for the proceedings in parliament, I shal referr you to the journall or the publick votes.

The two houses of parliament have voted to stand by his majestie with their lives and fortunes against the late earl of Argile, and all rebels whatsoever.

The parliament in Scotland have passed a new act entitled An act and offer of a new supply to his majestie.

Letters from Scotlaund inform, that the late earl of Argile was landed with 3 ships at Dunstafnage in Lorne, and had emitted two declarations, not fitt to be here mentioned.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, from the bishop and clergy of St. David's, and several places in Ireland.

The town of Newberry have received his majesties new charter.

The parliament in Scotland have passed three other acts; one ratifyeing the priviledges of the senators of the colledge of justice; 2d, for applying vacant stipends of churches to pious uses; the 3d concerning the oath of allegiance.

Out of Scotland tis said that Argile landed at the island of Ila with his party, who, with what have join'd him, we hear are about 3000 men.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the bishop and clergy of the diocesse of Bangor; grand jury of the county of Radnor; from the chancellor and clergy of the diocesse of Chester; from the corporation of Wokingham in Berkshire and Wiltshire; from the president and governours of the royal free grammer school in Brymingham in Warwickshire; and from the town of Newcastle under Line in Staffordshire.

The 30th, Thomas Dangerfeild was tried at the kings bench bar, by a jury of Middlesex, upon an information for writing and publishing a scandalous libell called his Narrative, being



about the popish plot, which reflects much on his present majestie and the lord Peterborough: the witnesses against him were the persons that prov'd the information given by him on oath, the lord Peterborough, lord Powis and his lady, Mr. Cellier, with the several convictions of him, how he had stood in the pillory several times: his defence was a long harangue against the papists, and his acquaintance with Mrs. Cellier: so that the jury, without goeing from the bar, found the defendant guilty; and then the lord cheif justice ordered an indictment of perjury to be preferred against him.

The same day in the afternoon, at the nisi prius at Guildhall, Mr. Richard Baxter was found guilty on an information for writing and publishing scandalous and seditious notes on the New Testament.

The same day his majestie gave his royal assent to an Act for settling the revenue on his majestie for his life which the late king had; and then made a speech to them to the effect following: thank'd them for the supply bill, recommended to them the navy and ordnance, his late majesties debts to his servants and family, with the rebellion in Scotland, promising to employ what they should give to the ends given.

The rebels in Scotland landed the 20th at Lockhead, alias Campletown, near Mull-head of Kintire.

*June.*—The 1st, her royal highnesse the princesse Ann of Denmark was brought to bed of a daughter, which was christned the next day by the bishop of London by the name of Mary, the lord treasurer being godfather, and the princesse of Orange and the dutchesse of Grafton godmothers.

Divers gentlemen have been committed to the custody of messengers on suspicion of holding correspondence with traytors; and some that have retired, notice hath been taken in order to their apprehension.

Letters from Boston in New England write that his majestie had been proclaimed there with great solemnity.

From Scotland we hear that the rebels are gone from Campletown in Kintire into the Isle of Boot.

The lords committed to the Tower on the account of the plot by the papists have, according to their recognizances, appear'd in parliament, and have been discharg'd of their impeachments, and non pros ordered to be entred on their indictments at com-

mon law; and the lords hereon made an order that no impeachment should continue after a prorogation or dissolution of the parliament.

The 4th, began the sessions at the Old Baily, and held the next day; where 7 received sentence of death, 4 ordered to be transported, nine burnt in the hand, and 6 to be whipt.

The lord Lansdown, son to the earl of Bathe, is gone his majesties envoy extraordinary to the king of Spain.

Major Wildman, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Speke, Mr. Trenchard, and capt. Mathews, have lately absented themselves; there is publick notice given for the apprehending of them.

Letters out of Holland speak of the duke of Monmouths being there, and that he had bought a ship of 32 guns there, in which he was gone off, and that two others had followed him.

The 10th, two persons were hang'd at Tyburn.

The three Scotch regiments that are in the service of the Dutch are sent for over, in order to be sent into Scotland against the rebels.

There is a discourse as if we were entring into a new alliance with France,

The 10th, one capt. Goreing was killed at the playhouse by Mr. Deering.

The 13th, his majestie had an expresse that the 11th, in the evening, the duke of Monmouth landed, with three ships and about 150 men, at Lime in Dorsetshire, and possessed himself of the town; and his majestie hath issued his proclamation for the apprehending the duke of Monmouth, and Ford, late lord Gray, and all their confederates and adherents; and his majestie haveing communicated the same to both houses of parliament, they made several addresses to his majestie, to stand by him with their lives and fortunes against the said duke of Monmouth, and all rebels and traytors whatsoever.

Letters from Scotland inform, that Argile hath left the Isle of Boot, and is gone over to Cowal, one of the divisions of Argileshire.

The 15th came out his majesties proclamation against spreading of a traiterous declaration published by James duke of Monmouth.

Several of his majesties guards are sent down against the rebels in Lime; as, col. Kirks regiment, the earl of Oxfords



regiment; the militia in the neighbouring countries are all up, and commissions are given out here for several troops of horse and companies of foot to be raised, and many volunteers are gone to the army.

The 16th, his majestie gave his royal assent to an Act for granting an imposition on wines and vinegar from 24 June 1685 to 24 June 1693; another Act for granting to his majestie on sugar and tobacco for the same time; and to an Act to attaint James duke of Monmouth of high treason; and to two private Acts.

His majestie hath published a proclamation for takeing the late duke of Monmouth alive or dead, promising the reward of 5000*l.*, as a reward for they that shal so doe.

The dutchesse of Monmouth is at the Cockpitt; she hath three or four centries sett over her as a guard, so that neither she nor her children can stir out.

The rebels, about 200 strong, march'd from Lime to Bridport, and there had some engagement with the militia and gentlemen volunteers, killed col. Strangwayes brother, Mr. Edward Coker, and some others, and took some prisoners: the rebels lost some men, and so retired to Lime again; from thence they all march'd to Axminster, so to Chard, and thence to Taunton, where we are inform'd they are grown three thousand strong.

The rebels in Scotland are posted in the castle of Ellangred, and that they have drawn their ships under the cannon of the same.

The rebels in the west grow stronger; several maids of the town of Taunton have made silken banners or ensigns and presented Monmouth with, some of them very rich: there has been some engagement between 20 of the earl of Oxfords regiment, commanded by lieutenant Monnox, and as many of the rebels; of the latter, 12 was killed at the 1st shott, and of the kings party about two or three, and the lieutenant himself: col. Luttrell, with the militia of Somersetshire, were forc'd to leave Taunton on the rebels comeing thither; for most of the militia left the colonel on Monmouths approach thither, who, 'tis said, by this time is near 5000 strong.

The earl of Feversham, the lord Churchill, duke of Grafton, and many officers and volunteers, are gone down to the army; Feversham hath a commission to be lieutenant generall of all his majesties forces in the west.

The 19th, the heralds went down to Windsor to deface and obliterate Monmouths arms and trophies.

The right honourable the earl of Peterborough is created a knight of the most noble order of the garter, in the room of the late duke of Monmouth.

There has been papers thrown up and down, and private whispers that there was to be a rising in London, to frighten people, and put fears and jealousies in them.

One Mr. Disney was apprehended at Lambeth printing Monmouths trayterous declaration : he is committed for hightreason.

From Scotland the letters inform, that the kings forces there have took possession of the castle of Ellengreg, which the rebels had deserted, as also of their ships, boats, armes and ammunition, to a great quantity, and that the kings army was marching to the rebels as fast as possible.

The 19th, being the 1st day of the term, severall persons, as bound by their recognizances, appeared at the court of kings bench.

One Gerrard, a cheesemonger, was taken into custody for a countenancer of rebellion.

The 20th, a considerable body of his majesties forces, about 2000, marched toward the west against the rebels.

The 22d, a very fine train of artillery, consisting of 16 large cannon, with cariages, powder, ball, shovells, pickaxes, and other warlike provisions, were carried from the Tower toward the west.

The rebels in Scotland marched towards Sterling, and in their way had taken Renfrew, and attempting to passe the river Clyde the kings forces overtook them, and dispers'd them presently : Argile himself was taken by two of Greinocks servants and a countryman : Rumbold the malster is taken ; and one col. Ayloffé and about 200 more are brought prisoners, and the kings forces are in pursuit of the rest, who they doubt not to be masters of in a little time. Col. Ayloffé, after he was taken, ript up his own belly with a penknife, so that his recovery is despaired of.

The rebels in the west have marched from Taunton to Bridgewater, thence to Glassenbury, the kings forces watching their motions, who have encompassed them on all sides, and wait only till the train of artillery and the rest of the kings forces



are arrived in the camp: 'tis said also that Monmouth had took on him the title of king; that he had writt a letter to the duke of Albemarle by the stile of James Rex, to our right trusty and well beloved cosin and counsellour; these are in his (pretended) majesties name to will and require you to attend our royall person, &c. Signed, Goodenough, secretary of state.

His majesties forces have taken possession of Lime, and of Monmouths ships: they found there 40 barrells of powder, and back, brest, and head peices for near 5000 men.

The late inscription on the monument for the fire, sett up by sir Patience Ward, relating to the papists burning the citty, is defaced by order of the lord mayor.

Monmouths trayterous declaration hath been burnt by the hands of the common hangman at the Exchange, by order of the house of lords.

The 25th, Mr. William Disnie was tried by a special commission of oyer and terminer for the county of Surry, upon an indictment of high treason, for printing and publishing Monmouths declaration, and, on a full evidence, found guilty; and had sentence of death past on him.

The rebels in the west have marched from Glassenbury to Frome, from thence towards Bristoll, where col. Oglethorp fell upon a party of the rebels at Canisham bridge, and cutt off near 100 on the place: they drew up afterwards towards Bath, but on the kings forces comeing thither they marched back again: several of them are pickt up by the kings forces.

The 27th, his majestie gave his royal assent to twelve publick bills, and to 7 private ones.

His majestie hath ordered the reward in his proclamation for the taking of Rumbold to be distributed amongst the five soldiers that took him.

The 27th, sir Francis Rolle of Hampshire, and the lord Loorn, Argiles son, were sent prisoners to the Tower.

Several other persons who have been look'd on as factious, both in London and most of the counties in England, have been taken into custody for suspicion of dangerous and seditious practices; and some of them that were formerly committed have been bailed out: very great bail are required, 4 at the least each worth 1000*l.* at the least; for some required to be worth 2500*l.*, others 5000*l.*; and that to appear the last day

of the term, and so from day to day till they shall be discharged by due course of law, and to be of the good behaviour: then the consent of the attorney general must also be had, signified by signing his approving the bail; which are after, notwithstanding, examined on oath.

There has been a smart engagement between the rebels in the west and a party of the kings forces commanded by the duke of Grafton: the latter were drawn into an ambuscade near Phillipsnorton, where a pretty many were killed, with hazard of the duke himself, had he not been timely relieved by some of the kings forces: from Phillipsnorton the rebels marched to Frome, and from thence to Shepton Mallet.

The 29th, Wm. Disnie, lately condemned for treason, was executed at Kennington Common in Surry, and his quarters are ordered to be fixt on the city gates.

There is a discourse in the city of raising the auxiliary companies, which is, of every man listing his prentice as a soldier.

The 29th, Thomas Dangerfeild, who was convicted the last term for writing and publishing a scandalous libell, was brought to the court of kings bench to receive his judgment; which was, to stand in the pillory before Westminster hall gate to morrow, the next day before the Exchange; to be whipt on Thursday from Aldgate to Newgate, and on Saturday from Newgate to Tyburn; to pay a fine of 500*l.*, and find sureties for good behaviour for life.

The same day, Mr. Richard Baxter, convicted for writing scandalous annotations on the New Testament, received the judgment of the court; which was, to pay a fine of 500 marks, find sureties for his good behaviour for 7 years, and be committed till done.

The same day also the earl of Rochester, lord treasurer, was created a knight of the noble order of the garter.

Many of the rebels in Scotland are daily taken. Rumbold, being not likely to live, was tried for coming over with the late earl of Argyle, and making rebellion in that kingdome, and was found guilty, and in the afternoon was hang'd and quartered. Argiles standard is taken, which hath this motto, No popery, No prelacy, No Erastianism.

The late duke of Monmouth was shott at, at Lime, and was narrowly mist; and 'tis said the rebels took the person, and



hung him up immediately. He was also (as is said) shott at again in Taunton by one Henry Bloog, but mist.

*July.*—A proclamation came out by his majestie for apprehending several traytors and fugitives (some of the late rebels) in the kingdome of Scotland.

The 2d, his majestie, being in the house of lords in his robes, gave the royall assent to three publick bills and two private ones; and then the lord keeper signified his majesties pleasure that both houses should adjourn till 4th of August, but should not sitt untill winter, unlesse his majesties service required their meeting sooner: and accordingly both houses adjourned till 4th of August.

The 3d, the three Scotch regiments which came from Holland were drawn up in Blackheath before his majestie, and the next day early they marched toward the west.

The rebels in the west from Shepton Mallett marched to Wells (which they plundered), from thence to Glassenbury, from thence to Bridgewater, which they seem to fortifye.

Letters from Scotland inform, that the late earl of Argile was beheaded on a scaffold erected for that purpose near the crosse in the city of Edenburgh: his execution was in pursuance of his former conviction. Sir John Cochran and his son John, and one Stuart the younger of Cultnesse, some of the rebels in Scotland, are also taken.

The 4th, Dangerfeild was whipt the last time from Newgate to Tyburn; which being done, and he returning home in a coach, one Mr. Francis, a notorious papist of Graies Inn, stopt the coach in Holborn, near Hatton Garden end, and, under pretence to speak with him, run the small end of a cane into his eye, and putt out the same; of which wound he languished till the next day, and then died. Francis is committed to Newgate, and, 'tis thought, will be tried the next sessions; the coroners inquest have, it's said, found it wilfull murther.

Letters from the west inform, that the 6th the late duke of Monmouth drew his army out of the town of Bridgewater, and, by a very silent march, advanced near his majesties forces, which lay at Weston near a large moore, and within three miles of Bridgewater: the kings forces were about 2000 foot and 700 horse; the rebels were between 5 and 6000 foot, commanded by Monmouth, and 1200 horse, led by the late lord Gray. The

rebells made a very brisk onsett, and the first shott killed near 100 of the kings army; but the horse (being most raw and badly mounted) never stood one shock, but gave way and presently quitted the feild: after this, Monmouth lighted of his horse, and took a half pike, and charged at the head of the foot very briskly several times, who stood stoutly to it; but the kings cannon coming up, and their horse breaking in upon the rebells, they were entirely routed, and three peices of cannon taken. About 2000 were killed, and many taken prisoners: the most remarkable are, one col. Holms, major Perrot, and Williams, servant to the late duke of Monmouth, with about 200 guineas, all the money they had left. Of his majesties forces there were about 300 killed, and many wounded. The earl of Feversham commanded his majesties forces as lieutenant generall; the lord Churchill next under him; and the rest of the officers generally behaved themselves very well. This being over, the lord Feversham commanded a party out to Bridgewater, which they took; the rebells that were there fled out of the town. Col. Oglethorpe, who brought the news of this victory, his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood on.

The 8th, his majestie had an expresse that the late lord Gray was taken yesterday in a disguise at Ringwood, on the borders of Dorsetshire, and secured by the lord Lumley; and the 500*l.* promised in his late majesties proclamation is ordered to them that took him.

The 8th, being the last day of the term, several persons, according to their recognizance, appeared at the court of kings bench; and some committed on suspicion were bailed out.

The same day, one Norden, convicted for bringing in several of the libells about the late earl of Essex, was sentenc'd to pay 200 marks, to stand in the pillory at Ratcliffe, be bound to his good behaviour for 7 years, and be committed till done.

One Mary Holmes, convicted for the same crime, was fined 100*l.*, find sureties for 7 years, and be committed till done.

The 9th, the late duke of Monmouths three children were sent to the Tower, and their mother the dutchesse went with them.

His majestie hath received an expresse that the late duke of Monmouth was taken in a ditch asleep in Dorsetshire, and that he is secured by the lord Lumley.



The 10th, his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood on John Cotton, of Botreaux Castle in the county of Cornwall, esq.

His majestie hath also conferred on Sebastian Smith esq., in the county of Oxon, the honour of knighthood.

The 11th, several of the cannon that were carried into the west against the rebels were brought up to town again.

The 12th came out his majesties proclamation for a solemn and publick thanksgiving throughout the kingdome the 26th instant, for his majesties late victories over the rebels.

His majesties forces in the west are ordered to their several quarters, and the lords lieutenants have orders to dismisse the militia of the several counties.

Several of the new raised companies and troops are not yet compleat; they beat up for volunteers, many list themselves; so that when they are perfected his majestie will have a brave army, at least 40,000 standing forces.

The 13th, the late duke of Monmouth and lord Gray were brought up to town, guarded by several troops of horse: the former seem'd much dejected, the latter very cheerfull, talking of dogs, hunting, racing, &c. They were both sent to the Tower that evening by water, thousands of people being spectators, who seem'd much troubled. Tis said the duke writt a letter to his majestie, the effect we know not; and that he desired to speak with his majestie, which 'tis reported he was admitted to; time must shew the truth.

There being a warrant for the execution of the late duke of Monmouth on the 15th, he was accordingly that day brought from the Tower to a scaffold on Tower hill, accompanied with the bishops of Ely and Bath and Wells, Dr. Cartwright, dean of Rippon, and Dr. Tenison. He was habited in a grey cloth suit lined with black, and a long peruke: he had a discourse with the bishops, and desired to have the sacrament, which they refused unlesse he would there make (as is said) a confession of his crimes, which he denyeing to doe, he had it not: he gave a paper to the bishops, and declared himself of the church of England: he was very composed. After near an hour he laid himself down, and the executioner did his office, but had five blowes before he sever'd his head; which being at last done, he held it up; but there was no shouting, but many cryed: this done, his body and head were putt into a coffin covered

with velvet, and carried back to the Tower, where after it was buried.

Several of the rebells in the west are brought up to town.

Capt. Love hath lately killed Mr. Talbott, onely son to sir John Talbott.

One Pansford, a leatherseller, haveing a bill found against him for high treason by the grand jury, for being concerned with Disnie about the late duke of Monmouths declaration, has (as is said) made some confession, and accuses several persons.

Col. Kirk, who is left in the west, hath hang'd up many of the rebells in the west at Taunton, Frome, Wells, and other places; some say above one hundred.

The 16th began the sessions at the Old Baily, and continued till the 19th; where 13 received sentence of death (amongst whom Francis, that kill'd Dangerfeild, was one), 4 ordered to be transported, 9 burnt in the hand, and 17 to be whipt.

Letters from the Barbadoes, Nevis, and Virginia inform, that his majestie had been proclaimed in all those plantations with great solemnity: the latter sent an addresse to his majestie, congratulating his succeeding to the crown.

The 18th died, at Chelsey, John earl of Radnor.

Sir Leoline Jenkins also is lately dead.

The 20th was published his majesties proclamation, requiring Henry lord Dellamere, within ten daies of the date of the proclamation, to appear before his majestie in his privy councill.

The 20th, Richard Goodenough, formerly undersherif of London, outlawed for high treason on account of the fanatick conspiracy, and one of the rebells in the west, being taken in Devonshire, was this day brought to town: he hath been before the council, and doth (as is said) make a free and a large confession.

Some of the new raised forces are disbanded again since the rebellion is over, and 'tis thought several others will be so too.

Williams, servant to the late duke of Monmouth, ('tis thought) will be pardoned.

Letters from Jamaica and New England inform, that his majestie had been proclaimed in severall places of those plantations, and they have addressed to his majestie, congratulating his succession to the crown.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on



Henry Shere esq., who was commander in cheif of the artillery against the rebels.

Col. Ayliffe, taken in Scotland, is bringing up to London.

The 23d, six thousand of his majesties forces, horse and foot, were drawn up before his majestie on Hounslow Heath; he was pleas'd to ride by them, and seem'd very well satisfied therewith.

The 24th, four persons were executed at Tyburn; one for treason in clipping and coyneing, and 3 others for other crimes, one of which was Mr. Frances, for killing of Dangerfeild; he was carried in a coach to the place of execution.

Col. Rumsey, the earl of Stamford, the lord Brandon Gerard, and col. Whitley are (it's said) committed to the Tower, and 'tis supposed on the evidence of Goodenough.

The 27th came out his majesties proclamation to summon George Speke, Francis Charlton, John Wildman, col. Danvers, and John Trenchard, esqs. to appear before his majestie, or to render themselves in 20 daies.

The same day came out the printed account of what passed at the execution of the late duke of Monmouth, with the paper he left, and his letter to his majestie, to which I shall refer you.

The 22d, the installation of the duke of Norfolk, the earl of Peterborough, and the earl of Rochester was performed at Windsor as knights of the garter.

The 24th, the earl of Mulgrave was sworn of his majesties privy councill.

The 26th, the earl of Stamford, the lord Brandon, and the lord Delamere were committed prisoners to the Tower for high treason.

The 28th died the earl of Arlington, lord chamberlain of his majesties household, at Arlington house.

The 31st was published his majesties proclamation for securing the peace of the High-lands in the kingdome of Scotland.

His majestie hath been pleased to constitute the earl of Feversham, lieutenant generall of his majesties forces, a knight of the garter.

His majestie hath constituted the earl of Aylesbury lord chamberlain of his household, in the room of the lord Arlington, deceased.

The 31st also George earl of Berkley was sworn of his majesties privy councill.

At the assizes held for the county of Berks, three persons received sentence of death, 3 were burnt in the hand, and two stood in the pillory.

*August.*—The 4th, the parliament mett at Westminster, according to their last adjournment, and further adjourned to the 9th of November next, according to his majesties pleasure signified to both houses.

Their majesties went to Windsor, to passe some time there.

The picture of the late duke of Monmouth, which was drawn by sir Peter Lely, and given to the university of Cambridge when he was their chancellor, is lately, together with the frame, burnt by order before the schools of the university.

The city of York have received his majesties new charter.

Letters out of the west, where the late rebellion has been, and in the neighbouring parts, inform, that the disaffected there doe not in the least beleive that Monmouth is executed, as they give out by dark kind of hints they use.

Sir Thomas Brekford, alderman of London, is lately dead.

The duke of Albemarle, on his return out of the west, finding himself to be represented otherwise then he thought he deserv'd, has laid down all his commissions, as that of captain of the kings guards, lord lieutenant of Devon, &c.; all which since ('tis said) are conferr'd on the earl of Feversham.

His majesties standing forces, with the new raised men, being very considerable, as is said, 30,000 men, horse and foot, they are disposed into severall parts of this kingdom, many of them in and about the neighbouring parts of the city of London, good store of them into severall parts of the west, as Plymouth, Exeter, Taunton, Bridgwater, &c., and others into other parts.

Letters from Germany bring the good news of the taking of the town of Newheusell by storm, and of the defeating the Turkish army near Gran, of their artillery and baggadge being taken, with severall 1000 of men being killed and taken.

The 22d came out his majesties proclamation against all persons who have intrometted with the goods of forefaulted traytors and rebels in the kingdome of Scotland.

The earl of Clarendon is goeing lord lieutenant of Ireland, and the earl of Sunderland succeeds him in that of privy seal, and the lord Preston comes in as secretary of state.

The soldiers in severall parts of this kingdom have committed



very great outrages, which has occasioned his majestie to publish his declaration, that they duly pay their quarters, that they use no violence or threatening, and not to quarter in any private house whatsoever; and if any offend contrary heretoo, complaint shall be made to their officer, or in default of punishment or satisfaction made thereon, complaint shall be to his majestie; hereby wholly takeing it out of the hands of the civill magistrate to intermeddle therewith.

The 25th, the earl of Feversham's installation as knight of the garter was performed at Windsor.

The 26th, began the sessions at the Old Baily, which held the next day; where 9 persons received sentence of death, three burnt in the hand, six to be whip'd, and thirty offenders pleaded his majesties pardon.

Alicia Lisle, convicted of high treason at a speciall commission held at Winchester, for harbouring of John Hicks, a rebell (but neither convicted, outlawed, nor a proclamation against him), received sentence of death to be burn't; and accordingly the 2d was beheaded on the Castle hill.

[*September.*].—The 4th, two persons, a man and a woman, were executed at Tyburn.

The 5th, Francis North lord Guildford, and lord keeper of the great seal, died at his seat in Oxfordshire, and the next day the great seal was carried to his majestie at Windsor.

The 9th, was published his majesties proclamation for apprehending Charles earl of Macclesfeild for high treason, forbidding all persons to receive or harbour him at their perill.

There were tryed at the assizes at Dorchester, held by speciall commission, ninety eight persons taken on account of the late rebellion in the west: sixty eight confess'd the fact on their arraignment; the other 30 pleaded not guilty, and, upon their tryalls, twenty nine were found guilty, and one acquitted.

Sir Jonathan Trelawny of Cornwall is made bishop of Bristoll.

The earl of Pembroke is going beyond sea, as general of the English forces in the service of the states of Holland.

One Campdell, son to the late earl of Argile, is found guilty of treason in Scotland.

*September.*—Mr. justice Walcot, of the kings bench, is lately dead.

The 7th came out his majesties proclamation for enforcing

the due execution of the acts of parliament for erecting the post office, and for settling the profits thereof on his heirs and successors.

The 11th came out another proclamation for quieting the postmaster general, his deputies and ass[istants], against their quartering of soldiers, serving of juries, &c.

Sir Robert Cotton, of Cheshire, is committed to the Tower for high treason.

The persecution of the French king of the protestants in his kingdome is very cruel, when he lights of any of them; he forces all to abjure their religion within such a time, or under severe penalties to depart the kingdome.

The late duke of Monmouths daughter is sometime since dead in the Tower.

Five regiments of our English forces are ordered to goe for Holland, two of horse and three of foot.

The 14th, his majestie went from Windsor to Farnham, and from thence to Winchester, to passe some short time there.

Sir Thomas Allen, one of the commissioners of the navy, is lately dead.

The 18th came out his majesties proclamation for the securing the peace of the Highlands in the kingdome of Scotland.

The 17th, the king returned from Winchester to Windsor.

The same day, the corps of sir Leoline Jenkins, late secretary of state, was interr'd in Jesus colledge, in the university of Cambridge, with great solemnity: he gave to that colledge very largely by his will.

Dr. Short, the famous physitian, is lately dead, and was buried openly with the service according to the church of Rome.

The nobility of Scotland have some differences amongst themselves, and therefore 'tis thought the lord Middleton will be constituted lord commissioner in Scotland.

The 25th was her majesties birth day, where was great rejoycing at Windsor, and a ball at night, the court being there; and in this citty was ringing of bells, and at night bonfires.

The 26th came out his majesties proclamation for an anniversary thanksgiving in Scotland in commemoration of his majesties birth day, being the 14th of October.

The dutchesse of Norfolk, daughter to the earl of Peterbo-



rough, hath been lately (as is said) found in bed with one Germin, to her great scandall.

The 28th, his majestie committed to George lord Jeffryes, baron of Wem, lord cheif justice of England, in consideration of his services to the crown, the great seal of England, with the title of lord chancellor.

Letters from Hungary inform, that the imperialists have taken Newheusell, Esperies, and several other places in Hungary, from the Turks.

*October.*—John Ostley esq., of Staffordshire, is brought up out of that country, and lately committed to the Tower for high treason.

The 5th, one captain Wade, who was one of Monmouths captains in the west, was lately taken in those parts, and brought up to town this day, and committed to Newgate.

The 6th, their majesties returned to Whitehal from Windsor.

His majestie hath been pleased to make sir Edward Herbert, cheif justice of Chester, to be lord cheif justice of the kings bench; sir Edward Lutwich, serjeant at law, cheif justice of Chester; and to remove sir Robert Wright, one of the barons of the exchequer, to the court of kings bench, in the place of sir Thomas Walcot, deceased; and to name sir Edward Neville, serjeant at law, to be baron of the exchequer; and to make Roger North and Oliver Mountague, esqs., the 1st atturny and the other sollicitor general to her majestie.

The 11th, being Sunday, there was (as is reported) a sermon preached in English in the kings chappell at St. James's, by a clergy man of the church of Rome.

The 12th came out his majesties proclamation for the meeting of the parliament on the 9th of November next, according to their last adjournment.

Within this day or two last past, Henry Cornish esq., late alderman of London, was committed to the prison of Newgate for high treason.

The 14th, being his majesties birth day, was kept here with publick demonstrations of joy, as ringing of bells, store of bone-fires, &c.

The 14th began the sessions at the Old Baily, which held the two next daies; where thirteen received sentence of death, 11 to be burnt in the hand, 3 to be transported, 7 to be whipt,

and one to be impillored; and then the court adjourned further to the 19th instant.

The town of Kingston upon Thames have received his majesties new charter, thereby constituting it a mayor town.

Sir Edward Herbert, lord cheif justice of the kings bench, was sworn the 16th of his majesties privy councill, and took his place accordingly.

The 19th, the court met again at the Old Baily, according to their adjournment, where was brought to tryal Henry Cornish esq., on an indictment of high treason, for conspireing to raise a rebellion within this realm, and the late king to bring to death; the evidence against him were Rumsey and Goodenough; of which he was found guilty, and had sentence as in cases of high treason. There was also tried William Ring, for harbouring and concealing Joseph Kelloway and Henry Lawrence, who were in the late rebellion in the west; as also John Ferneley, for harbouring and concealing James Burton, a person outlawed for high treason; and Elizabeth Gaunt, for succouring and assisting the said Burton with money, and helping him with a passage to goe beyond sea: they all three were found guilty of high treason, and had sentence of death passed on them as usual in such cases; these criminalls haveing bills found against them by the grand jury two or three daies before; and the severall witnesses against them, as Goodenough, Wade, Burton, and Mallet, had their pardons (as is said only of all treasons &c. before the rebellion), thereby enabling them to be good witnesses. There were also bills found by the grand jury against sir Robert Peyton, the earl of Stamford; and the jury were further adjourned for a week or two's time longer.

Letters out of France speak of the violent persecution of the poor protestants in that kingdome, and that it is more severe then any against the primitive Christians under the Roman emperors; that the French king hath revoked all the edicts made in favour of the protestants; that he forces them to abjure their religion, or to leave the kingdome in so many daies.

The earl of Ailesbury, lord chamberlain of his majesties household, dyed lately at Amptill, his house in Bedfordshire.

Mr. Hambden, prisoner in the kings bench prison, is removed to the Tower, and committed thither for high treason.

Mr. Cary, master of the kings buckhounds, is lately dead.



The marquesse of Hallifax is removed from his place of president of the councill, and out of the same; some others are also talkd off, but without any certainty; the occasion (as is reported) was his opposing some matters proposed in councill to be offered the next meeting of the parliament.

The 20th, one captain Baker (one of Monmouths captains in the west), being a prisoner in Newgate, hang'd himself.

The lord viscount Preston is made chancellor to the queen dowager, and, the 21st, was sworn of his majesties privy councill.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Paul Ricaut esq., cheif secretary to his excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland.

The colledge of physitians haveing waited on the lord chancellor, at his first comeing into his place, he was pleas'd to give them (as is said) some hard words in reference to their not haveing surrendred their charter; which haveing wrought so well with them, they have since surrendred the same.

The 23d, his majestie gave the staffe to the earl of Mulgrave as lord chamberlain of his household, in the room of the earl of Ailesbury, deceased.

The lord Grey, concerned in the late rebellion in the west, hath gott his pardon, which is said to have past the seals.

The 23d, Henry Cornish, according to the sentence past upon him for high treason, was executed in Cheapside, over against Kingstreet, to which place he was drawn in a sledge from Newgate: he was very earnest at the place of execution, denyeing the crime, and protesting his innocence. The same day also a soldier was executed on Tower hill for running away from his colours: as also three persons were executed at Tyburn; and Elizabeth Gaunt was burnt there for high treason.

Letters out of Scotland speak of the great solemnity was observed at Edinburgh the 14th past, being his majesties birth day; the same also was at the town of Newcastle upon Tyne.

The 23d, being the 1st day of the term, several persons made their appearances at the court of kings bench at Westminster, according to the condition of their recognizances.

The same day, sir Edward Herbert came up to the court of kings bench, and took his place as cheif justice of that court, after all the ceremony was over; and he treated at dinner, at

Serjeants Inn, the lord chancellor, judges, and several of the nobility.

The 27th, Richard Nelthrop and John Aylyffe esqs. were brought to the kings bench bar, and ask'd what they had to say why execution should not be awarded against them, they standing attainted by outlawry for high treason, in conspiring the death of the late king, &c.; and having little to say for themselves, the court made a rule for their execution on Fry-day next.

The 29th, sir Robert Jeffreys, lord mayor of London for the year ensuing, was sworn before the barons of the exchequer at Westminster, and after was performed the usual solemnity of the lord mayors show; after which they dined at Grocers hall, where was present the lords of the privy council, nobility, judges, and other persons of quality.

The 30th, the earl of Plimouth was sworn of his majesties privy council.

The same day also Richard Nelthrop and John Ayloff were executed for high treason, the 1st before Graies Inn foregate, the latter before the Inner Temple gate, according to the appointment of the court of kings bench, on the motion of some of the kings council a day or two before. What they said is not known; they died very unconcerned.

*November.*—The 4th, notice was given by the bedles and officers in each parish throughout this citty, that they should make no bonfires nor throw any squibbs the next day, being the 5th of November, in commemoration of the gunpowder treason.

The 5th, being gunpowder treason day, there were sermons at the churches in London, but little or no ringing of bells, nor hardly any bonfires at night, except two or three in some places, as formerly was usuall.

The 6th came out an order of council, prohibiting all persons to make or encourage the making of any bonfires, or other publick fireworks, on any day, without the leave of his majestie or the council.

Letters out of Hungary inform, that the emperors forces have had great successe against the Turks this campagne, having reduced all the upper Hungary, as Caschaw, Esperies, Zolnocke, and many other places.

The 9th, the parliament mett at Westminster, pursuant to



their former adjournment, and, attending his majestie in the house of lords, his majestie made a speech to them; as to which, and their proceedings, I shall referr you.

The 12th, Ford late lord Grey was brought to the kings bench bar, and ask'd why execution should not be awarded against him, he being outlawed for high treason, in conspiring the death of the late king, &c.; to which he said he desired the benefit of his majesties gracious pardon, which was read, kneeling at the bar, and it pardon'd all treasons, misprisions, rebellions, &c. till 30 Sept. last; and his pardon was allowed, and he discharg'd of his imprisonment; and he came into court and [was] sworn to give evidence to the grand jury against the lord Brandon Gerard and Mr. Charlton; and Goodenough was sworn to the same purpose, and col. Rumsey as to that against Charlton.

The 14th, the lord Brandon came from the Tower by habeas corpus to the kings bench bar, and was arraigned on an indictment of high treason against the late king, &c.: he pleaded not guilty, and his tryal was appointed the 25th instant; so he was remanded again.

The house of lords, on the petition of the earl of Stamford, prisoner in the Tower, have granted a certiorari to remove his indictment for high treason before them; which was accordingly done, and he brought before the house on the 17th, and examined, and his tryal ordered to be in Westminster hall the 1st of December next.

The lord Delamere, also prisoner in the Tower for treason, petitioned the lords house, and about him there were some hott speeches; but the lords could not order as to his tryal, there being no bill yet found against him.

The scaffolds in Westminster hall are almost putt up for the tryal of the lord Stamford.

The lord chancellour hath fell foul upon several practicers in the chancery; he committed a register, two or three clerks in chancery, and a lawyer or two, to the Fleet, and suspended a master in chancery from his place.

The 16th, the dutchesse of Monmouths two children were discharged of their imprisonment in the Tower, and came home with their mother to their house in Hedge lane, where they are; and they have a guard of 16 men to attend them.

There have not of late been printed any of the last speeches

of the persons executed for the fanatick plot, as was usual formerly; and all or most of them that have been executed, their quarters have been affixed on the gates and other publick places of the citty.

The 19th, there were very great debates in the house of lords concerning that part of his majesties speech which refers to the popish officers in the army which had not taken the tests as required by law; there were many high speeches about it, not without some reflections on the chancellour (as is said).

The 20th, his majestie being in the house of lords, the commons were sent for, when his majestie commanded the chancellour, for many weighty reasons, to prorogue the parliament to the 10th of February next; which he did accordingly. This was sudden and unexpected, occasioned (as is thought) by the debates in the house of lords yesterday.

The 21st, the scaffolds were taken down again in Westminster hall.

It is said the councill have given their opinion as to the earl of Stamford, that he cannot be tried but in parliament.

The 25th, the lord Brandon Gerard was brought to his tryal at the kings bench bar, upon an indictment of high treason against the late king: he was tried by a jury of the county of Middlesex, of which he challenged 35 peremptorily. There were many of the nobility and gentry to hear his tryal. The witnesses against him were, Mr. Keeling, who gave an account of the general conspiracy only; then against him more particularly were, col. Rumsey, the late lord Grey, and one Saxton: col. Rumsey swore as to several discourses he had with the prisoner about his seizeing the king as he went to the parliament house, or as he come from Newmarket; that he would provide 20 men for it, and furnish (as smal an estate as he had) 500*l.* toward carrying on the insurrection. The lord Grey gave a very handsome account of the plot in general: then as to the prisoner, that his post was in Cheshire; that he was to secure the fort in Chester, of which he had heard him discourse with sir Thomas Armstrong several times about; that at a meeting at the George and Vultur in the citty, where several were mett, we had a discourse of the insurrection intended; and, upon the whole, he never saw one so forward for a rebellion, who had not the courage to rise when there was an opportunity. Thomas



Saxton testified the prisoner should tell him, over a pott of ale, that they intended (since this king came to the crown) to sett up Monmouth, and therefore they did intend to rise, and for that purpose writt a letter to Monmouth, which the prisoner shew'd me, and I saw it after in Monmouths hand in the west, when he landed. Now the prisoners defence consisted, 1st, of objections against the witnesses: as to Keelings evidence, he said, that toucht him not, but he did beleive as much as any one the general conspiracy: as to Rumsey, he objected, why he had not discovered this sooner, whereas he had been in prison formerly, and came out, none of this being objected against him: then he proved, by two or 3 lords, that Rumsey had sworn differently at Mr. Cornishes tryal then what he did at the lord Russells as to the meeting at Shepherds about the declaration; this very fully: then as to the lord Grey, he objected, he was outlawed for treason, so could be no witsnesse; but this the court held was salv'd by a pardon which his lordship had: then against Saxton, he protested he knew him not, nor was ever with him, objecting how unlikely it was he should communicate such matters to so mean and inconsiderable a fellow, and with whom he had no acquaintance; but beside, the evidence he gave could not be taken notice of on this indictment, for that was for treason against the late king, and his evidence went only as to his present majestie: then he produc'd several noblemen and gentlemen, who gave an account of the loyalty of his father and himself; that he had a very mean opinion of Monmouth; and that when Monmouth landed in the west, he offered his life and fortune to his present majestie, and had the honour to kisse his hand: which being done, the jury withdrew for about half an hour, and then returned and found the defendant guilty.

Letters out of Somersetshire inform, that young Speke, being convicted of being in the late rebellion, was executed there.

The 27th, one Lancelot Colston, being convicted of speaking words against the inquisition that found the late earl of Essex felo de se, he being one of the jury, was sentenc'd to pay 200 marks, and be committed till paid.

The 28th, being the last day of the term, several persons who were taken up in Monmouths rebellion were discharged.

The same day also Nathaniel Wade, Richard Goodenough, and James Burton, were brought to the kings bench bar, and

pleaded his majesties pardon to them for their outlawry of treason and all other crimes to the 4th of July last; which was allowed, and they remanded again to Newgate till his majesties pleasure be further known.

The same day also the lord Brandon came up, and had sentence past upon him as usual in cases of treason, and that he should be executed on Fryday next.

The same day also the lord Delamere came up by habeas corpus from the Tower, as also sir Robert Cotton, and John Crew Ostley esq., who were admitted each to bail for want of prosecution on the habeas corpus act: they gave very great bail, each 4 persons in 10,000*l.* apeice, and they themselves in 20,000*l.* apeice.

The same day also sir Gilbert Gerard pleaded not guilty to an information for a misdemeanour, in being at a consult to make an insurrection, there being but one witness against him.

The same day, George Speke esq. pleaded not guilty to an information for rescuing Mr. Trenchard, his son in law, out of the hands of the messenger, and was admitted his liberty on very good bail.

Daniel Tracy, committed for harbouring traytors, was the same day admitted to bail.

*December.*—The 4th, the earl of Sunderland, cheif secretary of state, took his place at the council table, as lord president thereof.

A speciall commission being lately gone down into Cheshire, in order to find the bill against the lord Dellamere for high treason, they have accordingly done the same, and his lordship is thereupon taken up again, and recommitted to the Tower.

The 9th, the sessions began at the Old Baily: several malefactors were tried; 10 were burnt in the hand, 4 ordered to be transported, 11 sentenc'd to be whipt, and nine received sentence of death, one of which was Mr. Charles Bateman, a chirurgeon, who was tryed for high treason in conspireing the death of the late king, &c.: the witnesses against him were Mr. Thomas Lee and Mr. Goodenough, who were positive, so that the jury found him guilty. The proceedings being over, the court further adjourned to the 19th instant, and thence to the 30th.

The 13th, his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood on Robert Nightingale esq., high sherif of the county of Norfolk.



Several of the officers, military and civill, that appeared in the house of commons in this present parliament against the kings interest, are (it's said) dismiss'd their several places and commands; as, sir Stephen Fox, Mr. Fox, lord Manchester, capt. Cook, capt. Browne, and others.

His majestie hath granted a new charter to the town of Feversham in Kent, which they have received.

The 15th, signior Zeno and signior Giustiniani, ambassadors extraordinary from the republick of Venice, made their publick entry; they landed at the Tower, and were conducted thro the city in his majesties coach, attended with four of their own and many others with 6 horses apeice, all in mourning, to the house appointed for their entertainment in St. James-square.

The 16th, three men and one woman were executed at Tyburn.

The 16th, the earl of Clarendon, lord lieutenant of Ireland, begun his journey this morning for Chester, accompanied by many of the nobility and gentry.

The 18th, Mr. Bateman the chirurgeon was executed at Tyburn for high treason: 'tis said he denied the crime at the gallows.

The same day also the Venetian ambassadors had their publick audience of their majesties at Whitehall.

His majestie hath appointed the lord Tiviot, col. Robert Philips, and John Evelyn of Deptford, esq., commissioners to execute the office of lord privy seal during the absence of the earl of Clarendon, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

There is a report that sir Roger Lestrangle is to be made a master in chancery.

His majestie hath constituted the earl of Huntington lord cheif justice and justice in eyre of all his forests, chaces, parks, and warrens on the south side of Trent, in the room of the earl of Chesterfeild.

There has been for some daies past a very hott report of a declaration for liberty of conscience, or a toleration, comeing out, but at present ('tis said) a stop is putt to it.

'Tis said his majestie has advis'd with his judges about the test act, for all persons to take it that come into office; and 'tis reported they were divided in opinion, some being of the opinion that his majestie might dispence with the same, and pardon all the penalties and forfeitures thereby incurred; but time must shew.

The earl of Sunderland is in very great favour with the king.

His majestie hath dismiss the bishop of London from the privy council, as also his place of dean of the chappel royal.

There is a discourse as if there was a paper printed, shewing the reasons that moved his late majestie to turn Roman catholic; time will shew.

X The 29th, the bishop of Durrham was sworn dean of his majesties chappel royal, and the bishop of Rochester clerk of the closet to his majestie.

The 30th, John Hambden esq. was arraigned at the Old Baily (the court being this day mett according to their last adjournment) on an indictment of high treason, for conspiring to raise a rebellion, and the late king to death to bring, &c.; to which he pleaded guilty to all (except that part that related to the kings death), and, owning his crime, submitted himself to the kings mercy: so sentence of death was past on him as usual, and the court adjourned.

1685-6.

*January.*—There is a very hott discourse of bringing quo warranto's against the bishopricks, deans and chapters, and the universities; the truth whereof time must shew.

The warrant for Mr. Hambdens execution was said to be signd to be on the 8th instant, but he is reprevied; which many think will end in a pardon.

The 3d instant died that eminent divine of the church of England, Dr. Calamy.

There has been a discourse of the attorny generall, sir Robert Sawyer, and Mr. Finch, the sollicitor generall, turning out; and that Mr. Brent and Mr. Allibone, two papists, were to come in; but without any ground.

The man that has for several years shew'd the tombs at Westminster is turn'd out, and another putt in: there is great resort to the shrine of St. Edward the Confessor.

A form of prayer has been published to be used in all churches, as a thanksgivinge for his majesties accession to the crown.

The 8th, the bishop of Durrham was sworn of his majesties privy councill.

A proclamation was published for prorogueing the parliament from the 10th of February next to the 10th of May next.

The 13th, the Venetian ambassadors had their audience of leave of their majesties.



The 14th, Henry lord Delamere was brought to his tryal in Westminster hall before the lord Jefferies, lord high steward of England for that purpose, upon an indictment of high treason for conspiring to raise a rebellion against his majestie. There were several witnesses against him: some gave an account of the late phanatick plott in generall, others of the rebellion in generall; but the only positive witness against his lordship was one Thomas Saxon, who swore that his lordship sent for him to come the 4th of June last to his house at Mere in Cheshire, where was sir Robert Cotton and Mr. Crew Ostley; that they gave him 11 guineas, and 5*l.* in silver, to carry a message to the duke of Monmouth, that they would be ready by such a time with so many men, and that they would provide such a summ of money. His lordships defence was chiefly against this Saxon, whom he prov'd to be a very lewd person; and that himself, sir Robert Cotton, and Mr. Ostley, were then at London when Saxon swore they were in Cheshire, and this by a cloud of witnesses; so that it manifestly appearing that Saxon was perjured, his lordship was acquitted by every one of his peers, and an indictment of perjury ordered against Saxon: so his lordship was discharged.

Sir Thomas Player, late chamberlain of London, is dead.

Sir Henry Walgrave, a Roman catholick, is made lord Walgrave, baron of Chuton in Somersetshire.

Sir James Edwards has laid down his gown of alderman of the city of London.

There has been a discourse some time past of a considerable body of men to be quartered in London; time must shew.

The acquittall of the lord Delamere affords matter of talk; the whiggs, on one side, taking it an advantage to them, and a disappointment to the papists.

Several persons have appear'd publickly to be papists, which have been only suspected before.

The 14th began the sessions at the Old Baily, and held the next day; where 11 persons were burnt in the hand, two to be transported, four receiv'd sentence of death, and 7 to be whip'd: so the sessions was adjourned to the 24th of the next month.

The 19th, about 12 at night, began a dreadfull fire in Mountague house, which in a short time consumed the greatest part of that stately fabrick; the losse is computed to be above

60,000*l.* to the lord Mountague and the earl of Devonshire, who had taken the house for some time.

The 20th, two persons were executed at Tyburn.

Letters out of Ireland inform of the arrivall of his excellency the earl of Clarendon, lord lieutenant of that kingdome, and of the joy expressed for his arrivall.

Mrs. Sedley, daughter of sir Charles Sedley, the king has been pleased to make her countesse of Dorchester.

Jack Ketch, the hangman, for affronting the sherifs of London, was committed to Bridewell, and is turn'd out of his place, and one Rose, a butcher, put in.

The lord Arran, son to the duke of Ormond, is lately dead; and his regiment is given to the lord Ossory.

The late kings effigies at length is done in his robes in wax-work, and is putt amongst the tombes at Westminster.

There has been great adoe about the kings mistresse Mrs. Sedley's goeing beyond sea; the Romish preists are mightily for her goeing, which she as violently opposes.

There have been a great many Irish men lately come from Ireland.

There are foot soldiers quartered on the taverns and alehouses in Fleetstreet and Salisbury court; and some houses have refused at first to quarter them, but to little purpose.

The 23d, being the 1st day of the term, several persons appear'd at the court of kings bench, according to their recognizances.

The same day also Thomas Saxon pleaded not guilty to an information against him for perjury about the lord Delamere, who has had the honour to kisse the kings hand.

The same day also Philibert Vernatti, accused for one of the murderers of sir Edmondbury Godfrey, and outlawed for the same, came to the barr and revers'd the same, and was bailed.

The 29th, one sir Richard Newdigate, convicted on an indictment for sending a challenge, came to the kings bench court to receive his judgment; which was, to pay 1000 marks, and find sureties for his behaviour for 3 years

*February.*—The 2d, his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood on Dr. Edmund King the physitian.

The same day also the duke of Grafton fought a duel with one Mr. Talbott, brother to the earl of Shresbury, and killed



him; and Mr. Wharton, one of the lord Whartons sons, killed an Irish man the same day.

There is a stop for the present putt to the prosecution against sir Gilbert Gerard for a misdemeanour.

There has been an enquiry made into the patents of baronets made for about 10 years past, to see who have paid the 1000*l.*, according to a former settlement; and they that have not, proccesse will goe out against them.

The lord chancellor hath for some daies past been very ill of the stone, even almost without hopes of recovery; but he is since, by the use of means, pretty well recovered.

There has been some enquiry made about what lands belong'd antiently to the church.

The coroners enquest have found it manslaughter in the duke of Grafton for killing of Talbot, and se defendendo in Mr. Wharton.

At the queens chappell at St. James are papers stuck up against the wall by the door, for the prayeing of persons out of purgatory; as, Lett all good catholicks pray for the soul of &c. to be delivered out of purgatory.

Sir William Dugdale, garter king at armes, is lately dead.

Sir Paul Neile also is lately dead.

The 6th was kept as a thanksgiving day for his majesties accession to the crown; for which there was a particular church service appointed, and sermons preach'd in most churches, and bonfires at night.

The 8th, a woman that lookt after the lions at the Tower, putting her hand to near the old one, he caught hold of it, and grip'd it so hard that it was forc'd to be cutt off to prevent a gangrene; but she died of it in a little time.

It is said that we have lately concluded a league offensive and defensive with France.

The lord Castlemain, with a great attendance, is gone his majesties ambassador to Rome; his retinue goes by sea; himself and some of his attendants are gone to Paris, from whence they goe by land to Rome.

The 8th, Thomas Saxton was brought to his tryal at the kings bench court upon an information of perjury concerning the lord Delamere: the evidence against him was so very full, and himself had nothing to offer against it, that the jury, without goeing from the bar, brought him in guilty of wilfull perjury.

The 9th, the earl of Stamford was brought to the kings bench court by habeas corpus from the Tower, [and] was, by consent of the attorney general, admitted to bail, to appear at the bar of the house of lords the 1st day of the next sitting of parliament, and in the mean time at the council board, when he shall be thereunto required.

The same day also Mr. Philibert Vernatti, having revers'd his outlawry for the murder of sir Edmundbury Godfrey, came to his tryal on the indictment, and no one appearing against him, he was acquitted for want of prosecution.

The 10th, Dr. Edes of Chichester was tryed on an information for a misdemeanour, of which he was found guilty, and so committed to the kings bench prison.

The 10th, the parliament mett at Westminster, and were by commission farther prorogued to the 10th of May next.

Letters out of Scotland speak of some tumult or stir had been there in the city of Edenburgh, occasioned, as is said, by the chancellors goeing or endeavouring to sett up masse, which putt the common people into a tumult.

The 12th, Thomas Saxon, convicted of perjury, was brought to the kings bench court to receive his judgment; which was, to stand thrice in the pillory; to be whipt from Ludgate to Westminster one day, and from Newgate to Tyburn another day; and to pay 500 marks, and be imprisoned till done.

His majestie has been pleased to constitute sir Thomas Jenner, recorder of London, one of the barons of the exchequer, in the place of sir William Gregory; and sir Henry Bedingfeild to be one of the justices of the common pleas, in the place of sir Creswell Levinz; and to make Mr. Holt of Graies Inn recorder of London, and to conferr the honour of knighthood on him.

His majestie hath constituted Charles Porter esq., of the Temple, lord chancellor of Ireland, and conferred the honour of knighthood on him.

The 23d, his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood on John Bucknall esq.

Mrs. Sedley, his majesties late mistress, is gone for Ireland.

The 24th began the sessions at the Old Bail, which held till the 27th; where eleven received sentence of death, 6 were ordered to be transported, thirteen burnt in the hand, and five



to be whipt: and at that sessions his majesties pardon was read for 61 criminalls, of which 30 were to be transported.

It is reported that Mr. Slater, the parson of Putney, is turned Roman catholick; and Mr. Walker, the master of university colledge in Oxford, professes himself so.

*March.*—The 5th, one man was executed at Tyburn.

His majestie hath granted new charters to the town of Reading in Berks, and to the towns of Brecon and Carmarthen in Wales.

The mareschal de Schomberg, being a protestant, has retired into Portugal since the persecution in France.

His majesties proclamation containeing his gracious and general pardon to his subjects hath been published, containeing many exceptions of offences, persons, and things.

His majesties order to the archbishops concerning preaching and catechizing hath been printed and published.

The duke of Northumberland hath lately married capt. Lucyes widdow, who was a poulterers daughter; since which she hath been carried beyond sea against her will.

The earl of Mulgrave, on Thursday the 11th of March, was married to the lady Conway, a great fortune.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knight[hood] on major Martin Beckman, his cheif ingenier.

Letters out of France speak of the ilnesse of the king of France, which is very great; he hath a fistula in ano, and hath been extraordinary bad with it.

The 16th, was a muster of a good body of men of his majesties forces in High park.

Sir Thomas St. George is made Garter principal king of arms, and sir John Dugdale Norroy king of arms.

The earl of Anglesey hath kist the kings hand.

A proclamation hath been published for the adjourning the parliament in Scotland from the beginning of Aprill to the 29th of the same.

There has been lately fitted up in Limestreet a chappel for the service of the Romish church, which the lord mayor and court of aldermen putt a stop to; but they were sent for by the king and receiv'd a check, since which they goe on again.

The earl of Anglesea is lately dead.

The lord cheif justice Herbert, in the circuit in Devon, com-

mitted one ensign Douglas for seizeing a summ of money of a person's in the countrey, of which complaint was made above, yet he was not discharged till he refunded the money.

Sir Charles Porter is lately gone lord chancellor of Ireland.

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*April.*—The 3d, his majesties pardon to the earl of Stamford passed the great seal of England.

Prance the evidence is lately come in, and has retracted his former evidence he gave concerning the murder of sir Edmond-bury Godfrey: he hath been examined before the councill, and is kept a prisoner in Newgate.

The archbishop of York, Dr. Dolben, is lately dead.

Letters out of France speak of the French king being pretty well recovered of his late indisposition.

The 8th was published his majesties proclamation for the well ordering of the New River water.

The breif for the collection for the French protestants hath past the great seal, and accordingly they have begun to collect for them, and many persons give very largely.

The 12th, at night, a great robbery was committed near Ilford in Essex on two of his majesties mails comeing from Holland, from whom they took upwards of 5000*l.* in gold, belonging to some Jews in London.

The 14th began the sessions at the Old Baily, and held the next day; where 5 received sentence of death, two to be transported, 7 burnt in the hand: several were acquitted by vertue of his majesties pardon; and the earl of Stamford was discharged also by his majesties pardon: so the sessions adjourned to the 20th of May.

Some of the persons concerned in the late robbery on the Holland mails are taken.

Orders have been by the king in council given for the sending for the dutchesse of Northumberland, on the petition of her mother.

Col. Rumsey the evidence is carried on shipboard, to goe for St. Nicholas Island, near Plymouth, where he is confined during life.

The duke of Albemarle, is said, is goeing governour of his majesties plantations in the western islands.

Mr. Shores, of the Middle Temple, is made deputy recorder of London, and is in the commission of oyer and terminer.



On Sunday the 18th was a tumult made in Cheapside, occasioned by the meeting at the popish chappel in Limestreet, some of the rabble haveing followed the preists thither; so that the lord mayor and aldermen were there with the train'd bands to quell the same: some of the cheif ringleaders were taken; and his majestie, haveing had an account of it, sent for the lord mayor, and told him to take care of the peace of the city, or otherwise he should be forced to send some assistance to them.

The 21st, one man was executed at Tyburn.

Sir Thomas Jones, lord cheif justice of the common pleas, William Mountague esq., cheif baron of the exchequer, sir Job Charleton, judge of the common pleas, and sir Edward Nevill, a baron of the exchequer, had their quietus sent them the 21st instant; and sir Henry Bedingfeild is made cheif justice of the common pleas, sir Edward Atkins lord cheif baron, sir Edward Lutwyche, cheif justice of Chester, a judge of the common pleas, and Richard Heath esq., serjeant, a baron of the exchequer; and sir Job Charlton, on his petition, is restored to the place of cheif justice of Chester.

The 21st, being the 1st day of the term, the appearances of several persons at the court of kings bench was recorded.

The same day, Mr. John Hambden, attainted of treason, pleaded his majesties pardon at the kings bench bar, which was allowed, and he discharged.

An order of council hath been published to prevent the spiriting or kidnapping of people, enjoyning a method to be observed in the taking such as goe beyond sea.

Letters out of Ireland inform, that sir Charles Porter, lord chancellor of Ireland, is safely arrived in that kingdome.

The 23d, sir John Holt, sir Ambrose Phillips, Christopher Milton esq., John Powell, John Tate, William Rawlinson, William Killingworth, Hugh Hodges, Thomas Geeres, and George Hutchins, esqs., being called to the state of a serjeant at law, performed this day the ceremonies and duty required at the Inner Temple and at Westminster; which done, they treated the lord chancellor, nobility and gentry at Serjeants Inn in Fleetstreet; the motto of their rings was Deus, Rex et Lex: the two first were made kings serjeants.

His majestie hath constituted sir Christopher Milton one of the barons of the exchequer; and sir John Powell one of the

justices of the common pleas; and sir Thomas Powis his solli-  
citor general, in the room of Mr. Finch: the former is confi-  
dently said to be a papist.

Mr. Lytcot, secretary to the lord Castlemain, his majesties  
ambassador at Rome, is lately come back: his errand is diversly  
reported; some say about the supremacy, others about prece-  
dency between him and the Spanish ambassador, &c.

The 27th, Edward Strode esq. pleaded at the kings bench bar  
his majesties pardon for high treason.

The French have a great fleet in the Streights, which lie  
hovering before Cadiz, Gibralter, and those parts; their design  
is not known.

The parliament in Scotland mett the 29th at Edinburgh:  
their meeting was with great solemnity; and the earl of Mor-  
ray, his majesties high commissioner, made a speech to them,  
in the close of which he recommended to them the giving ease  
and security to the Roman catholicks.

The archbishoprick of York is not yet disposed of; some say  
his majestie will execute it by commissioners.

Sir Thomas Blount, baronet, hath a judgment recovered  
against him for 1000*l.*, at his majesties suit, for not payeing  
the 1000*l.* pursuant to the agreement about baronets: many  
others will run the same fate.

*May.*—The 3d, his majestie constituted sir James Kennedy  
consul of Rotterdam and other places under the admiralty of  
the Maese.

Foreign letters speak of a massacre that has been in Savoy  
committed by the papists on the protestants in the valley of  
Lucerne: several had retired thither on the persecution in  
France, to the number of 10 or 12,000, which 'tis said the duke  
denied leave to retire out of his countrey; on which they betook  
them to their armes, but they were prevailed on to lay them  
down on promises of a free passage; which they had no sooner  
done but the Savoyards and French dragoons fell on them, and  
slew a great many of them.

The lord Grey of Ruthin and col. Talmash have both laid  
down their commissions in this present army.

Col. Strode, governour of Dover, is lately dead, and sir Ed-  
ward Hales is made governour in his place.

The 5th, the book entitled *An Account of the Persecution of*



the French Protestants in France, both in French and English, was burnt before the Royal Exchange by the common hangman, upon the complaint of the French ambassador.

The 10th, the parliament mett at Westminster, and were again prorogued to the 22d of November next.

The 11th, the case between the king and Mr. Williams, speaker to the late house's of commons, was argued at the kings bench bar, by Mr. Jones for the king, and Mr. Pollexfen for the defendant; but the court would not suffer the defendants council to argue it, but overruled his plea to the jurisdiction of the court immediately, and ordered him to plead over.

His majestie hath set forth a proclamation inhibiting all persons after 24th day of June to use the trade of a pedlar or petty chapman, unlesse licensed according to a course lately taken in that behalf.

The 13th, his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood on John Lytcot, secretary to the lord Castlemain.

The 12th, at night, the princesse Ann of Denmark was safely delivered of a daughter, which was christned Ann Sophia by the bishop of Durrham: the earl of Feversham was godfather, and the countesse of Roscommon and the lady Churchill were godmothers.

The 14th, about 6 in the morning, the Bull inn in the Strand fell down, and killed several persons.

The same day, Miles Prance was brought up to the court of kings bench, and pleaded guilty to an information exhibited against him for perjury as to the evidence he gave at the tryalls of Green, Bury, and Hill, relating to the murther of sir Edmundbury Godfrey.

The 15th, one John Osyllivant, an Irish preist of the church of Rome, being some time since taken at Bristoll officiating, was this day brought to the kings bench court by habeas corpus, and notwithstanding the warrant was very full and plain, yet he was admitted to bail.

It is confidently reported that the queen is with child.

The 17th, the court of kings bench, Mr. Williams having submitted himself to the court, they sett the fine of 10,000*l.* upon him: his crime was for licensing Dangerfields Narrative, which he gave in to the Westminster house of commons, pursuant to an order of the said house.

Their majesties and the whole court are removed to Windsor.

The 17th, John Osyllivant, the Bristoll Romish preist, was discharged.

The 23d, being Whitsunday, the king touched for the evill, but had not, as usual, any of the bishops, but his own preists.

The 20th began the sessions at the Old Baily, and held the 21st and 22d; where 7 were burnt in the hand, 8 ordered to be whip'd, 16 received sentence of death, and 3 were ordered to be transported.

Letters from the East Indies inform, that his majestie had been proclaimed in the citty of Madras, on the coast of Choramandel, in the East Indies, with great solemnity.

The 28th, five men of those lately condemned at the sessions were executed at Tyburn; one of them was one Pascha Rose, the new hangman, so that now Ketch is restored to his place.

The same day, his majestie was at the camp at Hounslow Heath, and conferred the honour of knighthood on capt. Bevill Greenvile at the head of the Cornish regiment: his majestie dined with the lord Feversham there, this being the 1st day of opening the camp.

The French fleet that was lately in the Streights was before Cadiz, and made a demand of the Spaniard of 500,000 crowns, which is now adjusted.

The 31st, his majesties proclamation was publish'd here for discharging foreign copper coin, to be imported or made use of in Scotland.

His majestie hath given liberty to the quakers to meet, and hath taken of the penall lawes against them.

*June.*—The 2d, a woman was burnt in Smithfeild for clipping the kings coin.

The states general have published a proclamation for banishing the English rebels out of their countries within 15 daies, on pain of death.

The parliament in Scotland are not so unanimous as was expected; there are great differences amongst them upon the point of religion, and their dispensing with the lawes against the Roman catholicks.

There is great discourse of a visitation intended by the lord chancellour into the several societies belonging to the law, and that there will be great regulation made amongst them, espe-



cially amongst the bench in each society; for which purpose he hath lists of the inns of court.

The guards that were placed about the dutchesse of Monmouths children are removed, and they have their liberty to goe where they will.

Mr. Williams hath (as is said) agreed with the lord treasurer about payeing his fine; he paies 5000*l.* down this term, and gives security for the residue, 2500*l.* to be paid in Michaelmas term, and the remaineing 2500*l.* Michaelmas term twelvemonth.

The 4th, being the 1st day of the term, several persons appeared at the kings bench court, and their appearances were recorded.

The same day, capt. Wade had his majesties pardon allowed in court for his being in the western rebellion.

The same day, Richard Alborough, Oliver Hawley, and John Condom were arraigned on an indictment for the robbing the Holland mail; the first as principal, he pleaded guilty; the two others as accessory before the fact, and they pleaded not guilty.

The 7th, the lord Grey of Warke came into the court of kings bench, having a writ of error to reverse his outlawry for treason allowed him; the attainder was revers'd for error, whereby his lordship was restored to his honour and blood.

The 8th, sir John Knight, a violent tory in Bristoll, was brought by habeas corpus to the court of kings bench, and was admitted to bail; his commitment was general, for several misdemeanours, by order of council.

The same day, all the judges, except Mr. baron Milton, took the oathes in the court of chancery for their places; but he (tis said) owns himself a Roman catholick.

Letters from the foreign parts speak as if the protestants in Savoy had recruited their forces by the assistance of the Suisse, and, haveing gott arms, fell upon the Savoyards and killed a great many of them.

The lord Carberry is lately dead, and the lord Vaughan, his son, succeeds him.

The bishop of Oxford hath been very ill for some time past.

There is a discourse as if his majestie were goeing to incorporate the French protestants, and that they should have a church.

Letters out of Ireland speak of great alterations in the offices

and places of that kingdome: the lord Tyrconnell is general of all his majesties forces there; he hath turn'd out several of the officers in the army there, and new popish ones are putt in: there is a popish judge in every bench in Ireland; and there are 6 new popish privy councillours made.

The earl of Peterborough has brought his action of scandalum magnatum against Mr. Williams, late speaker, for licencing of Dangerfeilds Narrative; to which he hath given bail.

The 12th, sir John Knight pleaded not guilty to an information exhibited against him for goeing with a blunderbus in the streets, to the terrifyeing his majesties subjects.

The 15th, Miles Prance was brought to the court of kings bench to receive his judgment; which was, to pay a fine of 100*l.*; that he be brought to all the courts of Westminster Hall with a paper on his head declaring his offence; that he stand in the pillory thrice for an hour, before Westminster Hall gate, before the Royal Exchange, and at Charingcrosse; and to be whipt from Newgate to Tyburn; and committed till all this be done. Prance owned his guilt, and said he was sorry for what he had done.

The 16th came on, in the kings bench court, the great case between Godden and sir Edward Hales, in an action of debt upon the test act, made 25 Car. 2d. c. 2. for 500*l.*, for not taking the sacrament and the oathes, according to that act, within the time limitted, haveing executed an office: the plaintiff is only the defendants servant, and the action brought barely to have the opinion of the judges. There were two or three motions to the court, that they would assign them council for the plaintiff, for no one would appear in such a pretended matter: the court assigned Mr. Northey and sir George Treby; the latter absolutely refused it: at another time they assigned Mr. Wallop, Mr. Trinder and sir Francis Winnington were added. It was this day argued for the plaintiff by Mr. Northey (but very loosly), and by the sollicitor, sir Thomas Powis, for the defendant, or rather for the king's power of dispensing with all penall lawes by a clause of non obstante: and, on the whole matter, the court were of opinion, clear, that the king might dispence with this law; however, they would advise with the rest of the judges.

The weather haveing been very wett and unseasonable since



the encampment of his majesties forces on Hounslow Heath, several of them have been very ill, and some have died.

The duke of Norfolk has quitted his command of a regiment in his majesties forces; the same is given to the earl of Litchfeild: the earl of Alisbury and the lord Lexington have laid down their commissions.

Nathaniel Thompson and one Pain have filed their bills in the common pleas against Mr. serjeant Pemberton for a false imprisonment, in committing them on their conviction for publishing a libell formerly relating to the murther of sir Edmond-bury Godfrey.

The parliament in Scotland have gott several acts passed in behalf of themselves, but done nothing in behalf of the Roman catholicks; which 'tis said his majestie is displeas'd at, and hath prorogued them.

The 17th, one Thimbleton, an anabaptist preacher, convicted of publishing several libells as to the murther of the earl of Essex, was sentenc'd to pay 100*l.* fine, to stand in the pillory thrice, at Westminster Hall gate, at the Exchange, and at Wapping.

The 18th, the attainder of Mr. Hambden was revers'd for error in the court of kings bench, his majestie haveing allowed him the favour of a writ of error for that purpose.

It is discours'd as if there had hapned some difference in the army between some protestant and some of the popish soldiers.

Dr. Sharp, dean of Norwich, haveing given some distast in a sermon he preached against popery, orders (is said) were sent to the bishop of London to suspend him, which the bishop said he could not doe unlesse he were proceeded against legally for some crime; however, the dean hath not since (though petitioned) [been] restored to favour, but is gone down to Norwich. Dr. Tully in Yorkshire lies under displeasure, much for the same matter; 'tis said he is actually suspended.

The 19th, a train of artillery, consisting of about thirty cannon, with all ammunition and necessaries required in a camp, was drawn through the citty from the Tower, so to Hounslow.

The 21st, Mr. Samuel Johnson (the author of Julian) was tried at the court of kings bench upon an information of misdemeanour, in writing and publishing two libells, entitl'd, An Adresse to the English Protestant Officers in this present

Army; the other, The Opinion that Resistance may be used in case our Religion and Rights should be invaded; of which he was found guilty by a jury of Surry.

The same day, the lord cheif justice declared the opinion of all the judges in the case of Godden and Hales; that they had all mett, and ten were clear of opinion that the dispensation in the case in question was good; that Mr. justice Powell then doubted, but had sent his opinion since by Mr. justice Holloway, that he was of the same opinion, but that Mr. justice Street was of the contrary opinion; yet judgment was given for the defendant, that Querens nil capit per billam.

The 22d, Richard Albrough, Oliver Hawley, and John Condom, concerned in robbing the Holland mails of the foreign gold, were brought to the kings bench bar: the 1st, having confessed it, received sentence of death; the other two were tried this day by a jury of Essex as accessaries before the fact, and were found guilty; of which the next day they received sentence of death.

The 25th, about noon, began a fire in Park Place, by St. James, occasioned by a joyners glew pott amongst the shavings; it burnt down 12 or 14 houses.

It is reported that his majestie hath given order for the discharging Mr. Pilkington out of prison.

Sir Richard Lloyd, dean of the arches, is lately dead.

The 29th was published here his majesties proclamation against slanderers and leeingmakers in the kingdom of Scotland.

There is a discourse as if judge Street were turned out, and that Mr. serjeant Wyat is ordered to goe the circuit.

The 30th, Mr. Gifford, minister of St. Dunstans in the East, died.

The same day was a generall rendezvouze of his majesties forces encamped on Hounslow Heath.

The lord Howard of Effinghams lady died in her passage to Virginia.

*July.*—The 2d, Oliver Hawley and John Condom, lately condemned for robbing the Holland mails, were executed at Tyburn.

Dr. Fell, bishop of Oxford, is lately dead: 'tis said he left a considerable legacy to Christchurch colledge ten years hence, but in case popery shal be there established, then to other uses.



Sir Wm. Soames, his majesties ambassador to the grand seignior, is lately dead.

The 7th began the sessions at the Old Baily, and held the next day; where 15 were ordered to be burnt in the hand, 3 to be transported, 3 to be whipt, and severall to stand in the pillory.

Letters from Venice inform of the taking of New Navarino from the Turks in the Morea.

The 11th, his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood on Thomas Jeffreys esq. his consul at Alicant.

His majesties new charter to the town of Tewksbury in Gloucestershire hath been lately received there, and to the city of Litchfeild.

The 17th, the earl of Powis, lord Arundell of Wardour, the lord Bellasis, and the lord Dover, all four Roman catholicks, were sworn of his majesties privy council.

His majestie having obtained judgment sometime since in a scire facias against their charter in New England, hath settled things therein according to his majesties commission.

Letters from Venice say that the forces of that republick have taken Modon in the Morea.

*August.*—The 5th and 6th, his majesties army at Hounslow Heath broke up this campagne, the weather being very wett; the horse came away; the 9th and 10th the foot came away, and the artillery in the morning very early; and the 11th the residue of the foot, with their baggage, tents, &c.

About this time the new commissioners for ecclesiasticall affairs, who were, the lord chancellor, the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord treasurer, the lord president, the earl of Sunderland, the bishops of Durrham and Rochester, and the lord cheif justice Herbert, mett at Whitehall and open'd their commission, and adjourned for some time.

The 12th, his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood on Thomas Rawlinson, alderman of London.

His majestie hath constituted sir Nathaniel Johnson governor of the Charibbee islands, vacant by the death of sir Wm. Stapleton.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Thomas Montgomery, of the Middle Temple, esq.

The 16th, the ecclesiasticall commissioners mett again at Whitehall (all except the archbishop of Canterbury, who hath

not been amongst them yet); where the bishop of London attended, according to a summons for that purpose, and was demanded the reason why, according to his majesties command, he had not suspended Dr. Sharp, dean of Norwich, (for preaching against popery;) and desireing time to putt in his answer, he had time for a fortnight.

The judges, since their opinion of the kings dispensing power, have not in their circuits had that respect as formerly.

His majestie hath named Dr. Cartwright, dean of Rippon, to be bishop of Chester, and Dr. Samuel Parker, archdeacon of Canterbury, to be bishop of Oxford, those sees being vacant, the 1st by the death of Dr. John Pearson, the last by the death of Dr. Fell.

The 23d, his majestie began his progresse into the west: that night he lay at Marlborough; the 24th at the duke of Beaufords at Badminton; the 25th at Bristoll; the 27th at Bridgewater, and saw Sedge moor in his passage; the 28th at the earl of Pembrokes at Wilton; the 29th at Southampton; the 30th at Portsmouth; and the 31st the king returned to Windsor.

The king of Denmark hath sent a summons to the city of Hamburg, and demanded a considerable summ of them, and hath brought severall of his forces within a mile of that city: the magistrates have resolved to defend themselves, and to demand assistance of the elector of Brandenburg and the princes of Lunenburgh.

The 31st, the ecclesiastical commissioners mett again, and the bishop of London putt in a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, grounded on 17 Car. 1. cap. 11; which they presently overruled: then being required, he gave in his positive answer to the matter of fact against him, which was argued by Dr. Oldish and Dr. Newton, civilians; and the court adjourned further to the 6th of next month.

*September.*—Letters from Hamburg inform, that a considerable body of men of the elector of Brandenburg and princes of Lunenburgh are arrived there, for the defence of that place.

His majesties proclamation in the kingdome of Scotland, containeing his pardon and indemnity to the commoners within the shires of Tarbat and Argile, hath been published here.

The 1st, the sessions began at the Old Baily, and were held the 3d and the 10th; where 5 were ordered to be burnt in the



hand, 2 to be transported, 6 to be whip'd, and 11 received sentence of death.

The 6th, the ecclesiasticall commissioners mett again; and, without giving any reason, they overruled all the bishop of Londons arguments and pretences, and ordered that he should be suspended from his bishoprick during his majesties pleasure, and that if he exercised any episcopall act he should be deprived.

The 7th, queen dowager, attended with a great train, went this day to the Bath.

Letters from Hamburgh inform, that the king of Denmark hath withdrawn his forces from before the city of Hamburgh.

The 15th, a great bonfire being made at Wild house by the Spanish ambassador for the taking of Buda, there was a great tumult made there by the rabble.

Several soldiers haveing been indicted of felony for deserting their colours, some were of opinion it was not death; however, the other hath prevailed, and some have been executed thereon.

Letters out of Germany inform, that the imperiall and auxiliary forces haveing invested Buda, the capitall city of Hungary, on June the 19th, took it by assault from the Turks the 2d of this instant September.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Thomas Fowle esq., goldsmith and alderman of London; and hath appointed sir Thomas Rawlinson and he to be sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year ensueing.

Letters from Venice give an account that the Venetians in the Morea have taken Napoli di Romania there.

*October.*—The 1st, their majesties returned to Whitehall from Windsor.

The lord Dover, a Roman catholick, is made lord lieutenant of Cambridgshire.

The archbishop of Canterbury hath never appeared among the new ecclesiasticall commissioners: there is a discourse of a new commission sealing without his lordship, and that he is removed from the council; time must shew.

The earl of Carlingford was recommended to the prince of Orange as generall of the Dutch forces, but denied, as being a Roman catholick.

There is orders given to the victuallers and others concerned about the navy to have provisions for several thousand seamen;

whence some imagine a war with Holland is designed: time will shew.

The 9th, his majesties proclamation was published for proroguing this parliament from the 22d of November next to the 15th of February following.

The 8th, the earl of Tyrconnell, a Roman catholick, was sworn of his majesties privy council here.

Letters out of Ireland speak of the great fear and consternation the English protestants are in there; the apprehensions are so great, that many have sold their estates and concerns there for what they can gett, and have left that kingdome.

Mr. justice Street hath lately married a wife with a good fortune, since his opinion against the kings power of dispensing.

There is a discourse as if sir Charles Porter, lord chancellor of Ireland, hath lately express'd himself against popery; upon which some have not scrupled to say he would not continue long there.

Since the suspension of the bishop of London, the matters that he managed in right of his bishoprick have been transacted by the archbishop of Canterbury; but there was, about a fortnight since, orders to the contrary, so that since that time the affairs of that diocese have been at a stand; but 'tis now talkt there will be commissioners for the management of them.

The 14th, being his majesties birth day, was observed with great solemnity: in the morning his majesties four troops of guards were drawn up in Hide park, all new clothed very finely; and the day concluded with ringing of bells, bonfires, and a ball at court.

Mrs. Sedley, his majesties mistress, is lately come out of Ireland, whither she was ordered to retire.

The 17th, Dr. Lloyd, bishop of St. Davids, Dr. Parker, bishop of Oxford, and Dr. Cartwright, bishop of Chester, were consecrated at Lambeth by the archbishop of Canterbury.

The 13th began the sessions at the Old Baily, and held the 15th and 16th; where 4 were ordered to be burnt in the hand, two to be transported, five to be whipt (of which one was for personating the late duke of Monmouth), and fourteen received sentence of death.

His majesties birth day has been observed with all the publick demonstrations of joy at the cities of Bathe and Norwich, and town of Newcastle upon Tine.



Letters out of Scotland certainly inform of the dissolution of the parliament of that kingdome.

Tis reported sir Robert Peyton was lately taken in Holland, but rescued again by the rabble.

Edward Skelton, one of the criminalls that received sentence of death this last sessions at the Old Baily, has been beg'd of the king by 18 maids clothed in white, and since is married to one of them in the Presse yard.

The ecclesiasticall commissioners have satt again, and had before them sir Thomas Exton, the minister of the Savoy, and he of Dukes place, for marrying without a licence.

The 21st, queen dowager returned to Somerset house from the Bath.

The 22d, William Bridgman and William Blathwayte, esqs. were sworn clerks of his majesties council in ordinary.

The same day, Richard Alibon, of Grays Inn, esq., a Roman catholick, received the honour of knighthood, and was made of his majesties council at law.

The 23d, being the 1st day of the term, one Jones, a cabinet man, and convicted of high treason, being in the rebellion in the west, pleaded his majesties pardon at the kings bench bar, and it was allowed.

The 25th, five men and one woman, lately condemned at the sessions house, were executed at Tyburn.

The earl of Bridgewater is lately dead.

There is a discourse of the lord treasurers layeing down, and the place to be executed by commissioners, of which Powis is to be cheif.

The lord Ferrers, master of the horse to the queen, hath, it's said, surrendred it to sir John Arundell.

The 29th was observed the annual solemnity of the lord mayors show, sir John Peake being lord mayor.

*November.*—Letters out of Germany inform, that the imperialists have taken Segedin and the town of Fivechurches, in Hungary.

One Brown and Hilton, and one Shafto, a woman, the cheif informers against conventicles, haveing been discovered to be guilty of perjury in those matters, are prosecuted by the justices of Middlesex for the same.

His majestie hath repealed the letters patents he granted for licensing pedlars and petty chapmen.

The 5th of this month, being gunpowder treason day, was observed; sermons being at most churches, ringing of bells, and some bonfires at night.

Orders have been sent to the inns of court for calling several Roman catholicks to the barr; and accordingly 6 have been called at Graies Inn, 2 at Lincolns Inn, and one of the Inner house.

The 12th, the justices of peace of Middlesex attended his majestie, and received a check for not preventing the making bonfires on the 5th past.

The 16th, Samuel Johnson, clerk, convicted upon an information in writing and publishing two libells, was this day brought to the court of kings bench, where he offered something in arrest of judgment, but the court overruled it, and the cheif justice told him he blasphemously wrested scripture; so the court pronounced judgment on him, to stand thrice in the pillory, pay a fine of 500 marks, and to be whipt from Newgate to Tyburn.

The same day also the court pass'd judgment on the attorney, Mr. Edward Whitaker; being convicted of speaking words against king Charles the 1st, was adjudg'd to pay, when taken, 1000 marks fine, and be imprisoned till paid.

The burough of Brackley, in the county of Northampton, hath a new charter lately granted them.

The 16th, officers went about to each respective house in London, and other parts, charging them not to make any bonfires on the 17th, being queen Elizabeths birth-day: however, the bells rung very much that day.

Sir Richard Alibone and Mr. Brent are both made justices of peace of Middlesex, tho' they are papists; and all the feild officers both papists and protestants in this army are to be justices of the peace in the respective counties they quarter in.

Much about this time the king of France, finding his fistula grow very bad, suffered an incision to be made in his body.

The commissioners appointed by his majestie to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the diocesse of London during the suspension of the bishop of London, are, the bishop of Durrham, the bishop of Rochester, and the bishop of Peterborough.

The 20th, Samuel Johnson, clerk, was brought before the commissioners for the diocesse of London, and other the clergy in the chapter house of St. Pauls, and there degraded and de-vested accordingly, and delivered over as a secular person.



The 22d, the parliament mett at Westminster, and were farther prorogued by commission to the 15th of February next.

Letters out of Holland speak of a terrible flood and inundation that hath hapned in the province of Groningen, where whole villages have been swept away, thousands of cattle, and 3 or 4000 people.

After all the discourse that hath been of the lord Tyrconnells being out of favour, the contrary now appears, and that he is to goe deputy of Ireland.

The 23d, sir John Knight, the loyall, was tried at the court of kings bench for a high misdemeanour, in goeing armed up and down with a gun att Bristoll; who being tried by a jury of his own citty, that knew him well, he was acquitted, not thinking he did it with any ill design, to the great disappointment of some persons who appeared very feirce against him: 'tis thought his being concerned in taking up a popish preist at Bristoll occasioned this prosecution.

The 26th, Mr. Norton, outlawed for high treason in being in the late fanatick conspiracy, came to the kings bench bar, and pleaded his majesties pardon, which was allowed; and he had a writt of error to reverse the outlawry.

The same day also George Speke esq., convicted of a riott in rescuing his son Trenchard from the messengers, being apprehended for treason, was adjudged to pay 2000 marks.

The same day also the lord Altham, brother to the earl of Anglesey, convicted of speaking words against the king when he was drunk, was sentenc'd to pay 100 marks.

Then also Dr. Edes, prebend of Chichester, being convicted of commending a seditious book, was adjudg'd to pay 100*l*.

The 29th, Rd. Alborough, concerned in robbing the Essex mail of the gold, was brought to the kings bench bar, and pleaded his majesties pardon, and twas allowed.

The same day, one John Davis, that kill'd Habin the informer, was brought up, and pleaded his majesties pardon, and twas allowed.

The same day also sir John Knight of Bristoll mov'd the court to discharge his recognizance, since his acquittall, but 'twas refused, and he ordered to give sureties for his good behaviour.

*December.*—The 1st, his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood on Edmund Gardiner esq.

The same [day] also Julian Johnson was, according to his late judgment, whipt from Newgate to Tyburn, having stood in the pillory according to the sentence against him.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Rd. Neal esq. of the county of Northumberland.

The ecclesiastical commissioners have a new commission, in which the archbishop of Canterbury is left out, and the earl of Mulgrave putt in.

The officers of the navy have orders to fitt out 30 ships against spring, to secure our coasts.

Letters from Constantinople speak of a great tumult that hath been lately there, and mention as if 'twere designed against the grand seignior himself.

There are severall new justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex; at the sessions at Hicks Hall there were 18 new ones on the commission.

The king of France hath had a relapse of his distemper, and been very ill, and hath been cutt again, so that 'tis said he cannot now recover.

Mr. Henry Coventry, formerly secretary of state, is lately dead.

Letters from France speak of the death of the prince of Conde, first prince of the blood there.

The 8th began the sessions at the Old Baily, which lasted the 9th, 10th, and 11th; where 6 received sentence of death, 9 to be burnt in the hand, two to be transported, and 20 to be whipt.

Letters out of Germany tell us that the empress dowager lately died there.

His majestie hath constituted Dr. Richard Raines judge of the court of admiralty, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood.

His majesties proclamation hath been published here for the apprehending one John Renwich, a feild conventicler in Scotland.

The 17th, two men were executed at Tyburn.

Mr. Fitzjames, the kings natural son, is lately returned from the campagne out of Germany.

His majestie hath been pleased to grant a new charter to the town of Barwick upon Tweed.

His majestie hath, on his petition, permitted sir Charles Cotterell, master of the ceremonies, to resign his place, and constituted his son to succeed him therein.



There hath been lately a dispute between Dr. Jane and Dr. Patrick, of the church of England, and Dr. Godden and Mr. Gifford, of the Romish church: 'tis said 'twas held in his majesties presence, and for the satisfaction of the earl of Rochester, who, 'tis reported, is thereby more confirmed a protestant.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Franciscus Knuydyt of Rotterdam.

Mr. Obadiah Walker, master of university colledge in Oxford, appears now in publick to be a Roman catholick.

His majestie hath been pleased to make Mr. Massey, a papist, dean of Christchurch in Oxford, and his patent is past with a non obstante to the oathes.

His majestie hath granted a new charter to the town of Brackley in Northamptonshire.

Dr. James, warden of All Souls in Oxford, is lately dead.

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*January.*—His majestie hath thought fitt to remove the earl of Rochester from lord treasurer of England, and to constitute the lord Bellasyse, lord Godolphin, lord Dover, sir John Ernle, and sir Stephen Fox, commissioners to execute the same.

Mr. Basset, master of Keyes [Caius] colledge in Cambridge, hath declared himself a papist.

Mr. Crofton, and the rest of the revellers at the Middle Temple, attended with their halberdeers, went on Sunday to masse at Wildhouse, and were brought home publickly in the Spanish ambassadors coaches.

Sir Henry Progers, serjeant porter to the king, is lately dead, and col. Stradling succeeds him, on whom his majestie hath been pleased to conferr the honour of knighthood.

His majesties proclamation was publish'd the 8th, for further prorogueing the parliament from the 15th of Febr. to the 28th of Aprill next.

Letters from France speak of the recovery of the French king, and publick thanks being given in several churches of that kingdome for the same.

Mareshal de Schomberg, the famous soldier, is lately come into this kingdome, and hath been kindly received by his majestie.

Mr. Squibb, Mr. Harriot, and Mr. Dewy, justices of peace of Middlesex, are turn'd out, and several papists are putt in the

commission, as, the earl of Tyrconnel, sir John Gage, Mr. Carryl, and others.

The 11th, the earl of Tyrconnell sett forwards for Ireland, whither he goes as lord deputy; and sir Alexander Fitton is gone before, as lord chancellor of that kingdom; on whose arrival there the earl of Clarendon and sir Charles Porter are to return home.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. James Tillie of Cornwall.

Dr. Sharp, the dean of Norwich, who hath for some time past been silenc'd from preaching, haveing lately obtained his majesties favour again, preached at the parish church of St. Gyles in the Feilds, where was a very numerous auditory to hear him.

Mr. Whitaker (sometime since sollicitor to the late earl of Shaftsbury) was taken at a tavern behind the Exchange, London.

His majestie hath granted to the town of St. Albans in Hartfordshire a new charter.

The earl of Huntington is putt into the ecclesiastical commission in the room of the earl of Rochester.

It is discoursed as if the earl of Middleton, secretary of state, were to be removed, and would be succeeded by the lord Maitland, a papist.

Mr. Fitzjames, the kings natural son, hath a regiment lately given him.

The lord Brandon (who was sometime since convicted of high treason) was lately bailed out of the Tower by order from the king.

'Tis said sir Roger L'estrange is commanded to write no more Observators.

About this time there was a hott discourse of an oath to be taken by the officers at Whitehall, in effect contrary to the test against the papists: time will shew.

His majestie hath constituted, by letters patents, sir Thomas Jeffreys his agent and consul generall in the kingdomes of Valentia and Mursia, Sardinia, &c.

The sessions began at the Old Baily the 14th, and held the 15th and 17th; where 9 received sentence of death, 12 to be burnt in the hand, 3 to be transported, and 5 to be whip'd.

Mounsieur Claude, the eminent French protestant minister, died lately in Holland.



His majestie hath been pleased to pardon the forfeitures and penalties incurred by several dissenters.

The 21st, about one in the morning, broke out a fire in Graies Inn, which burnt till 6, and in that time consumed about five staircases.

The 24th, being the 1st day of the term, Mr. Stapleton, convicted of felony for throweing poyson in a gentleman's face and putting out his eye, pleaded his pardon.

The earl of Shrewsbury hath surrendred his commission of colonel of a regiment of horse, and 'tis given to the lord Langdale.

Mr. Fitzjames, his majesties naturall son, hath the lord Ferrers regiment.

The lords commissioners of ecclesiasticall affaires have issued out their orders to prohibit all places to marry without licences or being askt in the church.

Dr. Conquest, a popish physitian, haveing lately spoke words of the prince and princesse of Orange, hath occasioned much talk.

His majestie hath granted the town of Rippon a new charter.

*February.*—The lord Lumley hath laid down his commission of colonel of a regiment of horse, which is given to sir John Talbot.

Letters from Rome speak of the earl of Castlemain, his majesties ambassador to the pope, haveing sett up the armes of the pope and his majestie over his pallace at Rome, with several devices of the catholick religion triumphing over heresy.

The 3d, Mr. Thomas Hooper, Mr. John Bennett, and Mr. William Bennett, haveing been outlawed for treason, and about the rebellion, pleaded their several pardons at the kings bench barr.

The 4th, the lady Ann Sophia, youngest daughter to the princesse of Denmark, was enterred in the vault of H. 7th's chappell: she dyed the 2d instant.

The 5th, was an annual great service at St. James chappell, at Whitehall, and at Somerset house, in commemoration of his late majestie deceas'd.

Letters from Rome speak of the publick audience there of the earl of Castlemain, his majesties ambassador extraordinary to the pope, of the great splendor and magnificence of his reception.

The 6th, the lord cheif justice of the common pleas died suddenly of an apoplexy at Lincolns Inn chappell, as he was receiving the sacrament there.

The 8th, the lady Mary, eldest and only daughter to their royall highnesses of Denmark, dyed at Whitehall.

The 9th, his majestie constituted the earl of Yarmouth treasurer of the household, in the room of the lord Newport; and the lord Waldgrave comptroller of the same, in the room of the lord Maynard.

The 6th past, being the day of his majesties coming to the crown, was observed with bonfires and ringing of bells, the latter being also enforced by a precept from the lord mayor for that purpose.

Sir Wm. Beversham, a master in chancery, was taken upon the bench at Westminster with an apoplexy very ill, but he came to himself again in some time.

Letters from Ireland speak of the arrivall of the earl of Tirconnel, lord deputy of Ireland, at Dublin, after a tedious and rough passage by sea.

The body of the lady Mary was entered the 10th in the vault in H. 7ths chappel at Westminster.

The 15th, the parliament mett at Westminster, and was farther prorogued to the 28th of Aprill next.

It is said endeavours have been used to bring over several members of parliament to his majesties interest; that some had refused it, and thereupon some captains in the army (are said) to be displaced.

It is said a mandamus is gone down to the university of Cambridge to constitute a Romish preist, of the Benedictine order, a master of arts.

Dr. Lloyd, bishop of St. Davids, is lately dead.

The 13th, there hap'ned a disturbance at St. James Westminster church, occasioned by the fall of some bricks in the steeple: it made so great a tumult, and putt the people into such a fright, that they throng'd out of the church as fast as they could; and in the crowd 'tis said there was one or two killed.

The 18th, his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood on Charles Cotterel esq., master of the ceremonies.

Letters from Ireland inform, that the earl of Clarendon, lord lieutenant of that kingdome, had delivered up the sword of state to the lord Tirconnell, lord deputy of that kingdome.

The vicechancellor and heads of the university have, it's said,



rejected his majesties mandamus to constitute father Francis a master of arts.

His majestie hath been pleased, by his proclamation in Scotland, to grant liberty of conscience in that kingdome.

Sir Edward Hungerford hath lately sold Farleigh Castle in Somersetshire for 56,000*l*.

A duel hath been lately fought between the lord Houghton and the lord Whartons eldest son.

Some justices of the peace of Middlesex, at their sessions, did make a proposal to addressse to the king, to desire him gratically to be pleas'd to dispence with their taking the oaths and test; with which the king being acquainted was well pleased, and said he would take care in it.

The sessions began at the Old Baily the 23d, and held till the 26th; where 9 received sentence of death, 12 were burnt in the hand, 4 were ordered for transportation, and 4 to be whipp'd. And at the same sessions, one Mr. Hoile, a lawyer of the Temple, had a bill preferred against him to the grand jury for buggery, which the jury found ignoramus; so he was discharged.

The Dutch ambassador here has lately made some proposalls for the accomodating the businesse of Bantam as to pepper.

Letters from Ireland tell us that Mr. Sheridan is made one of the privy council of that kingdom; that one Mr. Neagle is to be attorny generall; that the lord deputy and councill there have published a proclamation there to assure his majesties subjects of his care for their ease and advantage, and protection in their just rights and properties, thereby to quiet the minds of his majesties subjects: as also another proclamation for the preserving his majesties forces there in good order and discipline; and a third for the suppressing of tories and robbers.

His majestie haveing been pleased to declare his intention of granting liberty of conscience, accordingly this day, being the 27th, severall meetings were openly held in and about London.

*March.*—The lord Clarendon, late lord lieutenant of Ireland, is returned from that kingdom, and is comeing for London.

Mr. Savill, vicechamberlain to the king, is displac'd, and col. James Porter succeeds him therein.

The earl of Castlemain, ambassador at Rome, is talk't of to come home, and that sir John Litcott, his lordships secretary, is to reside there in that quality.

Sir Thomas Chichely is removed from his place at the Tower.

The lord Cheney, Mr. Dickenson, and Mr. Clark, commissioners of the customes, are said to be removed.

The 7th, at the Old Baily, the criminalls in Newgate, to the number of about 40, pleaded his majesties gracious pardon.

The king has been pleased to constitute the lord Arundel of Wardor keeper of the privy seal in the room of the lord Clarendon; and the lord Thomas Howard is made master of his majesties robes, in the place of Arthur Herbert esq., viceadmirall.

The 2d instant, a woman was burnt at Tyburn for clipping.

One Mr. Cary, a gentleman of Devonshire, and a parliament man, is removed from his place of captain of a troop of horse.

A new mandamus hath been sent down to the university of Cambridge about father Francis; upon which the heads of the university are coming up.

Sir Samuel Morland, the mathematician, is lately married, and to one not of the best reputation.

Viceadmiral Herbert was turned out of all his places.

The earl of Clarendon, since his return from Ireland, hath waited on his majestie, and had the honour to kisse his hand.

The mayor of Gloucester hath declared himself a Roman catholick, and open'd a chappel there for that service.

Sir Roger L'estrangle, 'tis said, is commanded not to write any more Observators; however, he hath certainly laid down writeing any more.

The names of the justices of peace of Middlesex that desired his majestie would dispence with their takeing the oathes and test, are, sir Edmond Warcup, sir Thomas Rowe, sir Roger L'estrangle, sir Robert Clark, col. Feilding, Mr. Done, and Mr. Lugg.

His majestie hath been pleased to create Mr. James Fitzjames, his natural son, duke of Barwick, earl of Tinmouth and baron Bosworth; and to conferr the title of a marques of this realm on William earl of Powis.

Sir Roger Strickland is made viceadmiral in Herberts room.

Sir Charles Porter, late lord chancellor of Ireland, is returned home, and is succeeded there by sir Alexander Fitton.

The lord deputy of Ireland hath sent to the citty of Dublin, that 'tis expected they surrender their charter.

Sir Peter Rich, chamberlain of London, is turn'd out, and Mr. Henry Loades putt in; sir Walter Clarges is displac'd from



being a cornet, and capt. Fairfax from being a captain: some attribute it to their being parliament men, and not complying with his majesties interest.

A proclamation hath been published to prorogue the parliament from 28th of Aprill to the 22d of November next.

The bishop of London hath petitioned his majestie to restore him to his bishoprick, and 'tis referred to the commissioners of ecclesiastical affaires.

The colledge at Dublin in Ireland haveing shipt aboard a vessel there all the plate belonging to the colledge, to transport it into England, it was stopt by order from the lord deputy, and carried back.

Vice admirall Herbert, since his removal, hath made his application to the king to goe into the service of the state of Venice, but was denied, and, 'tis said, is served with a *Ne exeat regnum*.

About this time there was a discourse of a new plott discovered, something relating to the prince of Orange; time must shew.

Sir John Nicholas, clerk of the councill, is dismiss that employ.

Shippes are prepareing and provisions provideing for the duke of Albemarle, who is to goe governour of Jamaica, &c.

There is a regiment of soldiers lately come from Ireland, and 'tis said some of ours are to goe over thither.

The lord Mountague is beginning to rebuild his great house in Bloomsbury, some time since burnt down.

Dr. Burnet continues in Holland: he hath lately publisht a book of his travels into Switzerland, Italy, and those parts, which reflects much upon the Romish clergy.

The 20th, the princessse of Denmark was at Ely chappell, in Holborn, where Dr. Kenn, bishop of Glocester, preach't: it was mightily throng'd.

It is said sir Wm. Pritchard, sir John Moore, and sir Samuel Dashwood have laid down their gowns as aldermen of London, and that sir Wm. Dodson is made one of the new ones.

Letters out of Germany speak of a discovery of a great conspiracy there to deliver up Buda into the hands of the Turks, and Caschaw, Esperies, and Bartfelt, into the hands of Teckeley.

Mrs. Ellen Gwyn hath been dangerously ill, and her recovery is much doubted.

The dutchesse of Portsmouth is said to be returning to France.

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The 25th, Dr. Sharp, dean of Norwich, preached at the chapel at Whitehall before the princess of Denmark.

The earl of Peterborough hath declared himself a Roman catholic.

The 27th, hapned a fire at a pewterers in Whitecrosse street, by Cripplegate, which burnt so feircely that 7 persons of the family were burnt before they could gett out.

Capt. Brown of Surry is displaced from being a captain of a troop of horse, for the same reason as others.

Col. Maccarty is said to have the regiment that admiral Herbert had.

Mr. Forester, a gentleman in Holland, hath a privy seal served on him to return home.

The princess of Denmark is gone to Richmond with the prince, where she intends to tarry most of the summer.

*April.*—Queen dowager is out of mourning, and hath new coaches and liveries, very splendid.

Letters out of Scotland say the dissenters there doe not like the indulgence there, and many refuse the benefit of it, because they will not take the oath enjoyned thereby.

The lord chancellor is removed from his house in Queenstreet to a house in Westminster, lookeing into St. James's Park.

The lord Lorne, son to the late earl of Argile, was arrested in St. James Park for 3000*l.*

There is an inquiry ordered into the estates forfeited by being in the rebellion; and tis said part will be shared amongst the officers of the kings army that were in the west.

The king has ordered to the dissenters restitution to be made of what penalties and forfeitures have been levied on them since his majestie came to the crown.

Several papists are lately putt into the commission for the city of Westminster, as, sir Thomas Haggerston, Mr. Trinder, &c.

For some time past there hath been a great discourse as if the king intended to take the full value of the firstfruits and tenths of all ecclesiastical liveings.

Mr. Chudleigh, his majesties envoy to Holland, is said to be lately turn'd papist.

Mr. Lumley, brother to the lord Lumley, is lately turn'd protestant.



Capt. Browns troop is given to lieutenant Vaughan, and capt. Fairfax's to Mr. Stafford, son to the late lord Stafford.

The dutchesse of Norfolk hath petitioned the commissioners of ecclesiastical matters to have an allowance from her husband answerable to the fortune she brought, viz. 10,000*l.* in money, and 1500*l.* per ann.

Dr. Clerk, master of Magdalen colledge in Oxford, is lately dead, and a mandate is sent to chuse one father Warner, a preist, in his room.

About this time a very hott discourse that the bishop of Durrham was turned papist, occasioned, as is thought, by being at Whitehall to observe some of the popish ceremonies.

The duke of Grafton is to goe with five ships to conduct the princesse palatine to Portugal, to marry that king.

One seignior Dada is the popes nuntio here: he is made archbishop of \_\_\_\_\_ in Italy.

The 7th, his majesties declaration to all his subjects for liberty of conscience was published.

The 6th began the sessions at the Old Baily, and held the 7th and 8th; where 11 persons received sentence of death, nine were burnt in the hand, 3 ordered to be transported, nine to be whip't, and six were fined.

The earl of Macclesfeild, being travailling in Germany, was robb'd there of a great summ of money and jewells, but he re-treiv'd them again.

The ecclesiastical commissioners mett the 7th at Whitehall, and the dutchesse of Norfolk's businesse was heard before them.

His majestie hath been pleased to grant his pardon to old Mr. Speke and his wife, his two sons, and the daughter, which 'tis said cost him 5000*l.*

Letters from Scotland say that several conventiclors in that kingdome have refused to take the new oath enjoyned by the late declaration, whereon they have been committed and sentenc'd by the lords justiciary to the West Indies.

The 11th, about eleven at night, hapned a sad fire in the earl of Bridgwaters house in Barbican; it burnt but a small part of the house, yet it burnt two of his lordships sons, the eldest and another, it beginning in their room.

The countesse dowager of Rochester is lately dead.

Sir Nicholas Butler, one of the commissioners of the customes, hath declared himself a papist.

The 14th, the colledge of physitions received their new charter; sir Thomas Wetherley is president.

Letters from Rome speak that the earl of Salisbury hath publicly abjured the protestant religion in the Dominican church there.

The 13th, a soldier was executed in Covent Garden for running away from his colours, in the view of the regiment he was of. The same day also 3 women were burnt at Tyburn for clipping, and four other persons hanged there for other crimes.

An addresse has been presented to his majestie from the Anabaptists, to thank him for his declaration of liberty of conscience.

The 15th, one Rd. Cane, a soldier, was executed on Tower Hill for running from his colours.

His majestie hath been pleased to constitute Mr. justice Wright lord cheif justice of the common pleas; and Mr. justice Powel is thereon removed from the common pleas up to the kings bench, and Mr. baron Milton from the exchequer to the common pleas.

His majestie hath been pleased to grant a new indulgence in Scotland, by ordering his privy council there to dispense taking the oath enjoyned in the former, as they shall see occasion.

Sir George Stroud, the kings serjeant, is lately superseded that employ.

Magdalen colledge in Oxford have proceeded to the choice of their master; and they have chose Dr. Hough, chaplain to the duke of Ormond, master, and not Mr. Farmer.

There is much talk of another general pardon, with exceptions to very few persons.

An addresse of thanks hath been presented to his majestie from several persons concerned in the late rebellion, whom his majestie hath pardoned.

X The 16th, his grace the duke of Buckingham died of a feavour at the city of York: he died a protestant.

The countesse dowager of Dorset is lately dead.

The 21st, was a tryal at the common pleas bar, between the lord Mountague and the earl of Devon, about burning Mountague house; in which the plaintiff was nonsuit.

The 21st, the heads of the university of Cambridge attended the lords commissioners about denyeing the kings



mandate, and have time given to shew cause till Wensday next.

The 22d, his majestie thought fitt to remove the lord cheif justice Herbert down to the common pleas, as cheif justice, and the lord cheif justice Wright up into his place in the kings bench; and sir Francis Withens, a judge of the kings bench, hath his quietus: this is said to be occasioned by their opinion touching one Dale, a soldier, who was convicted for running from his colours at Berkshire assizes, and his majestie was willing to have him executed at Plymouth in Devon, and in order theretoo was brought several times this term to the kings bench bar; which Herbert and Withens makeing some doubt they could not doe it, 'tis thought it occasioned their removall; and this day the soldier was brought up again, as also on the 26th, and the court awarded the marshal should carry him down to Plymouth, and execute him there, with the assistance of the sherif of Devon.

The 23d, being St. Georges day, and the kings coronation day, was observed by ringing of bells, &c.

His majestie hath been pleased to create the earl of Sunderland a knight of the garter, in the room of the duke of Buckingham, deceased.

The 26th, in the evening, the earl of Devonshire meeting col. Culpepper in the withdraweing room in Whitehall, while the king and queen were in the presence, challenged him to walk out, which he refusing, his lordship stroke col. Culpepper with a cane he had in his hand, for which he was committed, and gave in bail to appear at the kings bench court; which he accordingly did the 27th, and his bail were accepted, who were, the duke of Somerset, the lord Delamere, the lord Clifford, and Mr. Thomas Wharton.

One Mr. Collins, a chancery lawyer, hath declared himself a Roman catholick.

The 29th was tried an experiment on Blackheath of bombs, with two mines; mortars of 300 weight, one with 9 cylinders, to shoot as many bullets; as also a sort of fiery hott bullett, to burn ships.

Several maids in white went and mett the king in St. James Park, and presented a petition to him in behalf of the soldier ordered to be executed at Plymouth.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration: from several presbyterian ministers in and about London; from the Quakers; from diverse persons living in or near Westminster; from those of the congregational persuasion about London; and from the grand inquest at the sessions for Totnes in Devon.

The 28th, sir Richard Allibon and Charles Ingleby esq., both of Graies Inn, haveing the kings writt to goe out serjeants at law, came to the chancery bar, attended by the gentlemen of Graies Inn, where they took the oath of serjeant; which being over, they went into the treasury of the common pleas; the ceremonies over there, they went to the common pleas barr, and counted there, and gave rings with this motto, Rege Lex; and afterwards entertained the lord chancellor, nobility, judges, serjeants, and others at dinner at Serjeants Inn in Fleetstreet.

The same day, sir Richard Allibon was sworn before the lord chancellor one of the justices of the kings bench, in the room of sir Francis Withens; and Mr. serjeant Powel was sworn one of the barons of the exchequer, in the room of Milton.

His majestie hath issued out a proclamation for the encouraging and better establishing of the manufacture of white paper in England.

The king hath been pleased to discharge Mr. serjeant Stringer from being kings serjeant.

*May.*—The 2d, Mr. justice Allibon came into the court of kings bench, and took his place as puisne judge of the same.

Mr. serjeant Holt has obtained leave from the king to resign his place of recorder of London, and Mr. serjeant Tate is to succeed him.

Father Dada, the popes nuntio here, was consecrated archbishop of Amasia in Greece the 1st instant, in St. James chappel at Whitehall.

The university of Cambridge attended the ecclesiastical commissioners according to order; and they gave in their answer in writeing, setting forth the several acts of parliament requiring every graduate to take the oathes, as also the oaths to the university; and after, a plea to their jurisdiction, this being a temporal matter, of which they had no cognizance.

The 6th, the earl of Devonshire appeareing in the kings bench court, was required to plead to an information against him for



striking in the kings pallace; but he refused, and said he was not obliged to plead, for now priviledge of parliament was in; so 'twas putt of to another day.

The marques of Worcester is displaced from his regiment, and 'tis given to the marques Powis's son.

The 7th, Narrative Smith was tried at the kings bench bar on an indictment for the murder of one Mr. Bearcroft: the jury acquitted him of the murder, and found him guilty of manslaughter; whereon an appeal was immediately putt in against him at the suit of the widdow.

The vicechancellor of Cambridge, with some of the heads, attended the ecclesiastical commissioners (whose commission since the last meeting is renewed), and they sentene'd the vicechancellor to be depriv'd, suspended him from his mastership of Magdalen colledge ab officio and beneficio, and the profits to goe to the fellowes of the colledge; and they ordered the other doctors that sign'd their answer or plea to appear at their next meeting.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the Anabaptists in Leicestershire; from the dissenting protestants in Dartmouth; and another from the town and parish of Ottery St. Mary in the county of Devon; to thank him for his declaration for liberty of conscience.

The 9th, the earl of Devonshire appeared in the court of kings bench, where his plea of priviledge he stood on being debated, 'twas overruled: then he putt in the same plea drawn by a council in parchment, and sign'd; which being received, the sollicitor generall demurred to it, and the court ruled his lordship to join in demurrer, which he did; and this the court overruled immediately: then he was ordered immediately to answer over; but with much adoe he gott leave till the first day of next term to answer over as of this term, and to take notice of a tryal the next term.

The 12th, was so great a driving wind, that about Westminster, at low water, boyes waded over the Thames, and forded it with horses.

The 12th, the other heads of the university of Cambridge that sign'd the plea appeared before the ecclesiastical commissioners, and were severely checkt, and ordered to goe home and doe so no more.

The 12th began the sessions at the Old Baily, and held the next day; where 9 persons received sentence of death, 9 were burnt in the hand, 3 ordered to be transported, 7 to be whipt, and 4 to be fined.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the grand jury for the county of Middlesex at the sessions at Hicks Hall, and from the justices of peace then present; from the persons of the congregational persuasion in the city of Norwich; from several in the city of Exon and the county of Devon; from the bishop, dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Durrham; and from the Independents and Baptists and others in the county of Glocester, to thank the king for his declaration.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Bartholomew Shoare esq., the lawyer.

The 18th, about one in the morning, hapned a great fire in East Smithfeild, amongst the kings slaughter and warehouses, which did much mischeif, and burnt about 60 houses.

Several ships are come in from the East Indies, some of them very poorly laden, and bring an account that the Dutch have taken Mesoluputan there, and that the English are at war with the natives.

It is confidently reported the princesses of Orange is with child.

Dr. Sill, a prebend of Westminster, is lately dead, who will be succeeded by a son of the earl of Berkleys.

The earl of Strafford is reported to be lately dead in the north.

It is reported the duke of Hanouer, a protestant prince, hath made a league with the king of France.

Several French, to the number of 800, are lately gott out of France, and arrived here, and the king hath indenized several of them.

Dr. Balderston, of Emanuel colledge in Cambridge, is chosen vicechancellor there.

The 23d, the Jesuites school at the Savoy, for teaching children gratis, open'd this day.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, from the nonconformists in the town of Newcastle upon Tyne; from the Anabaptists in Staffordshire, Derby and Nottinghamshires, Cheshire and Shropshire; from the Quakers and from the nonconformists in and near Taunton, to thank the king for his indulgence.



Deal, the soldier condemned for running from his colours, was lately executed at Plymouth, by the order of the court of kings bench.

The 23d, the earl of Sunderland was installed at Windsor a knight of the order of the garter.

The 25th, five persons were executed at Tyburn.

A mandamus is said to be sent to Oxford for Mr. Massey, dean of Christchurch, to goe out doctor of divinity.

Bishop Leybourn is goeing a circuit to confirm the new converts in the Romish faith.

Sir John Davis, lord cheif justice of Ireland, is returning to that kingdome, being confirmed in that place.

Dr. Thomas, bishop of Worcester, is said to be cited before the ecclesiastical commissioners for refusing orders to several papists who refuse to take the usual oathes.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration: one from the Roman catholicks, presented by the lord Arundel of Wardour, lord privy seal: others from the city of Durrham; from the bishop of Chester and the clergy of his diocesse; from the Independants and Anabaptists in the city of Bristoll; and from the Presbyterians in the same city.

The 27th, being the 1st day of the term, the earl of Devonshire appeared at the court of kings bench, and pleaded not guilty to the information against him: he has used all endeavours for a pardon, but it could not be obtained.

The 28th, the duke of Barwick (haveing taken his leave of the king) embarked in a yatch for Rotterdam, whence he goes post to the campagne in Hungary; and his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood on Edward Vaudrey esq., his graces tutor.

The camp for the foot opens the 7th of the next month, and for the horse on the 22d.

A prebend at Gloucester being lately dead, one Mr. Littleton, a Roman catholic, was preferred to it by mandamus, but another was chose in his room.

*June.*—The mayor of Totnes in Devon and the recorder being complained of for discountenancing addressing to thank the king for his declaration, the former was discharg'd, and the latter suspended.

Mr. serjeant Tate, recorder of London, is made a kings serjeant.

Other addresses have been presented to the king, to thank him for his declaration, from the Presbyterians in the city of Norwich, and from the inhabitants in and about Tiverton in Devon.

The 7th, the earl of Devon came into the court of kings bench, and desired he might withdraw his former plea, and confesse the information; which he accordingly did.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, from some benchers and baristers of the Middle Temple; from the corporation of Richmond in Yorkshire; from the city of Chester; from those of the congregational perswasion in Ipswich and Bury, and in Yarmouth; from his majesties subjects in the town of Plymouth; and from the corporation of Penzance in the county of Cornwall, to thank the king for his declaration.

His majestie hath been pleased to revive the noble order of the thistle, consisting of twelve knights brethren and the sovereign, and to grant a patent under the great seal for it accordingly.

His majestie hath granted a new charter to the town of Gravesend in Kent.

The 15th, the train of artillery, with ammunition and other provisions for the camp, went thro the city, attended by a guard of fusileers.

The 15th, the earl of Devon appeared in the court of kings bench to receive the judgment of the court; which was, to pay a fine of 30,000*l.* to the king, find sureties for his good behaviour for a year; and he was taken into custody, on the prayer of the sollicitor general, till performed.

The same day, one Mr. Wetwang, being convicted for speaking scandalous words of the king, was fined 500*l.*, and committed till paid.

The same day, the grand jury of Middlesex for the hundred of Ossulston appeared at the court of kings bench, and gave in their presentments; as also an addresse to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration.

Magdalen colledge in Oxford appeared before the ecclesiastical commissioners, and gave in an answer why they had not admitted Mr. Farmer; and one Dr. Fairfax was very bold there, for which he was severely reprimanded, and told he was fitter for a mad house.

Sir Edward Hales is made lieutenant of the Tower and master of the ordnance.



The lord chancellor dined lately in the citty, and was pleased to discharge three aldermen on their own desire, sir Thomas Griffith, sir Benjamin Newland, and Mr. Peter Pallavicin; and he told them his majestie had given the citty the priviledge to chuse their sherifs as formerly, and that the lord mayor might drink to one as sherif free or unfree of the citty, and that he should either fine or hold.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration: from the citty of York; from the grand jury for the county of Middlesex; from the corporation of Wigan; from the citizens and inhabitants of the citty of Coventry; from divers merchants and traders in the citty of Exon; from the dissenting protestants in the town of Barwick; from the corporation of Newcastle under Lyne; from the Anabaptists about Maidstone in Kent; from the dissenters in Marlborough; from the Quakers of Scotland; and from the Presbyterian ministers and their congregations in and near Dublin in Ireland.

The 17th, his royal highnesse prince George of Denmark embarked on his majesties yachts in order to goe to Denmark, where he will tarry about a month.

The lord mayor and aldermen have been at Windsor, to thank his majestie for his grace and favour to them in permitting them to chuse their sheriffs.

Mr. Peter Pallavicin haveing been to wait on the king, to thank him for dismissing him the court of aldermen, his majestie was pleased to conferr the honour of knighthood on him.

The lord cheif justice Herbert is much discourst of, as if he would be turn'd out before next term.

A ship is lately return'd from some parts of the West Indies, which haveing been searching for a ship cast away there about 42 years since, which was a Spanish ship very richly laden, they accordingly found the place, and had taken up out of the sea a vast treasure: 'tis said the ship brought home above 200,000*l.* in gold and silver, which is shared amongst the several adventurers, whose share comes to about 10,000*l.* for every 100*l.* adventured.

The ecclesiastical commissioners haveing mett, have ordered the election of Dr. Hough, president of Magdalen colledge in Oxford, to be void, and have suspended the vicepresident and Dr. Fairfax.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, from severall of the city of Gloucester; from the corporation of Berwick upon Tweed; from several dissenting ministers in the western part of Somersetshire; from divers loyal subjects in the corporation of Leeds and places adjacent in Yorkshire; from the Anabaptists mett in London; from the counties of Middlesex, Hertford, Bucks, Oxon, Warwick, &c.; from the bishop, dean, and clergy of the diocesse of Lincoln; from several in and about the town of Kingsbridge in Devon; from the congregational perswasion about Bediford, to thank his majestie for his declaration for liberty of conscience.

The 26th, Dr. Thomas Watson was consecrated, by the archbishop of Canterbury, to be lord bishop of St. Davids.

Sir William Russell and Mr. Hartop, aldermen of London, have laid down their gowns.

There was lately burnt, in the road of Gravesend, a ship belonging to the Turkey company, outward bound.

The lord mayor hath drunk to several citizens already for she-riff, some of which have fined off, and others have been taken of.

Five soldiers were lately brought to town for a robbery and murder committed about the camp.

The 26th: the chappel tent at the camp was open'd this day, and father Hall preach't, his majestie there present.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on capt. William Phipps.

The orders of the ecclesiastical commissioners have not yet been receiv'd at Magdalen colledge.

The 30th, was a general muster of his majesties forces on Hounslow Heath.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration: from the grand jury and justices of Westminster; from the grand jury at the quarter sessions for Southwark; from the dean and chapter of Rippon; from the bishop and clergy of the diocesse of Coventry and Litchfeild; from the nonconformists in and about the city of York; and from the dissenters in and about Malden, Great Cogshall, Chelmsford, Brantrey, Witham, and Halsted, in Essex.

*July.*—The duke of Somersett is turn'd out of all his places, for refusing to assist at the publick audience of the popes nuntio.

The 3d, monsignor Ferdinand D'Adda, archbishop of Amasia,



the popes nuntio, had at Windsor publick audience of their majesties.

The 5th, the duke of Grafton parted hence to command his majesties ships, with which he is ordered to receive the queen of Portugal at Rotterdam and conduct her to Lisbon.

The popish bishop Labourn is taking a progresse into the north of England, to visitt the Romanists there.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on John Sparrow esq.

The court of aldermen haveing chosen several persons for aldermen of London, they have fined of, and would not hold.

His majestie hath given the duke of Somerset's places to these persons following: the lord Dunbarton the place of bed-chamber, lieutenant col. Cannon his regiment of dragoons, and the lord Walgrave is made lord lieutenant of Somersetshire.

Sir Henry Tichborn is made lieutenant of the ordnance, in the place of sir Christopher Musgrave.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration: from several dwelling in or near Wellingborough, Kettering, Rothwel, Welford, and Creaton, in Northamptonshire; from the grand jury at the assizes for Berkshire; from the dissenters of Southmoulton in Devon; from the burough of Ashburton in Devon; and from the nonconformists in and about Northampton.

His majestie hath appointed commissioners for the sale of the estates of the rebels in the west.

His majestie hath putt out a proclamation for the encouragement of the lawes made against transporting wool, woollfells, &c. and for the execution thereof.

His majestie is passing a commission for regulating of hackny coaches, and reducing them to the number of 400.

His majestie hath sent his letter to the lord deputy of Ireland, impowring him to grant new commissions and charters to the several corporations, with such limitations as the council think fitt.

About the 12th instant, in the feilds by Graies Inn, happened a great tumult and riot, occasioned by one Griffith, a cowkeeper there; and the mobile gott up, and endeavoured the pulling down his house; they continued together several daies; the soldiers and militia were up, and in the disorder one man was

killed; and Griffith was found guilty of murder thereon by the coroners inquest, and committed to Newgate thereon.

Two of the five soldiers condemned at the sessions for murder and felony were executed the 15th at the camp, in sight of the army.

The city of London have receiv'd lately above 8500*l.* for fines for sherifs and aldermen.

There is a discourse of a parliament to be called quickly in Ireland.

The 19th was performed, at the camp, the takeing of Buda, to the satisfaction of the spectators.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration: from severall dissenters in the provinces of Munster and Ulster in Ireland; from the dissenters in the county of Essex; from the grand jury at the assizes at Okeham for Rutlandshire; from the nonconforming ministers in Lancashire; from the inhabitants in the burough of Droitwich in Worcestershire; and from the dissenters in the hundred of Lounsdale, and liberty of Furnace in Lancashire.

The dutchesse of Modena, the queens mother, dyed at Rome the beginning of this month; and, the 31st, the whole court went into mourning for it.

A fire lately happened in the tents of the kings quarter in the camp, and burnt several of them.

The 24th, at Griffiths the cowkeepers in Graies Inn Feilds the rabble again assembled, and grew very tumultuous, but the train'd bands keeping guard there kept them in some order; however, 'tis said a woman was kill'd there.

Orders have been sent to Magdalen colledge in Oxford not to proceed to the election of a president there on their usual day.

The lord Coventry is lately dead, and has left his estate and his title to an uncle.

The court is gone into mourning for the dutchesse of Modena; and Whitehall and St. James are ordered to be hung with mourning.

The fellowes of Magdalen colledge have attended the ecclesiastical commissioners about their election, and are putt off to a farther day.

There have been 6 aldermen of the city of London lately displaced; sir Wm. Turner, sir Wm. Pritchard, sir John Chap-



man, sir Simon Lewis, sir Benjamin Thoroughgood, and sir Samuel Dashwood, for opposing the addresse for liberty of conscience.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration: from those of the congregational persuasion in Norfolk; from the presbyterians in Colchester; from the orphans of London; from the corporation of Eye in Suffolk; and from the presbyterian ministers in Scotland.

Three new aldermen for the city of London are putt in, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Frederick, and Mr. Bawden; and these old ones are also turn'd out, sir John Moor, sir Robert Jeffery's, and sir James Smith.

*August.*—Letters from Scotland say that duke Hamilton was by commission empowred to be sovereign of the order of the thistle there.

Sir John Shorter, a great presbyterian, and formerly an alderman of London, has kist the kings hand to be lord mayor of the city for the ensueing year; sir Bazil Firebrasse and sir John Parsons are to be sheriffs.

Other new aldermen of London are, Mr. Kiffin, head of the anabaptist congregation, Mr. Isles, of the same, and Mr. Humphry Edwyn, a merchant.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration: from the high sherif, justices of peace, and grand jury of Hereford; from several protestant dissenters near Plymouth in Devon, and in the town of Sheffield in Yorkshire; from the corporation of Windsor; from the grand jury at the assizes at Durrham; from the corporation of Tavistock in Devon; from the dissenters of the burough of Cockermouth in Westmorland, and from the dissenters in and about London, merchants, tradesmen, and others; from the dissenters in Leathward in Cumberland; from the Quakers in the west of Scotland; from his majesties subjects in Chichester; and from the inhabitants in and about London in communion with the establisht church.

His royal highnesse prince George of Denmark is lately returned from Denmark.

The 16th, their majesties left Windsor, the king goeing for Portsmouth on his progresse, and the queen towards the Bath: the 16th his majestie lies at Portsmouth; the 18th at Bathe;

the 22d at Gloucester; the 23d Worcester; the 24th at Ludlow; the 25th at Shrewsbury; the 26th at Whitechurch; the 27th at Chester; the 30th at Newport; the 31st at Litchfeild; 1st Sept. at Coventry; the 2d at Banbury; the 3d at Oxford; the 5th at Cirincester; and the 6th at Bathe; and so intends to return home for Windsor again.

Other new aldermen of London are, Mr. Jolliffe, Mr. Mawson, Mr. Paul, Mr. Ashurst, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Underhill, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Bury.

His majestie hath appointed the lord Spencer to goe envoy extraordinary to the duke of Modena.

Letters from Germany speak of a great victory obtained against the Turks near Esseck, killing between 8 and 10,000 men; as also that the Venetians had taken Lepanto, Patras, and the two Dardanelles.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, from the corporation of Bath; from severall freemen and inhabitants in Bath; from those of the congregational perswasion in Monmouthshire; from the protestant dissenters in the parishes of Romsey, Ringwood, Fordingbridge, and Christchurch, in Hampshire; from the corporation of Ludlow; from the corporation of Clothiers in the citty of Worcester, and protestant dissenting ministers in that citty; from the master builders and others in and about London; from the corporation of Bewdly in Worcestershire; from the protestant dissenters in and about Salop; from them about Nantwich in Cheshire, Wem and Whitechurch in Shropshire, and about Oswestry in that county; and from the Quakers in Ireland: all thanking the king for his late declaration.

His majestie hath conferred upon sir Francis Ratcliff, of Dilston in Northumberland, the dignity of an earl of this kingdome, by the title of baron of Tindale, viscount Ratclif and Langly, and earl of Darwentwater; and his eldest son hath lately married the lady Mary Tudor, natural daughter to the late king.

At Chester the earl of Tirconnell, lord deputy of Ireland, arrived, and went to wait on his majestie at Shrewsbury.

His majestie hath been received at the several places in his progresse with great acclamations of joy, and all dutifull respects of a sincere loyalty.

Alterations have been made in the lord lieutenancies of several



counties: the lord chancellor is made lord lieutenant of Shropshire, in the room of the lord Newport; lord Ferrers of Staffordshire, in the room of the lord Shrewsbury; and the lord Mollineux of Darbyshire, in the room of the earl of Darby.

*September.*—Sir Thomas Haggerston is made governour of Barwick.

Other addresses have been presented to the king, to thank him for his declaration: from the dissenters in and about Chester; from the presbyterians and congregational persons in the hundred of Macclesfeild, borough of Congleton, &c. in Cheshire; from the corporation of Lancaster; from the high sheriff, grand jury, and justices of peace at the assizes at Lancaster; from the corporation of Woodstock in the county of Oxon; from the corporation of Wallingford in Berkshire; from the Stroudwater Clothiers in Glocestershire; from the freemen of Banbury in the county of Oxon; from the inhabitants of Dorchester; from the major part of the grand jury and justices of peace for the county of Northumberland; from the protestant dissenters in the county of Oxon; and from the presbyterian ministers in the counties of Derby and Nottingham.

The 6th, the duke of Albemarle departed towards his government beyond sea.

Gervas Price esq., serjeant trumpeter to his majestie, died lately.

Col. Kirk is made housekeeper of Whitehall, in the room of his kinsman, deceased.

His majestie haveing required the duke of Norfolk, earl marshal of England, to hold (as formerly) a court of honour, his grace hath appointed the 5th of Octob. next to keep it, in the painted chamber at Westminster.

The earl of Mulgrave, lord chamberlain, haveing been suspended his place for some displeasure given to the queen, is restored again to it.

Letters out of Scotland say that the lords justitiary there have pronounced Dr. Burnett a fugitive for treason.

The king of France hath been lately ill, but is now pretty well recovered.

The duke of Grafton haveing conducted the new queen of Portugal into that kingdom, was received there with great joy, and the marriage was presently consummated.

The 17th, his majestie returned to Windsor from Winchester, from his progresse.

His majestie sent a mandamus to Cambridge for a papist to be mayor there, but the town had proceeded to an election before it came.

Tis said that 5 mandamus's went to Oxford, for 4 to goe out doctors of divinity, and one batchelor of lawes, but they were all refused.

The 23d, four men and one woman were executed at Tyburn.

An addresse has been presented to his majestie from the presbyterians in the city of Edingburgh and Canongate, to thank him for his declaration.

His majestie was pleased lately to declare his resolution in council for calling a parliament in a convenient time.

A patent is past for sir John Shorter to be lord mayor for the year ensueing, with a clause to have whom he pleases to preach before him.

The earl of Castlemain is sworn of his majesties privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

The lord Arundel of Trevisa is lately dead, and his son succeeds him.

The East India company have compleated two sales, which amount to above 300,000*l.*, and their actions are risen thereon.

The mayor of Cambridge, with others, have been to wait on the king, to acquaint him that their election was over before the mandamus came; with which his majestie was satisfied.

Sir Gilbert Gerard is lately dead.

The 25th, being her majesties birthday, was observed by ringing of bells and discharging the cannon at the Tower.

The two late sheriffs of London, sir Thomas Rawlinson and sir Thomas Fowlis, are removed from being aldermen of London; and the two new sherifs, sir Basil Firebrasse and sir John Parsons, were sworn accordingly the 29th.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration: from the corporation of Thetford in Norfolk; from the dissenting protestants in New Sarum; burroughs of the Devizes, Calne, Chippenham and Westbury, and other parts in Wiltshire; from the corporation of Garstang in Lancashire; from the independants in North Wales and about Shrewsbury; from the freeholders of the burough of Ludgershal;



from divers about Andover, Whitchurch, and Clatford; from the dissenters about Cirencester in Gloucestershire; from divers non-conformist ministers and their hearers about Reading, Abington, and Newbury, in Berks; from the quakers of the north west parts of England and Wales; from the presbyterians in the town of Nottingham, and from the bishop and clergy of the diocesse of St. Davids; and from the combers, weavers, and other workmen in the serge manufacture about Taunton in Somersetshire.

A mandamus is gone to Stafford, to chuse a doctor of physick, a papist, mayor of that town.

The king of France hath lately had some fitts of an ague.

*October.*—His majestie has been pleas'd to declare in council his intention to have the penall lawes and the act about the test to be repealed in the next parliament, and that the lords of the council should use their interest for that purpose.

Several of the judges are sitting at Mr. Ryleys for their pictures, to present the present lord chancellor with.

There has been a review in the several companies of London: great alterations have been made therein; those of the violent tories are generally removed out of the Court of Assistants, 'tis said to the number of about 900 persons, insomuch that some have esteemed it a scandall to be kept in.

The 5th, the duke of Norfolk, earl marshal of England, held his court of chivalry in the painted chamber, according to the law of arms, being attended by several doctors of the civil law, the kings and officers of arms.

The 6th, her majestie returned to Windsor from Bath.

The 11th, their majesties returned to Whitehal, with the whole court, from Windsor.

The 12th, the lord mayor and aldermen waited on the king, to shew their satisfaction in his safe return, and did then invite him and the queen to honour the citty to dine with them on the new lord mayors day; they also then presented him with an addresse, to thank him for his declaration of liberty of conscience.

The same day, in the evening, their royal highnesses prince George of Denmark and the princessse Ann returned to Whitehal from Hampton Court.

The 14th, William duke of Hamilton and sir Nicholas Butler,

a commisioner of his majesties customes, was sworn of his majesties privy council.

The 14th also, being his majesties birth day, was observed by ringing of bells &c., but no bonefires, being so particularly commanded.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration: from the grand jury at the assizes for Lincolnshire; from the master, wardens, and assistants of the Stationers company; from the corporation of Lynn in Norfolk, and burough of Yarmouth in same county; from the corporation of Colchester; from the presbyterian ministers and others in the east of Somerset, Bath, Shepton, Froom, Bruton, Winecarton, Milburn, Frary, and Ilfracoomb; from the quakers in Bristoll; from divers loyal subjects in Honiton in Devon; from the dissenters in the town of Cambridge, in the counties of Pembroke, Caermarthen, Cardigan, and Glamorgan; in and about the town of Kingston upon Thames; from the provost, fellows, and schollars of Trinity colledge in Dublin; from the presbyterians in Hull; the loyall subjects in Weobley in Herefordshire; from several inhabitants in Portsmouth; from the company of Barbers and Surgeons in London; from the company of Goldsmiths smiths (*sic*) and their brethren in Kingstown upon Hull; from the company of Apothecaries in London; from the presbyterians in Kings-Lynn in Norfolk; and from the nonconforming ministers and others in the county of Dorsett.

Dr. Hough and some of the fellowes have come up to make a kind of submission to his majestie; but the king rejected the same, and hath appointed commissioners or visitors to inspect their lawes and statutes; who are, Dr. Cartwright, bishop of Chester, the lord cheif justice Wright, and Mr. baron Jenner.

In the several companies of London the dissenters, and those that are that way inclined, are putt in, and the violent tories left out.

Sir Richard Hawkins, scrivener, and one of the new aldermen, is lately dead.

His majestie ('tis said) was pleas'd to declare, when the adresse from the citty of London was presented to him, that he hop'd they would make it their endeavour to chuse such members as should comply with him in these things in an act for a



generall naturalization, for a register, and to establish liberty of conscience.

There has been a hearing before king and council between the city of London and the earl of Clarendon, and other patentees of the late king, of ineroachments made on the river of Thames, and a scire facias ordered accordingly against the patentees.

The commissioners or visitors of the university of Oxford sett forwards thither the 19th, and they are to open their commission in Magdalen colledge; they are, the bishop of Chester, the lord cheif justice Wright, and Mr. baron Jenner.

Mr. serjeant Stringer's eldest son hath lately married the eldest daughter of the lord chancellor.

The 21st, one man was executed at Tyburn.

Mr. Waller, the famous English poet, is lately dead, being about 80 years of age.

The commissioners ecclesiasticall satt the 20th, and the canons of Christchurch in Oxford attending them, were ordered to bring in their customes, and the presidents of the government of their colledge, in writing.

The princesse of Denmark hath lately miscarried of a son.

The lord mayor for the year ensueing, viz. sir John Shorter, being of the Goldsmiths company, the company are making great preparations against their show, and have invited the king and queen, prince and princesse, foreign ministers, and, amongst them, the popes nuncio.

The 24th, being the 1st day of the term, the lord Brandon Gerard pleaded at the kings bench bar his majesties pardon for his attainder of treason.

The same day also, on the motion of the sollicitor general, processe was ordered against the earl of Devon for his fine, that it should be estreated into the exchequer; and a tipstaffe was ordered to goe into Darbyshire and fetch sir Paul Jenkinson, the high sherif, up in custody, for refusing to raise the posse for apprehending his lordship when he was in that county this summer.

Several persons, being bound theretoo, appeared in court, and were continued upon their recognizances.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Charles Carteret esq.

The commissioners at Oxford have satt, and the bishop of Chester made a speech to the members of Magdalen colledge

at the opening their commission, and told them their crime of refusing the kings mandate was next to rebellion : they expelled Dr. Hough, the president, on his refusing to obey them or own their authority, and the schollars gave a great humm at the doctor's speech ; so the cheif justice bound Dr. Hough in a recognizance to appear at the court of kings bench the 12th of next month.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, thanking him for his declaration for liberty of conscience : from the company of Clothworkers, London ; from the company of Mercers, London ; from the Trinity house in Hull ; from the grand jury for the burough of Weymouth at the quarter sessions there, and from the corporate body of the said town ; from the company of Glovers, London ; from the inhabitants of the burough of Chard in Somersetshire ; from the corporation of Hull ; from the anabaptists inhabiting in Oxford, Abington, and Wantage ; and from the company of Cooks in London.

The earl of Devon hath made his peace at court, and hath kist the kings hand ; he hath given his own bond for the fine, and satisfaction is ordered to be acknowledged on the same.

The commissioners at Oxford have expell'd Dr. Hough and Dr. Fairfax, of Magdalen colledge, as also the butler for refusing to raze their names out of the buttery book, and the porter of that colledge ; and they have installed the bishop of Oxford president by proxy, and have broke open Dr. Houghs chambers.

Sir John Shorter is made president of Bridewell and Bethlem hospitalls, London, sir John Peake of Christchurch, and sir Jonathan Raymond of Bartholomew's hospitall.

The 29th was the anniversary of the lord mayors show, the new one, sir John Shorter, now entring on his office ; the shew was splendid and the entertainment great, according to custome : his majestie, with the prince of Denmark, did the citty the honour to dine with them at Guildhall, as also the nobility, foreign ministers, amongst which was the popes nuncio (who was invited particularly by some of the aldermen) : the streets were new gravell'd all that morning on one side of the way, from Charingcrosse to the citty, for his majesties passage. His majestie was well satisfied with the whole entertainment.

The 30th, his majestie was pleased to conferr the honour of



knighthood on John Bawden and William Ashurst, esqs., aldermen of London.

Francis Howard of Corby, esq., a papist, is made governour of the citty of Carlisle.

*November.*—The commissioners at Oxford have adjourned to the 16th of this month.

Sir John Davis, cheif justice in Ireland, being lately dead, one Nugent, a papist, succeeds him therein.

There are orders sent into several counties by the lord lieutenants, to summon the deputy lieutenants and the gentlemen of the countrey to meet, to see who are for repealing the penall lawes and the test.

Letters from Germany inform, that the imperialists are marched into the countrey of the prince of Transylvania, and have taken up their winter quarters there.

His majestie hath putt out his proclamation for the better execution of the office of making and registring policyes of assurance in London.

There is lately arrived an envoy from the czars of Muscovy.

It having been moved in a late court of aldermen about keeping gunpowder treason day, it was debated and carried in the affirmative, and that a church of England minister should preach before them at Bow, and orders are sent to each company, and from them to their respective members; and accordingly that day sermons were in most places; the bells rung much all day, but there were no bonfires at night.

The 6th, being Sunday, the lord mayor had a conventicle kept in Grocers Hall, where he keeps his mayoralty, and one Mr. Mead preacht before him.

The lord Ferrers is turn'd out of his place of lord lieutenant of Staffordshire, for refusing to sign a paper for taking of the test and penal lawes.

The 11th, one Edward Getthing was brought to the court of kings bench, and pleading not guilty to an information for scandalous words of the princessse of Orange, in sayeing she was a bastard; so he was committed: he is one that is lately turn'd papist.

The 11th, father Edward Petre, clerk of the closet to his majestie, was sworn of his majesties privy councill.

The duke of Barwick is newly return'd home from out of Germany.

The 12th, Dr. Hough of Oxford appeared in the court of kings bench, and was continued upon his recognizance till the end of the term.

Tis said that the lord chancellor is dismiss the cabinet council, sed vix credo.

The popish bishop Leyborn is to be made lord almoner, in the room of the bishop of Ely.

Several lord's lieutenants of divers counties are to be removed, they not complying with his majesties resolution of taking of the penall lawes and tests; and the gentlemen are generally very unanimous to the same, very few complying except the papists.

The 14th, the lord cheif justice, with the other commissioners, sett forwards again for Oxford, to finish their Magdalen businesse.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his late declaration: from those of the congregational persuasion in and about Hitching and Hartford; from the presbyterians in and about Maidstone in Kent; from the company of Destillers in London; from the several companies of Cutlers, of the Goldsmiths, Haberdashers, Joyners, Weavers, in London; from the dissenters in and about the burough of Lewes and town of BRIGHTHELMSON in Sussex; from the corporation of Doncaster; from the protestant dissenters in and about the city of Canterbury; from the burough of Hertford; and from the dissenters in and about the town of Tenterden, Cranbrook, and Staplehurst, in Kent.

Mrs. Ellen Gwyn dyed the 14th, and was buried the 17th at St. Martins; she hath left a considerable estate to her son, the duke of St. Albans.

Several of the companies in London have dispensations sent them for their new livery men from taking the oathes and the test.

His majestie hath been pleased to regulate the city of Dublin, and granted them a new charter, their officers to be a mayor, 2 sherifs, 25 aldermen, and 38 burgesses, to be approved by the governor.

His majestie hath putt out a proclamation for putting in execution the law against importation and selling of foreign buttons, and prohibiting all foreign buttons whatsoever; as also another proclamation for putting in execution the additional act for improvement of tillage.

There are 6 commissioners appointed, who are to inspect all



the corporations of England, and regulate them, by turning out such as are against the taking away the penall lawes and test, and putting in such as are for takeing them away: generally it falls heavy on the church of England men; and the dissenters now are only favour'd and caress'd in order to that end. The new commissioners are, the lord chancellor, lord Sunderland, president, marques of Powis, lord Castlemain, Mr. Petre, and sir Nicholas Butler.

Nath. Thompson, the popish printer, is lately dead.

There is a discourse the king intends to raise 400 soldiers for a guard du corps, to be horse and gentlemen, each horse worth 50*l.*, and their pay to be 5*s.* per diem; and the duke of Barwick is to be captain.

The 26th, the lord Brandon appeared in the court of kings bench, and delivered into court his writt of error to reverse his attainder, which his majestie had been pleas'd to grant him; and accordingly it was revers'd, the atturny generall consenting theretoo.

The same day, sir James Tillie of Cornwall was brought up upon an habeas corpus, being committed by the court of chivalry for refusing to find bail there, and was remanded.

The 28th, Edward Getthings (who had spoke words against the princesse of Orange) came into court, and desired to retract his former plea of not guilty, and confess'd the indictment, and thereon was fined 500*l.* only: a pretty summ for such a crime, without any corporal punishment.

His majestie hath published an order for the better regulation of his troopes.

The French ambassador at Rome, the marques of Lavardin, hath made his publick entry into that citty, being well attended, as also with a strong guard of soldiers of his own retinue, which he brought with him.

The commissioners, at their late being at Oxford, did, upon the refusal of the fellowes of Magdalen colledge to own their power, or the bishop of Oxford to be their president, or subscribe the paper acknowledging their crime, they did actually expell about 25 fellowes, and ordered their names to be struck out of their books; and 'tis said the undergraduates treat the president and the new mandamus fellowes with all imaginable scorn.

The 27th, Dr. Stillingfleet preached at Guildhall chappel, and afterwards was invited to dine with the lord mayor, and his lordships coach was sent for him, but he refused to goe, his lordship not being to hear him preach.

The bishop of Rochester took the oathes and test in chancery, and Mr. baron Jenner took them in the kings bench.

Dr. Doughty is forbid preaching at the chappel at Whitehall, and complaint hath been made against him to the ecclesiastical commissioners for some expressions in a late sermon there.

Her majestie been 2 months gone with child, hath been lett blood to prevent miscarrying.

The earl of Winchelsea is turned out of the lord lieutenantship of Kent, the lord Bridgwater out of that of Buckinghamshire, and the earl of Scarsdale out of colonel of his regiment; the lord chancellor hath that of the lord Bridgwater's, and the lord Strongford the lord Winchelsea's, and the duke of St. Albans that of Scarsdale's: the earl of Gainsborough is turn'd out of being lord lieutenant of Hampshire and governour of Portsmouth, and the duke of Barwick hath that of Portsmouth.

*December.*—The gentlemen of the county of Hartford attending the earl of Rochester, their lord lieutenant, gave in their answer, that they were not for taking of the penal lawes and test.

His majesties proclamation hath been published for restraining the number and abuses of hackny coaches in and about London, and regulating them according to his majesties letters patents to certain commissioners for that purpose.

His majesties order hath been also published for the regulation and government of his majesties soldiers.

The 2d, his majestie prickt the sherifs of the several counties, most of which are papists and great fanaticks.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration: from the company of Bakers, London; from the loyal inhabitants of Hertford town; from sundry ministers in New England.

The marques de Lavardin, the French ambassador at Rome, having required audience there as usual, it hath been refused, and his character not admitted, he pretending to the franchises which the pope hath lately putt out a bill against.

Letters from Constantinople say matters are there in great disorder; that the late vizier Solymán is removed, and the



Sciaus bassa made vizier in his room ; and other alterations are expected.

The Venetians in the Morca have lately taken from the Turks the city of Athens.

His majestie hath ordered a review of the lists of the deputy lieutenants and justices of peace, and that those who are against taking away the penal lawes and test be putt out ; those who are for it to be continued, and such others to be added to them.

The lord Townsend is lately dead.

The earl of Huntington is made lord lieutenant of Darbyshire, in the room of the earl of Scarsdale.

Cardinal Howard is said to be made lord almoner, in the room of the bishop of Ely, and father Petre is made subalmoner.

The 7th began the sessions at the Old Baily, and lasted till the 10th ; where 9 persons received sentence of death, 12 were burnt in the hand, 4 to be transported, and 13 to be whipt.

There has been great floods in diverse places, which has done much mischeif.

The affair at Rome between the French and the pope seems much farther from accommodation, the pope absolutely refusing to grant the franchises, and hath excommunicated they that pretend to it.

A great many French protestants are lately come over, and have had large contributions from some persons.

The earl of Scarsdale is putt out of his place of groom of the stole to the prince of Denmark.

A warrant is said to be sign'd for Mr. Trenchards pardon.

Other addresses have been presented to the king, to thank him for his declaration : from the president, treasurer, and governours of St. Thomas hospital in Southwark ; from several dissenting ministers in Leicestershire.

The ecclesiastical commissioners mett the 10th at Whitehall, and taking the affair of Magdalen colledge into consideration again, they declared and pronounced Dr. Hough and the 26 fellows of that colledge incapable of being promoted to any ecclesiastical dignity or benefice ; and that such as were not already in orders were adjudged incapable of receiveing the same : and it requires all archbishops and other ecclesiastical officers to take notice of the sentence, and yeild obedience theretoo. This severe and unheard of sentence was opposed by some of the commissioners.

His majestie hath been pleased to make sir Thomas Powis attorny general, in the place of sir Robert Sawyer; and to make William Williams esq., of Graies Inn, sôllicitor general, and to conferr the honour of knighthood on him.

Letters from Dublin speak of the great hurt that has been done in that citty by an inundation, occasioned by the great rains lately fallen there; that it laid the lower part of the town under water; that it filled the streets so that boats plyed in them, and carried away all the bridges upon the river, and drowned men and many cattle.

Letters from Constantinople speak of the great consternation that citty is in, occasioned by the division in the Turkish army, and their marching toward that citty in several bodies.

The French king treats cardinal Ranuzzi, the popes ambassador in France, as the French ambassador is treated with at Rome; and tis said he intends to summon the clergy of his kingdom, some think with design to sett up a patriarch over the Gallican church, in opposition to the pope.

Tis said as if baron Jenner would have his quietus: some say he boggled at the late sentence against the Magdalen fellowes.

Sir John Buckworth, a merchant of London and commissioner of the customes, is lately dead.

Queen dowager was taken very ill with a quinsey, and hath been lett blood thrice, 12 ounces each time.

The 16th, five criminalls were executed at Tyburn.

There is a popish school setting up in St. Martins lane, who are to [have] 4 mistresses to teach young gentlewomen, protestants and papists; and 'tis at the sole charge of the queen.

The lord mayor of London hath leave from the ecclesiastical commissioners to make use of the chappel at Guildhall for a fanatick parson to preach there, and no Common Prayer to be.

His majesties proclamation hath been published for prizeing of Canary wines, and bringing the price down to 1*s.* 6*d.* a quart, for one year from 1st of Febr. next.

Letters from the Morea say that the Venetians are now become master of Napoli de Malvasia.

The marquesse de Lavardin, the French ambassador at Rome, cannot yet obtain audience of the pope, tho he hath been visited by the foreign ambassadors and others there, who own his character.



Letters from Vienna tell us that the archduke Joseph, the emperors son, was at last crowned king of Hungary at Presburgh, which was performed with great splendor and magnificence.

The same letters say also that the town of Agria in Upper Hungary had surrendred to the imperialists on terms.

The 17th, upon a commission of oyer and terminer and goal delivery of the court of admiralty was tried at the Marshalsea in Southwark: several persons were tried for felony and murder; of which two persons were found guilty, and sentenc'd to be hang'd.

His majesties proclamation hath been published for securing and protecting the patentees of the Royal Oak lottery.

The 23d was executed, at Execution Dock near Wapping Stairs, one of the persons, viz. Thomas Shafto, lately condemned upon the commission at the admiralty sessions.

Sir Wm. Petty, of the Royal Society, is lately dead, as also the lord Delaware.

Mandamus's have been lately sent down to Magdalen colledge for 6 new Romanist fellowes.

Mr. Cullyford, commissioner of his majesties customes in Ireland, is lately come over, and is made a commissioner here in the room of sir John Buckworth, deceas'd.

Tis said the Spanish ambassador hath putt in a claim, in behalf of the king of Spain, to the gold lately taken out of the sea by captain Phipps.

An addresse hath been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration, from the company of Merchant Taylors, London.

The dissenters have the use of Skinners Hall from the king for a meeting, for which he payes 100*l.* per ann.

Dr. Holder, subdean of the princes chappel, is to be displac't.

The earl of Huntington is made groom of the stole and gentleman of the bedchamber to the prince of Denmark, in the room of the earl of Scarsdale.

The lord chancellor is lately taken very ill with the stone and strangury.

There have been great floods in Lincolnshire; the dyke of Lindseylevell is said to be broke down, whereby a great part of the countrey is overflown and drowned.

The earl of Bathe's, colonel Kirk and colonel Trelawney's regiments are ordered to goe for Ireland.

The earl of Salisbury is lately returned from travailing, and hath waited upon the king, and been well received.

The commissions in the several counties for justices of peace and deputy lieutenants are mightily altered, and many turned out.

The monastery at St. Johns Clerkenwell, lately sett up there, is open'd, and masse said publickly there.

The marquesse of Albeville hath delivered a memorial to the states for the banishing Dr. Burnet out of their dominions.

The duke of Somerset (tis said) hath lately kist the kings hand, and is received into favour.

Letters from Constantinople tell us that the army had deposed sultan Mahomet, and sett up his brother Solyman grand seignior; that the vizier Solyman had been strangled, the Cai-macan his lieutenant, treasurer and cheif customer also; that the Sciaus bassa was made vizier; and many other great alterations were expected upon this strange revolution.

1687-8.

*January.*—His majesties proclamation hath been published for a day of thanksgiving upon the occasion of the queens being with child.

A mandamus is sent to Magdalen colledge for 12 new fellows there.

His majestie hath been pleased to conferr upon sir Roger Strickland the trust of rear admiral of England.

The pope hath not yet given audience to the marquesse of Lavardin, the French ambassador.

The French king hath ordered 10,000 horse and dragoones toward's Italy, 'tis thought to seize some towns belonging to the pope.

Tis reported the French king is to marry madamoselle de Maintenon.

Several corporations have been lately regulated, many of the old ones turn'd out, and new ones more fitt putt in.

The schollars bred up under Poulton the Jesuit, at the Savoy, are to be elected kings schollars, and sent to Maudlin colledge in Oxford.

The marques D'albeville hath presented another memorial to the states generall for the banishment of Dr. Burnett.

The 5th, being the day of St. Edward the Confessor, many persons resorted to his shrine at Westminster.



Dr. Burnet, on D'Albevill's memoriall, hath withdrawn himself from the Hague to Amsterdam, of which citty he is a burgher.

The earl of Dorsett is removed from the lord lieutenancy of Sussex.

A fire hapned in Christchurch colledge in Oxford, but being in the day, twas quickly putt out.

The earl of Arran hath lately married the lady Ann, daughter to the earl of Sunderland.

The duke of Barwick is made master of the horse to the king.

The letters from Rome say the breach between the pope and the French king is much increased, and that the pope hath excommunicated the marquesse of Lavardin, and interdicted the church of St. Lewis there.

The house in Lincolns Inn Fields that was lately the countesse of Bathe's is converted to a Franciscan monastery.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration for liberty of conscience, some of them also assuring him to chuse parliament men that shall repeal the penal lawes and the tests; from the comptroller and other members of the Inner Temple; from the corporations of Newcastle under Line in Staffordshire, and from the citty of Gloucester; and from the company of Plummers in London.

Letters from Germany inform, that the archduke Joseph, the emperors son, is crowned king of Hungary.

Letters from Constantinople speak of the great disorders in that kingdom, that the army had deposed sultan Mahomett, and sett up Solyman his brother.

The court of honour satt the 11th, and dismist the trunk-makers pretensions to the earldom of Northumberland.

The 12th, the ecclesiastical commissioners satt, and had the affair of the duke and dutchesse of Norfolk before them.

The king, at the request of the East India company, hath incorporated the town of Bombay in the East Indies, and given them a mayor, aldermen, and other officers.

The comptroller of the Inner Temple hath treated the popes nuntio, father Petre's, the duke of Barwick, and others, these Christmas holidayes.

Severall quo warranto's are ordered to be brought against those corporations that have not been lately regulated.

There hath been a dispute in the court of aldermen about

Guildhall chapple; some would have had the lord mayor have had it to keep a conventicle in, but the majority were against it, and so 'tis ordered sermons shall be there by the church of England as formerly.

The 13th began the sessions at the Old Baily, and held the 14th and 16th; where 4 persons received sentence of death, 11 were burnt in the hand, and 8 to be whipt.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration for liberty of conscience, and some of them assure him to establish it by taking away the penal lawes and test; from the company of Plummers in London; from the city of Exeter, and from the grand jury of the said city at their sessions; and from the company of Skinners in London.

The lord Fanshaw is lately dead in Turkey.

The doctors of the Sorbonne have lately mett, and declared the popes proceedings null and void as to the interdict of the church of St. Lewis.

The marquesse Powis is lately made lord lieutenant of Sussex, in the room of the earl of Dorsett.

His majesties proclamation hath been published for the better putting in execution the law against the importation and selling of foreign buttons, and prohibiting all foreign buttons whatsoever.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration, from the city of Exeter, and grand jury of the same; from the company of Skinners, London; and from the company of free Fishermen in the river of Thames.

The duke of Barwick is made governour of Portsmouth, and hath taken possession thereof accordingly.

A proclamation by his majestie hath been published for the more effectual reducing and suppressing of pyrates and privateers in America.

The states of Holland have unanimously resolved to take Dr. Burnet into their protection, he being made a burgher of Amsterdam.

The 19th, the court of chivalry satt, and fined sir James Tilly 200*l.* for his crime.

Lieutenant colonel Eaton being lately dead, sir Thomas Stradling succeeds him therein.

The affair between the duke and dutchesse of Norfolk having depended some time before the ecclesiastical commissioners,



they have determined the same, and ordered her 1500*l.* per ann. for her maintenance.

The duke of Berwick is made lord lieutenant of Hampshire.

There are commissioners appointed in several counties to enquire and examine what fines have been levied upon dissenters, in order to give them some satisfaction.

The pope hath desired the king of Englands mediation as to the franchises at Rome.

The commissions for the peace in several counties have been reveiwed, and great alterations made; those that were in former times the tories are turn'd out, and the then whiggs are putt in.

Sir Thomas Powis and sir Wm. Williams, the attorney and sollicitor generalls, received the sacrament at St. Andrews church in Holborn.

A publick thanksgiving is ordered in Scotland for her majesties being with child.

On the late proceedings of the pope against the French ambassador at Rome about the matter of the franchises, have been very ill resentments taken in France, bold speeches made there in the parliament on the popes usurpations on the French church, and tending toward the setting up a patriarch in their own dominions.

Several corporations have been newly regulated, the tories turn'd out, and dissenters and papists putt in; and quo warrantoes are brought and ordered against those that yet refuse to submitt to a regulation.

The lord chancellor hath turn'd out Mr. Harris, his pursebearer.

At Magdalen colledge in Oxford they have expelled 12 demy's, or junior fellowes, for not submitting.

His majestie hath sent an order to recall home his 3 English regiments he hath in Holland, and colonel Warcup is sent to bring them over.

Orders are given for fitting out 20 men of war to sea with all expedition.

The lord chancellor hath been lately taken very ill.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration, from the company of free Fishermen of the river of Thames; from several of the corporation of Portsmouth; and from the magistrates and clergy of the island of Guernsey.

Marques du Quesne, the famous French sea commander, is lately dead, being above 80 years old.

The 23d, being the first day of the term, several persons made their appearances at the kings bench barr, and were continued upon their recognizances.

The 30th, being the anniversary observed for the martyrdom of king Charles the First, was kept as usual, and sermons at the churches.

The 31st, the body or trunk of a man was found on a dung-hill in Parkers lane, near Queenstreet, Holborn, with head, armes, and leggs cutt of; the armes and leggs were found in the common shore under the Savoy.

Captain Wade, one that was in the late rebellion, is made townclerk of Bristoll, in the room of Mr. Rumsey.

A letter was lately sent to the earl of Dorset, from an unknown hand, to this purpose: 'Twere pittie one of the best of men should be lost for the worst of causes; doe not sacrifice a life everybody values for a religion you yourself despise; make your peace in time, or know, that after this 27th of January you have not long to live: take this warning from a friend, before repentance is in vain.

The town of Adlingfleet in Yorkshire, near Humber mouth, was lately carried away by the waters breaking in, and the men and women drowned.

Mr. Fitzjames the younger, in his voyage, was made a knight of Malta by the grand master.

The duke of Modena is expected here very suddenly, and preparations are making for him at St. James.

Father Corker, a Benedictine, and resident from the elector of Cologne, had audience of his majestie in his habit.

The strong fortresse of Mongatz in Upper Hungary is lately surrendered to the imperialists.

*February.*—The 2d, the Dominicans open'd their chappell in Great Lincolns Inn Feilds.

The man that was lately found mangled was one Mr. Hobry, a French midwife's husband.

The 4th was observed, at Whitehall, the anniversary commemoration for the late king Charles the 2d, at the popish chappell.

Dr. Gifford, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Smith, Roman preists, are made bishops.



The duke of Berwick hath the earl of Oxfords regiment of horse.

Upon the complaint of Mr. Strode, the sherif of Somerseshire, several gentlemen of that county attended his majestie in council for affronting him, but he not making good his complaint, they were discharged.

The 6th was observed as a festival for joy of the kings coming to the crown; there was musick at the chappell, cannons discharged at the Tower, and at night was a play at court.

Since the deposing of the late sultan Mahomet at Constantinople, and the advancement of sultan Solyman, there have been very great mutinies and disorders; severall great officers have been deposed and strangled, as the vizier Ibrahim, the caimacan, and diverse others.

The duke of Norfolk hath gott leave of his majestie to travell, and is prepareing to goe into France.

The lord Petre is made lord lieutenant of Essex, in the place of the earl of Oxford.

Letters from Ireland speak of a difference between the lord deputy there and Mr. Sheridan the secretary, the latter being accused of bribery.

The justices of peace in most counties of England have been altered, many turn'd out, and dissenters and Romanists mostly putt in.

It is said there are 52 quo warrantoe's gone out against several corporations.

One Thompson, being convicted of speakeing reflecting words on the lord chancellor, was fined 500*l.* and to stand in the pillory.

The 10th, sir Patience Ward pleaded his majesties pardon by attorney, for his conviction of perjury some time since.

His majesties proclamation hath been published for suppressing seditious and unlicens'd books and pamphlets.

Sir Thomas Hanmer, judge of the sherifs court, died lately, and Mr. Monday succeeds him therein.

The archbishop of Canterbury hath directions to write letters to the bishops and clergy, to signifye his majesties intention of calling a parliament, and to know their sentiments how far they will comply with the kings purpose.

The lord Coventry is summoned to attend the ecclesiastical commissioners on the complaint of his wife.

Sir John Tate, recorder of London, is remov'd, and sir Bartholomew Shoare putt in his room.

The Dutch, hearing of the order here for recalling the English forces there, immediately take care to disband them, and then listed them in their service; others say they absolutely refused to permitt them to return.

The difference between the pope and the French king increases much.

Charles Mountague esq. hath lately married the countesse of Manchester.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration, from the corporation of Abingdon, and from the company of Painters in London.

His majestie hath been pleased to remitt to Francis Smith, bookseller, the fine was sett on him some time since for publishing scandalous books.

The earl of Bath is gone down into the west, to see how the gentlemen there stand affected to taking of the penall lawes and tests.

One King, a notorious highway man, is lately taken.

There is one who was a servant under the lord Middleton in the secretaries office lately gone beyond sea, they say into Holland.

The 22d began the sessions at the Old Baily, and held the next day; where 3 persons received sentence of death, 7 burnt in the hand, four to be transported, and 3 to be whipt.

The lord Yarmouth is joined in commission with the earl of Pembroke for lord lieutenant of Wiltshire.

Letters from Barbadoes inform, that the duke of Albemarle is safely arrived there.

Lord Lovelace hath been summoned to attend the council for telling some constables they need not obey the Roman catholick justices of peace, haveing not qualified themselves; and an information is ordered against them for it.

Some persons mett lately at Bruton in Somersetshire, and burnt the high sherif, Mr. Strode, in effigie there.

Colonel Danvers, outlawed for treason, died lately at Utrecht.

An order of council hath been published for the taking of robbers and highway men, promising the reward of 10*l.* to any one who shall take one.



Mr. Wilcox, a brewer, and great fanattick, is made a commissioner of the excise.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the corporation of Tewksbury in Glocestershire, and grand jury at the quarter sessions there, and from the town of Reading.

Several of the officers of the English regiments there are come over, and have kist the kings hand.

The bishop of Chester, in a drunken humour, haveing spoke reflecting words on the lord chancellor and lord Sunderland, that they would deceive the king, received a check for the same.

A person who hath been an officer under the prince of Orange for a good while, and in favour with him, hath lately left his service, the cause not known.

Letters out of Holland speak of the great preparations making there, as if an actual warr; several shippes are ordered to be immediately fitted up, new forces are raiseing, and they are getting what seamen they can.

*March.*—The 2d, Mary Awbry, the French midwife, was burnt in Leicester Feilds for killing her husband.

The earl of Salisbury is building a popish chappel at Hatfeild.

The commissioners of the treasury have sent to those of the excise to write letters into the countrey to their respective officers, to use their interest for chusing parliament men to comply with the king in taking of the penall lawes and the tests.

A proclamation hath been published by his majestie, prohibiting his majesties subjects to enter into the service of foreign princes and states.

His majestie hath been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on William Hedges esq.

The princessse of Orange is with child.

The marquesse of Albeville, our ambassador in Holland, hath presented another memoriall to the states relating to Dr. Burnett and the English regiments, but they have refused to comply with either.

Dr. Newland, master of Corpus Christi colledge in Oxford, lately dead, being 92 years of age.

An attempt was made in Holland by mistake upon sir Robert Hamilton for Dr. Burnet, to seize him or kill him; since which the states have ordered a placacet promising a reward of 1000 guilders for discovery of them.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration: from the corporation of Nottingham; from the grand jury's at the assizes for Essex; for Buckingham; and from the burough of Bridport in Dorsetshire.

His majestie hath appointed a court martial for hearing and examining all complaints against any officers or soldiers.

His majestie hath been pleased to grant a second breif for a collection for the French protestants, which is in great forwardnesse, and several summs collected.

Dr. Burnet hath, by order of the states, some soldiers that guard his house there; he lives in great splendor, and hath lately married there a person of a very considerable fortune.

At the assizes at Kingston in Surrey 8 persons received sentence of death, 13 burnt in the hand, and 6 to be whipt.

There have been some disorders committed in the city of York about some Roman catholicks, which before they were quieted some mischeif was done.

A proclamation hath been published, recalling all his majesties subjects in the service of the states of Holland by sea or land.

The duke of Northumberland has laid down his commissions for the lieutenancy of Nottinghamshire and Northumberland.

Col. Tolmash is gone into Holland, and a privy seal is sent after him.

Sir John Godden, a commissioner of the navy, is lately dead.

The earl of Bullingbrook died lately without issue; his honour descends to Paul St. John esq.

His majestie hath given out commissions for raiseing 3 new regiments, under col. Hales, col. Warcup, and col. Mackellicutt.

The duke of Grafton is arrived, after his carrying the princesse into Portugall.

Some booksellers, as Mr. Clavell, one Wild, &c., were taken up for selling libellous papers.

The earl of Carlingford is gone his majesties ambassador to the emperor of Germany.

Col. Tolmash hath a regiment given him in Holland.

The fellowes of Corpus Christi colledge in Oxford have chosen Dr. Turner, brother to the bishop of Ely, to be their president, in the room of Dr. Newland, deceased.

Several libells and pamphlets have been lately printed and sent about; many are come over from Holland.



Letters from Poland speak of the meeting of the diet there, and that, after several great heats and contests, they were broke up without doeing any thing.

The duke of Barwick hath lately had the small pox, but is pretty well again.

The English nunnery in Gant is lately burnt down, and several young gentlewomen burnt therein.

The lord chancellor, with the master of the rolls, have appointed 30 new clerks in the 6 clerks office, to be added to the 60.

The countesse dowager of Exeter is lately dead.

The bishop of Oxford, Dr. Parker, haveing layn some time sick, is lately dead at Oxford, to the greif of the Romanists.

The 21st, his majesties pardon was read at the Old Baily for about 50 criminalls, and allowed.

The duke of Norfolk, with the earl of Banbury and the lord Culpepper, are gone for France.

The disorders at Constantinople are not yet quite appeased, some persons yet making an interest for the deposed sultan.

The archdeaconry of Canterbury, vacant by the bishop of Oxfords death, is given by the archbishop to Dr. Battely, one of his chaplains.

There is a project goeing on of making a bridge over the river Thames at Putney, but it is opposed by the citty of London.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration: from the burough of Bridport in Dorsetshire; from the company of Cordwainers, London; from the grand jury for the county of York; and from the corporation of Banbury in Oxfordshire.

The duke of Albemarle is safely arrived in Jamaica, where he was very kindly received.

His majestie hath granted a new charter to the citty of Exeter.

Sir Winston Churchill, clerk comptroller of the green cloth, died lately.

The lord Coote, being lately gone into Holland, has a command given him by the prince of Orange, as comptroller of the household.

Mr. Cutts is gone over into Holland, to continue there, and is made lieutenant col. of a regiment.

Dr. Gifford, a Roman preist, is made president of Maudlin colledge in Oxford, in the room of the bishop of Oxford, deceas'd.

The pope hath taken of the interdict of the church of St. Lewis, and is revoking the excommunication against the French ambassador.

Dr. Clagget, preacher to the society of Grayes Inn, died lately of the small pox, and the benchers that were in town chose Mr. Wake to succeed him.

The king of France and the princes of Lunenburgh have lately made a treaty of peace.

The king hath granted his pardon to Mr. Aron Smith, who has been a prisoner some time in the kings bench.

A proclamation hath been published prohibiting his majesties subjects to trade within the limits of the Hudsons Bay company.

Letters from Venice, that their doge, Marco Antonio Giustiano, is lately dead there; and 'tis thought captain generall Morosini will succeed him therein.

1688.

*April.*—Major general Drummond died lately in Scotland.

The chappel at Magdalen colledge in Oxford is fitting up for the service of the Roman catholicks settled in that colledge.

Mr. Barker, clerk of the crown office in chancery, is suspended, and a patent is passing to putt sir Robert Clerk into the same.

An addresse has been presented, to thank the king for his declaration, from the grand jury of Glocester at the assizes there.

The marquesse of Albeville, his majesties ambassador in Holland, hath presented another memorial to the states, demanding the dismissal of his majesties forces in their service.

Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, is said to be lately dead.

Letters from Constantinople speak of a new commotion or insurrection in that citty, by the Turbassi there, several haveing been killed and putt to death; and that many houses therein had been burnt down.

Mr. Cheke, sometime since lieutenant of the Tower, died lately.

A proclamation by his majestie hath been published for putting in execution the lawes for preventing the exportation of sheep, wool, woollfells, fullers earth, and fullers clay.

His majestie hath given orders for the speedy fitting out some men of war, to be commanded by sir Roger Strickland.

The citty of Norwich have a new charter sent them, wherein they are regulated according to the new mode.

The 16th, the princesse of Denmark miscarried.



They are beating up for volunteers to compleat the new regiments.

An English man of war mett at sea a Dutch merchant man, and searcht her, and took out of her several English sea men.

Several corporations opposeing the late regulations among them, it was thought fitt to dissolve those bodies, and incorporate them by new charters.

Tis said, out of Holland, that Dr. Burnets (*sic*) being lately brought to bed, the prince of Orange had done him the honour to be a witness theretoo.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration, from the grand jury's at the assizes for the counties of Stafford and Monmouth.

Captain Cope, in the kings guards, hath surrendred his commission.

There has been a pretended discovery of a plott at Bristoll, of an insurrection designed to be in the west the 20th of May next, discovered by one James Wharton.

Letters from Constantinople speak of fresh disorders there by the janizaries and spahi's; that they had deposed the caimaican Kuperli and killed the grand vizier; but that they were at last master'd, and reduc'd to good order.

Captain general Morosini is chosen doge of the republick of Venice.

The French king hath lately had a relapse into his old dis-temper, but is somewhat better.

Dr. Stradling, dean of Chichester, died lately.

Queen hath lately had some indisposition, but is pretty well again.

The king is takeing all the care imaginable to provide stores, ammunition, &c. for his navy and army.

There are five aldermen of London turned out, sir John Peak, sir William Hooker, sir Jonathan Raymond, sir Thomas Kensey, and sir William Gostlyn.

The 23d, the two protestant free schools in St. Martins parish and St. James in Westminster were open'd: they are at the charge of Dr. Patrick and Dr. Tenison, for youth, to instruct them in the Christian religion, as also to fitt them for trades; those that are like to prove schollars, to fitt them for the university; and what given by the better sort to be putt in a stock, to putt the other out apprentices.

The king hath ordered a new platform of 50 guns at Sheerness, and a chain to be laid over, to block up the mouth of the river Medway that runs to Chattham, and a fort to protect it.

The Dutch have gott 25 sail of men of war just ready to putt to sea, under the command of viceadmiral Evertzen; and the states have made an order for the keeping 9000 seamen in constant pay.

His majestie hath been pleased to republish his declaration for liberty of conscience, with the addition of some reasons for turning out several noblemen and gentlemen who would not comply in taking of the penal lawes and tests, with some reflections on them.

Letters from Germany inform, that the imperialists have made themselves masters of the fortresse of Lippa.

The lord cheif justice Nugent, of Ireland, and the cheif baron Rice, haveing been over here in England, are returned into Ireland again.

The 25th began the sessions at the Old Baily, and held till the 28th; where 10 persons received sentence of death, 16 were burnt in the hand, 3 ordered to be transported, and 13 ordered to be whipt.

The 23d, being his majesties coronation, the guns at the Tower were discharged, and bonfires at night in some places.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration, from the burough of Droitwich in Worcestershire; from the burough of Newberry in Berkshire; from several old dessenting officers and soldiers of the county of Lincoln; from the justices of peace for the Westriding of Yorkshire; and from the burough of Lime in Dorsetshire.

The king is going down to Sheerness, to view that place, Chattam, and others.

Father Corker is made provincial of the Benedictines colledge at St. John's Clerkenwell.

The mayor and aldermen of Winchester, for refusing to comply with the king, are turned out, and commissioners appointed to manage matters there; Mr. Bernard Howard is the cheif.

Several of the companies in London have been lately regulated, few but dissenters kept in.

*May.*—An order by his majestie in council is come out, commanding the reading his majesties declaration for liberty of



conscience in all churches and chappells in London and Westminster, on the 20th and 27th of this month, and on the 3d and 10th of June next, thro' all England.

The 4th, 6 men were executed at Tyburn.

The same evening also sir Charles Pymm, baronet, was basely killed by one Waters, a lifeguard man, at the Swan tavern in Fishstreet; and since, the coroners inquest have found it wilfull murder.

Several justices of peace in Middlesex have been lately turn'd out.

The 2d, several persons made their appearances at the court of kings bench, being the 1st day of the term.

Father Ellis was consecrated at the chappel at St. James a bishop.

Several clippers and coyners have been lately taken, and particularly one Thomas Bayly.

The 8th, his majestie went down the river to Chattham.

A patent is passing to impower the duke of Albemarle to conferr the honour of knighthood.

A paper hath been tendred to the Custome house officers to subscribe for taking away the penall lawes and tests.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie: from the town of Northampton; from the corporation of Totnes; from the city of Carlisle; from the corporation of Scarborough; and from the city of Canterbury, to thank the king for his declaration for liberty of conscience.

Letters inform us that the elector of Brandenburg died at Postdam, in the 68th year of his age, and his son Frederick William the 2d succeeds him therein.

The 11th, the grand juries for the county of Middlesex came up to the court of kings bench, and Mr. justice Holloway gave them the charge.

Several quo warrantoes came before the court of kings bench, wherein the judges were very strict, and would not indulge the least favour to the corporations.

The queen haveing received an account that the duke of Modena, her brother, was dead, fell into fits, which occasioned an expresse to his majestie, and brought him to town immediately.

Father Smith, a Roman preist, was consecrated a bishop at queen dowagers chappel.

Informations are exhibited against 3 booksellers for selling a paper called Reflections on Fagells Letter; as also against 8 men for words spoke of the lord chancellor.

The lord Thomas Howard is going his majesties ambassador to Rome, to reconcile the matter of the franchises between the pope and the king of France.

A petition hath been presented to his majestie, and signed by the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishops of St. Asaph, Ely, Chichester, Bath and Wells, Peterborough, and Bristoll: 'twas presented by the 6 last, but signed by all: 'twas, that his majestie would be graciously pleas'd not to insist on their reading his declaration for liberty of conscience in their churches. 'Tis said the king was angry at it, and bid them take care to observe his commands.

Sir Samuel Clerk, a master in chancery, is lately dead.

The 20th, being the day appointed for reading the kings declaration in London, it was only read in some few places, as, at Westminster Abby, at Serjeants Inn in Fleetstreet, Mr. Halls in Woodstreet, Mr. Elliots at Dukes Place, and some few others.

Letters from foreign parts speak of a great earthquake at Lima, in the kingdome of Peru, which hath ruin'd many houses.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie: from several persons in and about Winchester; from the burough of Devises in Wiltshire; from the corporation of Cambridge; from the town of Bedford; from the grand jury for the city of Exeter; from the burough of Thetford; from the inhabitants of Wapping, Shadwell, Ratcliffe, and Limehouse; and from the city of Rochester; thanking him for his declaration, assuring him to chuse such members as shall comply with the ends thereof.

The king of France is lately relaps'd into his old distemper.

There was a proclamation talk't of to enforce reading the kings declaration.

The bishops that were for reading the kings declaration, and dispers't it into their bishopricks, were the bishops of Durrham, Lincoln, Hereford, Rochester, Chester, and St. Davids.

The queen dowager is preparing for her departure into Portugal, whither she intends to goe and live with her brother the king.

The 24th, the dutchesse of Portsmouth arrived here from France.



Letters out of Scotland speak as if all patents and commissions for offices &c. were recalled, and that the persons should take new ones without taking the tests and oaths.

The Dutch fleet is putt to sea, consisting of 25 saile.

There is a report of a Lunenburgher taken in Holland, who was to have poysoned the prince of Orange.

The lord Cornwallis hath lately married the dutchesse of Monmouth.

The princessse of Denmark is gone to the Bath for her health.

The town of Buckingham, after all the contest in standing out, have at last been forced to surrender their charter.

After all the stir that hath been made of the queen dowagers goeing into Portugall, she is now resolved to tarry here in England.

Notwithstanding the report formerly of the taking of Alba Regalis, it was not surrender'd to the imperialists till the beginning of this month.

The Dover packet boat was lately cast away near Calais, and 10 passengers, with the master and seamen, were drowned.

Edward Seymour esq., formerly speaker of the house of commons, hath lately kist the kings hand.

Some French protestants are lately escap'd hither out of France.

Letters out of France say that the French kings revenue is much impaired of late.

Several charters have been surrendred to his majestie.

The 7 petitioning bishops are summoned to attend the council on Fryday the 8th of June, to answer a certain high misdemeaner.

Sir John Peak, late lord mayor of London, is dead.

After all the talk that has been about the queens lyeing in, of her goeing to Windsor, to Whitehall, &c., she is now resolved to lye in at St. James, and the lodgings are making ready.

About the end of this month dyed, at Bonn, Maximilian Henry of Bavaria, archbishop of Cologne, elector of the Roman empire, and bishop of Hildesheim, Leige, and Munster.

The 31st began the sessions at the Old Baily; where 10 persons received sentence of death, 8 were burnt in the hand, 3 ordered to be whipt, one to be transported, and 6 were fined.

*June.*—The French have sent a fleet of 30 sayl of ships towards Argiers, on board of which are mortars, and 20,000 bombs.

Sir Samuel Barnadiston, who hath layn some time in the

kings bench, is at liberty, the king haveing been pleased to remitt his fine; or rather, he hath paid 6000*l.*, and given bond for the residue.

An account is come from Germany, that Michael Ahafti, prince of Transilvania, and the states of that countrey, have renounced the protection of the Turks, and declared they will pay them no more tribute, but doe homage to the emperor, and assist him with his forces.

Letters out of the country inform, that the kings declaration mett with a cold reception in the country, it haveing been read in very few places that I can hear of.

Letters from Cologne speak of the great fears they were in as to the choice of their elector; the cardinal of Furstembergh, coadjutor, putts in very strongly for it, being assisted by a great body of French soldiers.

Two soldiers were executed for running from their colours.

The 8th: the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishops of Ely, St. Asaph, Chichester, Bathe and Wells, Peterborough, and Bristoll, appeared this day in council, and were ask't about the petition they presented, if they would own it; which, after the kings commanding them so to doe, and they sayeing they hop'd no advantage should be taken of their confession, they did: then they were required to enter into recognizance for their appearance at the kings bench the 1st day of next term, which they were endeavoured to be perswaded to doe, being called in and out of the council three or four times; but at last refusing to doe it, they were, by warrant signed by the lords of the council, committed to the Tower, for contriveing, makeing, and publishing a seditious libell against his majestie and his government. As they were carried to the Tower, which was by water, at their goeing into the barge, and their landing, thousands of people knelt down and had their lordships blessings, and acclamations on the water, and prayers for their deliverance.

The 10th, being Trinity Sunday, between 9 and 10 in the morning, 15 minutes before ten, the queen was delivered of a prince at St. James, by Mrs. Wilkins the midwife, to whom the king gave 500 guineas for her paines: 'tis said the queen was very quick, so that few persons were by. As soon as known, the cannon at the Tower were discharged, and at night bonfires and ringing of the bells were in several places.



A quo warranto is brought against the university of Oxford as to their priviledge of printing.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his declaration : from the quakers at their yearly meeting ; from several congregations in New England ; from the colony of New Plymouth in New England ; from the corporation of Maldon in Essex ; from the burough of Lempster ; from the governour and council of Virginia ; and from the corporation of Exeter.

The French ambassador hath presented a memoriall to the states generall, not to intermeddle with the affair of Cologne, but to leave the chapter to make choice of a person they shall think fitt ; and that if they order any troopes to move that way, he will send such a body as shall preserve the peace.

The king hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Dr. Walgrave, her majesties physitian.

Samuel Ellis esq., brother to father Ellis, is sworn into the place of marshall of the court of kings bench.

His majesties proclamation hath been published, appointing the 17th instant to be observed as a day of thanksgiving for joy of the prince, within the cities of London and Westminster, and ten miles round ; and on the 1st of July in all other parts of this kingdome.

The 10th also the marchionesse of Powis was sworn lady governess of their majesties children, and the lady Strickland undergoverness.

The young prince hath been troubled with the gripes, and had some fits, but is pretty well again : he was admitted into the church by bishop Labourn, a popish bishop.

Expresses have been sent to several parts, and to foreign kingdomes, to give notice of the birth of the prince.

Mrs. Delabody is made dry nurse to the prince, being he is to be brought up by hand.

Our fleet, consisting of about 20 small ships and fire ships, rides now in the Downes, under the command of sir Roger Strickland, rearadmiral of England.

An order of council is published for prayeing for the prince of Wales after the queen dowager, before the princesses of Orange and Denmark.

The 15th, the 7 bishops were brought from the Tower by

habeas corpus to the court of kings bench: all the way they came along, the people kneel'd down and had their blessing. There were a great appearance of noblemen in the court. The bishops had for their council, serjeant Pemberton, sir Robert Sawyer, Mr. Pollexfen, and Mr. Finch; the kings council were the attorney and sollicitor general. After the return of the habeas corpus, the bishops council took some exceptions to the warrant for their commitment, as, they not being legally here in court; but this was overruled by 3 judges, the cheif justice Wright, Holloway, and Allibon; Powell differ'd with them. Then the information was read; whereon the bishops council prayed an imparlance till next term, as usual in such matters, but denied by the aforesaid 3 judges; Powel differing here also. Then being required to plead, the archbishop putt in a special plea in writing, sign'd by councill; which the said 3 judges overruled immediately as frivolous, without debating it, sayeing it contained nothing but the aforesaid exceptions: Powel said if the plea was frivolous it might be demurred to, and the sooner overruled: but they were forced to plead; so they did all severally, Not guilty, and gave their own recognizances for their appearance.

During the time of the bishops confinement in the Tower they lay in several apartments, yet came together to chappell and meals: at chappell the Tower was constantly fill'd with people of all qualities, that came there to see the bishops, and have their blessing.

There is to be a new call of serjeants this term.

The 15th, in the evening, the prince and princesse of Denmark returned from the Bath.

The 17th was observed here as a thanksgivinge day; the bells rung, and bonfires were at night in some places.

The 18th, the new serjeants came up to the chancery barr, and were sworn accordingly: there were 16 intended, but only 9 appeared now, the rest getting of.

Our publick gazett and news letters are stuf with nothing but joyceings from towns for the birth of the prince.

His majestie hath granted his pardon to Mr. Hook, the duke of Monmouths chaplain; and also to William Rumbold, and others concern'd in the late rebellion in the west.

The young prince hath an issue made in his arm.



Letters from Italy speak of a most terrible earthquake, which has ruined a great part of the city of Naples, and the city of Benevento is quite destroyed, and many thousands of people have perish'd therein.

Dr. Hawkins, of the Tower, having not read his majesties declaration in the chappel there, is turn'd out, it being a donative in the kings gift, and the chappel is shutt up.

Bishop Gifford hath taken possession of his presidentship of Magdalen colledge.

The French king continues very ill, 'tis said past recovery.

Letters out of Holland inform, that the officers and commanders there are all ordered to their respective commands.

The French fleet are to join ours; on which the Dutch are fitting out more ships with all expedition.

The lord Cavendish, eldest son to the earl of Devonshire, is newly married to the late lord Russells daughter, and had 25,000*l.* with her.

Edward Courthope esq., of the Alienation Office, shott himself, the 22d at night, into the head with a pistoll, upon some discontent, being in debt.

Sir Edward Hales, lieutenant of the Tower, is to have the chappel there for the popish service.

The city of Oxford, since their dissolution, have been governed by 6 commissioners.

The 18th, upon the water before Whitehall, in a great barge, was performed an exercise of musick, vocall and instrumental, by the kings musick.

The day the bishops had their liberty on bail, when they went out of court was mighty shouting and huzzae's, even in Westminster Hall, for joy of their coming out, and at night bonfires were in many parts of the town.

Envoys and couriers are come from the prince and princesse of Orange and the king of France, to congratulate his majestie on the birth of the prince.

Dr. Cudworth, Hebrew professor at Cambridge, lately dead, to be succeeded by Dr. Covell.

In Scotland, near Galloway, the countrey people rescued a field conventicler from the soldiers, and kill'd about 6 of them.

Addresses have been presented to the king, to thank him for his declaration, and to congratulate him on the birth of the

prince: from the corporation of Barwick upon Tweed; from the lord lieutenant, deputy lieutenants, and justices of the peace in the North Riding of Yorkshire; from the corporation's of Dartmouth and Portsmouth; from the grand jury for the county of Middlesex; and from the city of Durrham.

The 26th, William Lehunt, John Rotheram, Vincent Denn, Salathiel Lovell, William Moses, esqs., all of Graies Inn, sir Henry Chancey and William Thompson esq., of the Middle Temple, Henry Trinder and Francis Fuller, of the Inner Temple, esqs., the new serjeants, mett at Lincolns Inn, and counted there, and thence walk't to Westminster in their party coloured robes to the common pleas barr, and counted, and gave rings with this motto, Rex princeps, et Christiana libertas; and afterwards entertained the lord chancellor, judges, serjeants at law, and other persons of quality, at a dinner at Lincolns Inn.

Dr. Widdrington, Margaret professor at Cambridge, died lately, and Dr. Gower succeeds him therein.

The lord Sunderland hath openly declared himself a Roman catholick.

The Dutch have a suspicion as if we had a design upon their East India fleet.

His majestie on (*sic*) conferred the honour of knighthood on Thomas Jefford, mayor of Exeter.

The 29th, the lord mayor and aldermen, with the sherifs, attended the prince, and kist his hand; after which the chamberlain presented to her (*sic*) a purse of gold, to be distributed as usuall.

The 29th, being the day appointed for the tryal of the 7 bishops at the court of kings bench, it accordingly came on: the court was filled with noblemen and other persons of quality, and all the hall below and galleries as full as possible. The council for the king were, the attorney and sollicitor generalls, serjeant Baldock, Mr. recorder Shoares, serjeant Trinder, Mr. Molloy, and young Mr. Wright: the bishops council were, serjeant Pemberton, serjeant Levinz, sir Robert Sawyer, Mr. Finch, Mr. Pollexfen, sir George Treby, and Mr. Sommers. The jury were of Middlesex: those that were sworn were, sir Roger Langley, sir William Hill, Roger Jennings, Thomas Harriot, Jeffery Nightingale, William Withers, William Avery, Thomas Austin, Nicholas Grice, Michael Arnold, Thomas Done, and Richard Shoreditch, esq's. Evidence against the defendants was, 1st,



the proof of their hands to the petition, which was, by several persons, they believ'd it was, they could not certainly tell: whether this were sufficient, the court were divided, Wright and Allibon that it was, and Holloway and Powel that it was not; so the court being divided, the petition could not be read: then they prov'd, by some of the clerks of the council, that they had own'd the petition at the council; then it was read. Then the defendants council objected, they had prov'd no delivery or publication of it, which they ought, to the king himself, for that is the only publication pretended: then, they have not prov'd any making or contriveing of it in Middlesex, where the fact is laid, as they ought; for the setting of their hands could be no where but in Surrey, for the archbishop had not been out of his palace at Lambeth for 6 months before (as they prov'd): then the lord Sunderland was sent for, who gave evidence for the king, that the 6 bishops came to him, to desire him to introduce them to deliver a petition to the king; which he did; I did not see them deliver it to the king, but I received it from the king, and he said he had it from them. Cheif justice said, here was no positive proof of the delivery, but much stronger than before. Then the bishops council began: they observ'd upon the evidence, and then to the petition; 1st, to the matter of it, shewing it could not be either seditious or libellous from that, or from the manner of the delivery of it, in form of a petition to the king alone, which was never yet thought unlawfull for subjects to petition their king, nor by the manner of the delivery, which was to the king himself: then, as to the persons themselves that presented it, they were men loyal to their king in the worst of times, and exemplary for their religion and moralls: then they expatiated very fully, tho short, upon the dispensing power, which, as laid in the declaration, abrogated all ecclesiastical lawes at once; the lawes for the reformation; the lawes for the protestant religion; the lawes against all atheism, prophanenesse, and debauchery; nay, even the lawes for the Christian religion: this power was so strangely expos'd, and so run down, even very boldly, especially by Pemberton and Finch, that it is hardly credible. Then they produc'd some journalls in parliament, to show that when the king granted such indulgences in former times, the two houses of parliament have intermeddled and taken notice of it, and not been quiet till

altered. Then the kings council insisted, that if the fact be true and prov'd, they ought not to examine with what intent the law puts the construction upon it of seditious and malicious, if the fact tend to stir up sedition, as this does, calling his prerogative, his dispensing power in question: the attorney and solicitor chiefly managed it for the king; the attorney was pretty moderate, but the solicitor was violent, and mighty zealous in the prosecution. Then the chief justice summ'd up the evidence, and left it to them if they thought here was sufficient to prove a publication; for if there [is], I take it to be a libell: and so judge Allibon held; but Holloway thought it was none, being not done with a seditious intent: Powel held the same, and said, if the king had such a dispensing power there was no need of parliaments; but in all his life he never had read of any such power. So the tryal held till 6 in the evening; and the jury went away, and lay together till 6 the next morning, when they agreed; (one Arnold stood out till then, the rest agreed over night :) they would give no privy verdict, but came into court, and, being called, they found all the defendants Not guilty; at which there was a most mighty huzzah and shouting in the hall, which was very full of people; and all the way they came down people askt their blessing on their knees: there was continued shoutings for  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour, so that no businesse could be done; and they hist the solicitor. And at night was mighty rejoyceing, in ringing of bells, discharging of gunns, lighting of candles, and bonfires in several places, tho forbid, and watchmen went about to take an account of such as made them: a joyfull deliverance to the church of England.

Several persons of quality are lately arrived here from Scotland; as, the duke of Gourdon, the duke and dutchesse of Hamilton, with others.

*July.*—The 2d, a fire hapned upon the Walks at Tunbridge Wells in Kent, which consum'd a great part of the shops and houses thereon.

Several persons are taken up on account of makeing bonfires on the bishops day, and for committing pretended disorders.

His majesties proclamation hath been published for the punishment of dissolute and debauched persons, and the vices thereof.

The gazett is fill'd with the rejoyceings and acclamations of several places for the birth of the prince.



The 4th, sir Richard Holloway and sir John Powell received their quietus from being justices of the kings bench; and sir Thomas Powel, a baron of the exchequer, and sir Robert Baldock, serjeant at law, are placed in their stead: his majestie hath dismiss Mr. justice Milton on his desire, and continues his salary to him, and Mr. baron Jenner is remov'd up into the common pleas in his stead; and Mr. serjeant Ingleby and Mr. serjeant Rotheram are made barons in the exchequer.

Sir Wm. Williams, sollicitor general, hath a patent passing to make him a baronet.

A patent is passing to create the prince prince of Wales and earl of Chester.

Two Benedictines are appointed chaplains to the prince.

Sir John Trevor, master of the rolls, Christopher Vane esq., and Silas Titus esq., were sworn the 6th of his majesties privy councill.

The bishop of Durrham hath taken an account of his clergy that have read his majesties declaration, and those that have not.

Tis said the earl of Yarmouth hath (as 'tis said) declared himself a Roman catholick.

The 7th, the queen dined the 1st time publickly since she was brought to bed.

Letters out of Germany inform, that the imperialists have taken Lippa.

The Dane and the Dutch have lately made a treaty.

Letters out of the country, from several parts, speak of the great rejoyceings that were observed in several towns for joy of the bishops acquittall; particularly at Glocester, Bristoll, Bedford, Litchfeild, &c.

The lord Morpeth, son to the earl of Carlisle, is married to the lady Elizabeth Capell, sister to the present earl of Essex.

From the camp at Hounslow tis reported that a soldier, who was an Irish man and a papist, basely murdered his companion in his tent; on which there was an uproar amongst the soldiers, but by a timely promiseing them speedy justice, and fair words, they were quieted: 'tis said the man was presently hang'd up.

People give themselves a great liberty in discoursing about the young prince, with strange reflections on him, not fitt to insert here.

The sessions began at the Old Baily the 11th, and held the

12th: 6 persons received sentence of death, 16 were burnt in the hand, 11 ordered to be whipt, and one to be transported.

Viceadmiral Herbert is lately gone away into Holland privately.

Bills were preferr'd against several persons at the sessions for riots in making bonfires the evening that the bishops were acquitted, but the grand jury found them ignoramus.

Sir John Trevor ('tis said) is to be chancellor to the young prince.

Mr. Greyhme and Mr. Burton, the two famous sollicitors for the king, are dismiss'd that employment, and Mr. Charles Trinder and John Trinder are putt in their roomes.

Other addresses for joy of the young prince have been presented to the king, from the lord lieutenant, deputy lieutenants, and justices of the peace at the quarter sessions for Kent; from the Clothiers for the counties of Devon and Somerset; from the grand jury at the quarter sessions from Durrham; from the sheriff, justices of peace and grand jury of the county of Worcester, at the general sessions of the peace; from the town of Maidstone; and from the justices of peace for the sessions for the county of Somerset.

The 12th, the ecclesiastical commissioners mett, and made an order requireing all chancellors, archdeacons, commissaries, and officialls to inquire, within their respective jurisdictions, in what churches and chappells his majesties declaration for liberty of conscience was read, and in what omitted, and to transmitt an account thereof, with the names of the rectors, parsons, vicars, &c. of the said chappells and churches, on the 16th of August next.

The 13th, sir Thomas Strickland was sworn of his majesties privy council.

Letters inform, that sir John Narborough the seaman died on ship board in return from the Wreck, where he had been fishing.

The 13th, Mr. baron Ingleby and Mr. baron Rotheram received the honour of knighthood from his majestie.

Letters inform, that 7 Dutch ships landed at the island of Martenico, possessed by the French, and plaid on them with their bombs, and did much mischeif, in revenge for the seizing the principality of Orange.

Letters from Italy speak still of new earthquakes there at Naples; the citty has received more damage, the town of Arpaia is quite destroyed, and a mountain splitt asunder.



The 17th, at night, the royal fireworks prepared for joy of the prince of Wales were presented on the Thames over against Whitehall, before their majesties, queen dowager, their royal highnesses, and many thousand of spectators.

Letters from Flanders say that the 19th instant, at Cologne, was the election of the archbishop of that place; of the 24 canons, the cardinal of Furstembergh had 13, and prince Clement of Bavaria had 9: they both pretend to be legally chosen, and have both been proclaimed, the latter pretending to the better right, because he has the popes dispensation.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Thomas Elmes esq.

The judges have taken their leaves of the king, in order for their circuits.

Admiral Herbert, when he went into Holland, drew about 5800*l.*, which he received lately out of the exchequer, into Holland by bills of exchange.

The lord chancellors son hath married the late earl of Pembrokes daughter, the lady Charlot, a papist; she is said to be worth 70,000*l.*: they were married by a church of England man, and by a Romish bishop, father Ellis.

Letters out of Germany inform, that the Turks have abandoned Illock and Peter Warden.

The baron de Brabeck is chosen bishop of Hildesheim.

The French with their bombs before Argiers have almost burnt down the whole city.

The 21st, at Kingston Hall in Dorsetshire, in the 79th year of his age, dyed his grace the duke of Ormond.

The bishop of Durrham hath proceeded against several of the clergy in his diocesse who had not read the declaration, and hath suspended them.

The 20th, one person was executed at Tyburn.

It is said that there hath been some disturbance amongst the seamen in his majesties fleet, occasioned, as is said, by putting some Romish preists aboard; which, tis said, occasioned much heat, which was not quieted till they were taken out again.

King went to see his fleet at Sheerness the 18th, and return'd again the 21st.

John Trenchard esq. is come over, and hath kist the kings hand, and is received into favour.

Some of our bishops have had a meeting with some heads of the presbyterian party; and there is a discourse as if they were near some accommodation.

The 24th, their majesties went to Windsor, and the prince and princess of Denmark are gone to Tunbridge.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, for joy of the prince: from the cittyes of York, and Bath, and Carlisle; from the justices of peace at the quarter sessions for the West-rideing of Yorkshire; from the grand jury at the assizes for Hereford; from the town of Kings Lynn in Norfolk; and from several members of the corporation and inhabitants in the city of Bath.

The earl of Ossory succeeds his grandfather the duke of Ormond in his honour and estate.

Letters from the East Indies say that there had been a war between the great mogul and the English there, but that it was now ended in a peace.

Sir Arthur Onslow of Surrey dyed lately.

Several English are lately gone over to serve the Dutch.

Letters from France say that the baron de Pettenberg, great dean of Munster, was chosen bishop by that chapter. As also that there had been a fight between 6000 of the protestants (who had been driven out of Savoy and France) and the duke of Savoy's forces; that a great many had been killed on both sides, but the protestants were forc'd to retire.

The university of Oxford haveing early notice of the death of their chancellor the duke of Ormond, they mett, and, without any direction, chose the young duke of Ormond chancellor; and a little after, they received an inhibition not to proceed to a choice for the present, with a recommendation of the lord chancellor.

The 25th, being St. James day, their majesties dined at the camp.

The young prince has been carried several times into the kings garden for the air.

The 27th, the young prince was carried to Richmond, attended by 4 coaches of state and a horse guard.

The duke of Ormond, since his grandfathers death, hath delivered to his majestie the George and garter his grandfather had the honour to wear.



The bishop of Chester, 'tis said, will be translated to that of York.

Letters say that the island of Madera's, possess'd by the English, had been destroyed by an earthquake, and submerg'd in the sea.

The elector of Bavaria is arriv'd in Germany, where he was well receiv'd, and is gone to command the imperial army as generalissimo.

The dean and chapter of Westminster have made choice of the young duke of Ormond to succeed his grandfather in the place of steward of Westminster.

The 31st, a fire hapned in Bridges street in Covent Garden, which burnt down two houses.

Sir Wm. Booth and sir John Berry, two of the commissioners of the navy, are suspended upon some difference between them.

Mr. Nepho, queen dowagers secretary, died lately.

Captain Miller, rideing from the camp, had the misfortune to fall from his horse, which kill'd him.

*August.*—The young prince hath been ill at Richmond, and had the gripes.

Mr. Penn the quaker (tis said) is to be superintendant of the revenues of excise and hearthmoney.

The chappell royal at Whitehall is fitting up and beautifyeing, at the desire of the princessse of Denmark.

The prince haveing been very ill, their majesties went to Richmond, and tarried there 3 or 4 daies, in which time a wett nurse was gott for him, and he was putt to the breast, and took it, and since thrives very well.

The corps of the late duke of Ormond is privately interr'd in Westminster Abby.

Sir Vincent Corbett, baronet, of Shropshire, is lately dead.

The princes nurse is one Cooper, a tilemaker's wife, a plain country woman.

'Tis talkt as if sir Edward Hales would quitt his place of lieutenant of the Tower, and that sir Charles Charney may succeed him therein.

The 8th, Henry Care died, at his house in Blackfryers: in the popish plott time he writt very severely against the papists and popery, but here of late turn'd recreant, and writt as much for them against the church of England.

The same day also, about 11 at night, a terrible fire hapned in Thames street: it began in the woodyard of one Mr. Vere,

near Baynards Castle; it burnt down several other woodyards, and about forty houses: some persons were killed; and the losse is computed at 30,000*l*.

The 9th, their majesties went from Richmond to Windsor, and the 11th the prince was removed to Windsor also.

Letters from foreign parts inform, that the baron D'Elderen, great dean of Leige, was the 17th chosen bishop and prince of Leige, in opposition to the cardinal of Furstembergh.

Sir Eneas Mackpherson, of Inveressie, is made lieutenant governor of Nevis in America, in the place of sir James Russel, deceased.

The imperialists have taken the castle of Titull, within 4 miles of Belgrade.

The 11th, Titus Oates stood in the pillory at Charingcrosse, according to annual custome.

The army at Hounslow Heath decamp'd the 8th, and are ordered into several quarters.

Michael Wharton of Beverley, esq., is lately dead.

There are various reports how the late fire in Thames street began: some say by carelessness; others, by a sky rocket falling amongst hay; and some suspect treachery, for that 'tis said a tradesmans apprentice in Pater Noster rowe hath writt a letter intimating as if he had done it, and that he is in custody about it; time will shew.

There is a discourse as if the queen were with child again.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie, congratulating the birth of the prince: from the lord lieutenant, deputy lieutenants, high sherif, grand jury, and justices of the peace at the assizes for Essex; from the justices of peace, sherif, and grand jury at the assizes for Oxfordshire; from the justices of peace at the sessions within the Northrideing of Yorkshire; from the royal burrows of Scotland at their meeting at Edingburgh; from the clergy of Chester that published the kings declaration; from the grand jury at the assizes for Kent; and from the high sherif, deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace, and grand jury at the assizes for Herefordshire.

Great rejoyceings have been at Rome for joy of the birth of the prince.

His majestie hath conferr'd the honour of knighthood on Samuel Gerard esq.



The Dutch have taken up four millions at interest towards their preparations for a warr.

It is said the prince's name is to be Ludovicus Innocentius Carolus Jacobus.

Madam Elliot, the kings nurse, is dead.

His majestie hath made the princes nurse's husband ranger of the new park at Richmond.

There is a new patent passing empow'ring commissioners for the making of new tinn farthings of block tinn.

The pope, 'tis said, hath granted prince Clement of Bavaria his dispensation to hold the archbishoprick of Cologne, which has mightily incens'd the French king, who is resolved to support the cardinal of Furstembergh in his pretensions; which, 'tis thought, will occasion a war between the French and the empire.

The 16th, the ecclesiastical commissioners mett, and several of the archdeacons &c. were there, and putt in pleas that they had no power to require the churchwardens on oath to give an account who read the declaration and who not; others never appeared, nor took any notice of them; but there were 3 or 4 that gave in the names within their liberties: upon which they made an order that they should hold a visitation before the 15th of November, and make returns, upon the 6th of December next, to the commissioners.

The queen dowager is going to live at Knoll in Kent, a seat of the earl of Dorsets.

A mandamus is gone down to All Souls colledge in Oxford, to admitt the bishop of Chesters son to his fathers liveing at Darking in Surrey, on his resignation thereof, but they have taken time to consider of it.

The French king hath given order for the raiseing 20,000 more men, and hath ordered all his officers to their respective commands, and to draw towards the frontiers of Cologne and Leige.

The Dutch are fitting out with all expedition more ships to join their fleet.

The queen is with child again.

The bishop of Rochester absented from the ecclesiastical commissioners at their last meeting; but he sent them a letter, that they would excuse him to his majestie, and that he might be dismiss that board, being unwilling to act against his brethren

the clergy, who acted on a principle of conscience, as to his majesties declaration; and that he thought the church of England much concerned in this prosecution, and therefore he could not sitt as judge on such pious and excellent men.

The imperial army have pass'd the river Save, and are marching directly to Belgrade, in order to beseige it.

Several foreign ambassadors have had audience of their majesties upon the account of the prince, and they have had audience of him also.

The 22d, their majesties dined at the lord chancellors, at Bulstrode in Buckinghamshire.

Letters from Smyrna speak of an earthquake that hapned there about noon, which destroyed much of that citty; and presently after it a fire broke out, and burnt down most of the rest, many persons perishing therein: several of the English factors and most of the English factory is destroyed, wherein were many 1000 bales of cloth, and goods to a great value.

The people of Argiers returning to the town, and seeing how destroyed, they fell upon the dey and some other officers, and kill'd them, and sent deputies to treat with the French for a peace.

Messengers are gone into the countrey to serve several archdeacons and commissaryes with the last order of the ecclesiastical commissioners.

There is a report that an account is to be taken of such ministers that hold several benefices.

The 22d, sir Richard Allibon, a papist, and one of the judges of the kings bench, dyed of a feavor.

The late sufferers by the fire in Thames street have drawn up a petition to his majestie to gett a breif for a collection.

The 23d, the heads of the university of Oxford were to wait on the duke of Ormond at his house in St. James Square, and were nobly entertained: they installed him their chancellor, and gave him the usual oath.

His majestie hath ordered all the officers of the army, lords lieutenants, deputy lieutenants, governours of castles and forts, to repair forthwith to their respective commands; and 'tis said the sea port towns are to be doubly garrison'd.

The French king hath sent to the bankers at Paris to furnish him with 30 millions of livres; but they have excused themselves, as not being able.



Letters from the imperial camp inform, that the imperialists, having passed the Save, marched towards the Turkish army commanded by Yeghen Bassa, but they retired; so the imperialists besieg'd Belgrade, and presently took the lower town.

His majestie hath declared that he had resolved to call a parliament to meet on 27th of Nov. next, and that writs shall issue out for that purpose on the 18th of Sept. next.

Sir John Isles, alderman of London, and a fanatick, hath kist the kings hand to be lord mayor of London; and sir Humfrey Edwyn and alderman Thompson are to be the sherifs.

The dean and chapter of Christchurch in Oxford have, according to his majesties conge d'eslire, chosen Mr. Timothy Hall to be bishop of Oxford; but the university would not elect him a doctor, though he had a mandamus.

The marquesse D'Albeville, our ambassador to Holland, having been here some time, is returned thither with the same character.

His majestie hath ordered 8 ships more to be speedily equiped and added to our fleet.

The Dutch begin to enroll their 9000 seamen, and are in great forwardnesse: they give greater pay to an English man then their own; and are getting ready some thousands of saddles and horse armes.

His majestie was lett blood the 23d for a cold.

The prince of Wales, 'tis said, is to have the title of admiral of England.

Sir Richard Haddock is again made a commissioner of the navy, and hath a pention settled on him.

The bishop of Rochester preached lately before the princesse at Tunbridge.

An order is sent to all officers to have their companies compleat, at the peril of their places.

The corporation of Ipswich are dissolved; they have addressed neither for the kings declaration nor the prince of Wales.

The 27th, the drumms beat up for seamen, and the next day the presse boats went down the river to presse seamen, the want of which is the generall complaint, and that our fleet now at sea are not near mann'd as they should be, the Dutch having gott away most of our best sea men.

A second regiment is coming from Ireland, and ordered to march to London.

The French king is making vast preparations by sea and land, and other princes are not idle; so that 'tis certain a war must ensue: 'tis said he will march with an army towards the empire, the dauphin with another towards Geneva and Italy, and a 3d towards Cologne and the Dutch: he hath commanded several of his subjects home that have lately left the kingdome, and is recalling all his subjects out of any foreign prince's service: 'tis thought we shall join interests with him, and he is to join our fleet with a good squadron of ships.

Other addresses have been presented to his majestie: from the grand jury at the quarter sessions for the Devizes in Wiltshire, and from the city of Hereford, congratulating his majestie on the birth of the prince of Wales.

His majestie hath publish'd a proclamation prohibiting the transporting and sending beyond sea, wool, woolfells &c., fullers earth, tobacco, pipe clay, &c.

Severall of our third rate men of war are ordered to be forthwith equipp'd; and great endeavours are used to gett seamen, by stopping the seamen of what ships come from abroad.

The lord mayor, sir John Shorter, gott a fall from his horse in proclaimeing the fair at Smithfeild: he is very ill with it, having gott a feavour.

The losses of the English merchants at Smirna, 'tis said, amount to 100,000*l*.

The preparations of the Dutch are very great, especially at sea; of which, 'tis said, we begin to be jealous.

The 30th, at the popish chapple at St. James house, was a solemn masse for prayeing the late sir Richard Allibons soul out of purgatory.

Medalls of the bishops have been lately made with this motto, Wisdom hath built her a house, and chosen her 7 pillars; with the reverse, a church undermining by 2 Jesuite with a pickaxe and shovell, and a hand pointing out of a cloud, with this motto, The gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

Letters from foreign parts; the protestant and popish cantons in Suisseerland have refused to lett the French king recruit the Swisse regiment.

The 31st, the sessions began at the Old Baily; 9 received sentence of death, 17 were burnt in the hand, 9 to be whipt, and 3 to be transported.



*September.*—The 3d, Oates stood in the pillory over against the Royal Exchange, according to annual custom.

The 4th, about 11 in the morning, sir John Shorter, lord mayor of London, dyed of a feavour; and some aldermen went down to Windsor to acquaint the king with it, and to have a new commission to act.

The differences between the pope and the French king about the franchises encrease.

A new charter is gone down to the city of Chester, turning out all the old magistrates.

Sir Robert Vyner, the great banker, dyed lately.

A new fair is proclaimed at Stone Bridge, by Hide Park, and 2 markets twice a week there.

The French ambassador and ours have lately presented memorialls to the Dutch concerning their great preparations by sea, and for what intended.

A declaration hath been published by his majestie to prevent abuses committed in the quartering his officers and soldiers.

His majestie hath granted to the son of the late viscount Stafford his warrant to create and restore him to all his fathers honours and dignities, with the title of an earl.

Some Irish men were ordered to be received into the duke of Barwicks regiment, but lieutenant colonel Beaumont and 5 of the captain's withstood it, and protested against it; of which his majestie being informed, sent for them up from Portsmouth by a party of 40 horse.

A minister lately dyeing in the diocesse of Glocester, his living in the gift of Magdalen colledge, Dr. Hough and some of the expell'd fellowes mett, and presented one Mr. Baily (one that was expell'd), and he hath applied to the bishop of Glocester for institution and induction, and tis thought he will have it.

The 7th, two men were executed at Tyburn.

Letters from Turky speak of an earthquake that lately hap'ned at Constantinople, doeing considerable damage.

The 8th, sir John Eyles was sworn at Guildhall lord mayor for the remaineing part of the year, and the next year.

A courier is arrived from France with news that the French have declared war against the Dutch.

Complaints are come up from several parts of great disorders committed by soldiers.

Writs for a parliament are now ready, and the regulators are draweing into the several countries to manage the elections.

An order is sent to Surgeons Hall to provide 50 surgeons to send on board his majesties fleet.

Sir Richard Allibon, lately deceased, who was a Roman catholick, and a judge of the kings bench, was carried into the country with great state, in order to his enterment.

The 5 captains concerned with colonel Beaumont were, captain Paston, captain Pack, captain Orme, captain Cook, and captain Port: they were tryed at Windsor by a council of war, and persisting in their former opinion, they were adjudged to lose their commissions, and serve the king no more.

The princesse of Denmark is with child.

The Dutch ambassador hath lately assured the king that his masters had not the least intention to break with his majestie, but, on the contrary, gave assurances of friendship and amity.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie, from the council and assembly at Jamaica; from the major part of the grand jury at the assizes at Cumberland; from the corporation of Sudbury in Suffolk; from the lord lieutenant, deputy lieutenants, highsherif, grand jury, and justices of the peace at the assizes at Lancaster; from the corporation of Garstang in Lancashire; and from the lord lieutenant, deputy lieutenants, high sherif, grand jury, and justices of the peace at the assizes for the county of Northumberland; to congratulate his majestie on the birth of the prince of Wales.

The lord Spencer, eldest son to the lord Sunderland, dyed lately at Paris.

An embargo is laid here on all ships not to depart out of port till 20th of next month.

The duke of Norfolk is chosen a governour of Suttons hospitall, in the room of the duke of Ormond; tho since said the young duke of Ormond is chosen.

His majestie's fleet is about 30 sayl of men and war, besides freships.

The writs for a parliament have past the seal, and 'tis expected they will quickly be given out.

Letters from Germany bring the news of the taking, the 6th instant, the town and castle of Belgrade by storm; that it lasted four hours, with much bloodshed on both sides; and that prince



Louis of Baden hath obtained a great victory over the bassa of Bosnia, by killing 5000 men and taking 2000 prisoners, with his cannon and baggage.

The city of Cologne is on all sides encompass't with the French troops; however, tis said they are upon their guard, and have putt themselves under the protection of the Circle of Westphalia.

The countesse dowager of Feversham died lately; as also Mr. Offley of Staffordshire, and father Jacob, provincial of the Dominicans.

The officers in several of the regiments have been lately casheered.

Letters from Portugal bring, that the queen there was brought to bed of a son.

Letters from Cologne say that mareschal de Schombergh was arrived there with 2600 foot and some horse, who are to remain in garrison there for the safety of that city against the French.

The 17th, the prince and princess of Denmark return'd from Tunbridge to Whitehall: the 18th, the king came from Windsor, and the 19th he went down the river to Chattham and Sheerness, and took 5 meals with him.

Captain Owsley, who lately tost the mayor of Scarborough in a blanket for abusing the minister of that town, is turn'd out of his commission, and is retired into Holland.

The corporations of Warwick and the city of Norwich are dissolved, for refusing to take into their bodies Penn and Lobb, and such fellows.

The lord Lovelace is lately gone into Holland.

The king was sent for in great hast home, and return'd the 20th.

The 17th, the dutchesse of Portsmouth arrived here from France.

At the late enterview at Minden between the prince of Orange, elector's of Brandenburg and Saxony, princes of Lunenburgh, &c., a league offensive and defensive was concluded, wherein the king of Sueden was included, as also the emperor and the elector of Bavaria.

Tis said the losses of the English merchants, occasioned by the earthquake and fire at Smirna, amount to near 100,000*l*.

Mr. Penn is made supervisor of the revenue of the excise and hearthmoney.

The 18th, Mr. Skelton, his majesties envoy at Paris, arrived here, and attended the king late that evening, and was immediately sent to the Tower, as pretended, for haveing exceeded his commission at that court.

Letters from Germany say that the French have invested Philipsburgh, and is now putting out a memoriall to justifie these proceedings against the Germans.

Several officers in the regiment of the duke of Barwick under the casheer'd five captains have laid down their commands.

Another Irish regiment is lately arrived here.

Letters from Italy say that the pope hath confirmed prince Clement of Bavaria to be elector of Cologne, with anathema's and excommunication to the cardinal of Furstembergh if he persists.

His majestie hath published a declaration to quiet the minds of his people in the ensueing parliament (for which the writs are out to meet in November next), that he will only endeavour an universal liberty of conscience; that he will secure the church of England; that the Roman catholicks shal remain incapable to be members of the house of commons; and to prevent all disorders and irregularities in elections.

The queen and the prince of Wales return'd the 20th from Windsor to Whitehall.

The 22d, the lord mayor and sherifs of London attended their majesties, to congratulate them on their safe return to the town.

The 23d, Grocers Hall was opened by the order of the lord mayor, where his lordship heard a sermon preached by Stephen Lobb.

The officers that lately laid down their commissions in the duke of Barwicks regiment are brought up to town by a party of horse to be proceeded against.

An expresse is arrived from Holland, that the great preparations made by sea and land by the Dutch is designed to invade England: they have about 60 sail of men of war, besides flat-bottom'd boats and tenders; they have several land soldiers on board, horse and foot; that Henry Sidney is major general, colonel Macoy a lieutenant general, sir Robert Peyton a colonel; and the prince himself is expected on board. His majestie hath thought fitt to acquaint the lord mayor and aldermen of London with this, and that they take care to keep the citty in peace,



and that he would take care to perform his part, and goe in person if required.

His majestie hath commanded the lords lieutenants of the severall counties to putt in severall of the deputy lieutenants that were lately turned out; as also he hath ordered the lord chancellor to putt in severall of the late turn'd out justices of peace.

Letters from Italy say that some French troops have entred and seized upon the city of Avignon, belonging to the pope.

Several of the bishops have been to wait on the king, and were well received.

The lord Dartmouth is made admiral of our fleet, and sir John Berry viceadmiral.

Several new commissions are given out for raising horse and foot with all expedition: they are beating up for volunteers in town and countrey, and they come in very well; the horse have 20*l.* a peice to buy horses.

His majestie hath thought fitt to putt a stop to the going out of any more writs for calling of the parliament, and to recall those that are already out, because of the approaching danger from the Dutch.

The French king hath putt out a severe memorial against the pope.

The French king hath made some offer to his majestie to assist him with some of his troops against the Dutch, but the king refused it, resolving to trust to his own subjects.

The 28th, a chapter was held at Whitehall, where the duke of Barwick and Ormond were made knights of the garter.

Fresh expresses doe confirm the design of the Dutch to be upon England; that they have 16,000 men on board, besides sea men; that they have severall thousand of saddles and furniture for horses, and a vast treasure of money besides; that their printing house at Amsterdam is very buisy in private.

Letters from France say that they have seized all the Dutch effects and ships in that kingdom, and that what seamen they could find, they made them serve on board their ships, or sent them to the gallies.

Several regiments of our forces are drawn towards the sea coasts, as about Portsmouth, into Kent, about Harwich, &c.; that a good train of artillery is preparing at the Tower.

Endeavours are used to gett what seamen we can, by pressing

them and searching for them; and an order is sent to Watermen's Hall to provide 2000 out of hand.

The duke of Newcastle, earl of Lindsey, earl of Darby, lord Jermyn, and others of the nobility and gentry, have offered their services to his majestie on news of the intended invasion.

The 28th, several of the bishops attended the king, and he was pleased to signifye his pleasure for taking of the suspension of the bishop of London, which is done accordingly.

His majesties proclamation is lately published, giveing notice of the intended invasion from Holland, charging all persons to unite together, to lay aside all jealousies and animosities, and to prepare to defend their countrey, forbidding all his subjects to give any aid or assistance to them, or any of their complices.

The lord Lovelace is returned again from Holland.

Several loads of armor, for back and brest, and head peices, are delivered out of the Tower, for the service of some regiments of horse; and a train of artillery of near 30 peices are in a readinesse.

When the Dutch lands, 'tis said the king will sett up his standard on Blackheath; that the army will be commanded under him by 3 lieutenant generalls, lord Feversham, lord Dunbarton, and the count du Croy.

Letters from Germany say that the French forces have be-seiged Philipsburgh and Keyserlauter, seiz'd upon the imperial citty of Spire, and burnt several villages, and plunder'd others belonging to the elector Palatine.

Many tents are prepareing for his majestie and the other feild officers.

Ambassadors from several foreign princes arrive at court, to congratulate the birth of the prince of Wales.

His majestie hath given out several commissions for to raise new regiments; as, to the duke of Newcastle, colonel Henry Gage, and colonel Richards, each a regiment of foot; to the lord Brandon and the marques of Miremont each a regiment of horse; and several independent troops are to be raised.

*October.*—The 2d, the lord mayor, aldermen, and sherifs attended the king, and he was pleased to tell them of his resolution to restore the citty of London to their charter and antient priviledges as before the quo warranto; and accordingly the king gave the lord chancellor and the attorney general order to



prepare a grant or instrument of restoration and confirmation to them for that purpose.

His majestie hath issued out a proclamation of pardon, with an exception of 13 persons; and within 2 daies after another was published to the same effect, with the exception of 4 persons more.

The hackny coachmen of London provide his majestie with 200 horse for his service.

His majesties household have orders to be in a readinesse.

The lord Dartmouth is gone down to the fleet at the Buoy in the Nore.

His majestie, since the news of this invasion, hath turn'd out for the present several popish lord lieutenants, and putt in protestants; as, for the three Ridings in Yorkshire, the duke of Newcastle is putt in; for Essex, the lord Petre is putt out, and the earl of Oxford putt in: for people would not act under the papists.

Consultation being held about a publick day of fasting and humiliation, it was resolved to have none, being not proper to have it on a Sunday; and if it should have been of another day, few persons, 'tis thought, would have been there.

A council of war is frequently held, to consult of the best measures in this juncture.

Three or 4000 of the Scotch forces are ordered to draw towards the borders of this kingdom; and several of the Irish regiments are sent for.

On Sunday last was a great disturbance in Limestreet, at the Romish chappel there, occasioned by the preists scurrilously reflecting on the translation of our Bible.

His majestie, for the encouragement of his army, hath declared that the estates of his rebell subjects that come with the Dutch shall be divided amongst them.

Tis kept very private in what part of this kingdome the Dutch intend to land: some think in the north, about Bridlington bay; others, at Yarmouth; and some, in Scotland; for which purpose a proclamation is published there, appointing a rendezvouze of the militia regiments in several shires there, and calling out the heretors, and to fire the beacons in case of an invasion.

The 7 petitioning bishops and the bishop of Rochester attended the king lately, and presented to him a paper of

several heads of matters they advised his majestie in to reform.

The Dutch ambassador hath lately acquainted his majestie that his masters have not the least intent to break with his majestie, nor any design to invade England; but only the prince of Orange desired the states to lend him some men of war this winter, but knew not his design.

The 4th, the lord chancellour [took] into the citty of London the instrument of restitution and confirmation (under the great seal) of the old charter: he was mett by the sherifs at Temple Bar, and went with them to Guildhall, where he delivered them the instrument; on which sir William Pritchard was placed in the chair, and the old aldermen (that were at the time of the said judgment against the charter) took their places, and the new retired.

The 5th, his majestie declared in council his resolution to dissolve the ecclesiastical commission, and ordered the lord chancellor to cause the same to be done forthwith.

The 6th, the lord chancellour went again into the citty, carrying an instrument impowring sir John Chapman to act as lord mayor till Simon and Jude, when the new mayor, who is to be chosen at the common hall, enters according to custom on his office: sir William Pritchard would not accept of it, so from Thursday the 4th to the 6th they had no magistrates in the citty.

The old lieutenancy of the citty of London are sworn in, and have presented an addresse to the king, that they would stand by him [against] all his enemies on any pretence whatsoever.

Several of the lords of the privy council in Scotland have writt a very dutifull letter to his majestie upon the subject of the intended invasion, assuring him of their lives and fortunes in defence of himself, the queen, and the prince of Scotland.

No Flanders or Holland mail hath come in several daies past; but one by the way of France brings, that the army in Holland had a review; that 2000 men, with the 6 English and Scotch regiments, were going on board; that their fleet consists of 57 capital ships; 20 lie in the Maese, 17 at the Texell, 10 at Rotterdam, and the rest about Zealand; that they were to join at Scheveling; that they had a proportionable number of fireships, 300 flatt bottom boats to make descents, 200 vessells of burden, to carry arms, ammunition, and provisions.



The lord Waldgrave is appointed to goe envoy into France, in the room of Skelton.

An addresse hath been presented to his majestie, from the justices of peace at the quarter sessions for the county of Cumberland, against the Dutch, upon the news of this invasion.

Letters from Venice say that the Venetian army under the doge had laid seige to Negropont, near the Morea.

Letters from the Rhine speak, that the French overrun many places thereon; Keyserlauter and Nieustadt have surrendred; Oppenheim, Altzheim and Worms have received French garrisons; and Philipsburgh is formally beseiged.

The pope hath confirmed the election of prince Clement of Bavaria to the archbishoprick of Cologne.

Several others of the nobility have offered their services to his majestie on this invasion, as, the earl of Pembroke, and the earl of Westmorland.

Order is given for the suppression of news letters at coffee houses and other publick places.

New commissions are given out; as, Mr. Carn of Glamorgan-shire hath one for a regiment of foot, and Mr. Skelton, the late envoy, another.

On Sunday the 7th a disturbance hapned at the popish chapel in Limestreet; swords were drawn, and the rabble gott [in], so that the lord mayor came with the constables, and was forced to disperse them: the like hapned at the chapel in Bucklers Bury.

The chapel at Guildhall haveing been shutt up for near a year past, in the reign of sir John Shorter and sir John Eyles, lord mayors of London, was open'd again the 7th, and preaching there as usual.

An order is gone from the lord mayor to the several companies of London, to restore such as were of the livery at the time when the quo warranto was brought against the city charter, and the regulations thereon.

Many countrey carts and waggons were lately prest, to carry arms, armor, &c. to several regiments in their quarters.

The Dutch hath stopt the pacquet boat, and all passengers that way, so that no intelligence comes but by the way of France; which say, that the army was on board, with vast preparations; that mareschal de Schombergh was on board, and

that the prince had took his leave of the states, and waited for nothing but a fair wind; that their ships display the English colours, and that viceadmiral Herbert was on board.

A considerable number of Irish are lately landed at Chester; 3 or 4000 Scotch forces are come into England, and are marching this way.

A quo warranto haveing sometime since been brought against the university of Oxon, is now stopt, and that citty is restored to its old charter.

Goodwin Wharton esq., 3d son to the lord Wharton, is accused for viewing the fortifications at Portsmouth, and sent to the Tower.

Sir William Williams chamber windowes in Graies Inn were broken very much one night, and reflecting inscriptions fixt over his door.

Tis said there hath been some disorder among the soldiers at Portsmouth.

His majestie hath been pleased to restore Dr. Hough, the president, and fellowes of Magdalen colledge in Oxford, and given the bishop of Winchester, their visitor, order in the same. Oh rare invasion, to occasion so many gracious acts in restoring things to their old legall foundation, which hath been the work of some years past to unhinge!

The 11th, was a common hall for the citty of London, where sir John Chapman was chose lord mayor for the year ensueing (tho' sir Thomas Stamp was in competition): sir Humphrey Edwin and Mr. John Fleet, a sugar baker (whom his majestie hath since knighted), were elected sherifs, and sir Peter Rich chamberlain in the room of Loades, and continued the other officers.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie, upon the subject of the Dutch expedition, from the citty of Exeter in common council, and from the citty of Carlisle.

Letters from Holland say that the Dutch fleet has suffered much by the late storms.

Sir George Treby, late recorder of London, hath been offered the same place again, but now declines it.

His majestie hath been pleased to make Mr. Timothy Hall bishop of Oxon (for reading his majesties declaration), and he was consecrated the 12th at Lambeth.



Severall pardons are passing at Whitehall: 'tis said the ecclesiastical commissioners have taken them out, the lord cheif justice Wright, and baron Jenner.

Severall waggons have been commanded out of the neighbouring countries for his majesties service, and many hurdells are prepareing for the use of the army in their encampement.

Several new aldermen of London of these wards are sworn; as, Langborn ward, sir John Fleet; Billingsgate, sir William Ashurst; Vintrey, sir Henry Ashurst; Cripplegate, sir Samuel Dashwood; Limestreet, sir Thomas Stampe; Dowgate, sir Benjamin Thoroughgood; Colemanstreet, sir Thomas Kensey.

The lord Baltimore, an Irish papist, has a commission to raise a troop of horse.

The 13th, the sherifs of London and Middlesex were sworn before the barons of the exchequer.

His majestie hath been pleased to issue out his proclamation for restoring corporations to their antient charters, liberties, rights, and franchises; with an order for discharging the mayors, sherifs, aldermen, &c. that have been putt in since 1679 to act.

The 15th, in the chappel at St. James, the prince of Wales (being before christned) was named James Francis Edward; the pope, represented by the nuncio, godfather, and queen dowager godmother.

His majestie hath constituted the earl of Darby lord lieutenant of the counties of Chester and Lancaster, in the room of the lord Mollineux, a papist.

The 17th, a fast was kept in Holland, to pray for successe in this their undertaking.

There hath been some disturbance in Scotland, occasioned by the masse houses there; and 'tis said some violence was offered to the lord chancellor, the earl of Perth, there.

At the sessions house at the Old Baily, begun there the 10th past, 3 persons received sentence of death, and near 60 persons pleaded his majesties pardon.

Our fleet is putt to sea, consisting of about 30 men of war and some fireships, under the command of the lord Dartmouth.

The popish schollars and fellowes that were lately setled at Magdalen colledge in Oxford, have been found, since their turning out, to have much embezill'd the plate belonging to the colledge.

Several regiments of the kings army are ordered to divers

parts on the sea side, as Harwich, Colchester, Yarmouth, &c.; places that they suspect the Dutch design to land at.

Letters from Germany inform, that the seige of Philipsburgh advances very slowly, the besieged making a stout defence.

His majestie hath made the earl of Oxford lord lieutenant of Essex, in the room of the lord Petre, a papist; and the lord Feversham lord lieutenant of Kent.

His majestie hath putt out a proclamation commanding lords lieutenants and the deputy lieutenants of each county adjoining to the sea, and all sherifs, justices of the peace, &c. to cause the sea coasts to be watched; and, on the 1st approach of an enemy, to cause all horses, oxen, and cattle to be driven twenty miles from the place where the enemy shall attempt to land.

Several persons lately come from Holland have been taken up as suspicious persons.

The 20th, an extraordinary council was held at Whitehall; where were also present queen dowager, archbishop of Canterbury and other bishops, lord Hallifax, Nottingham, and other lords, together with the lord mayor and aldermen of London, the judges, &c.: where the king acquainted them of haveing advice of the intended landing of the Dutch, against whom he was resolved to goe in person; and since he was but a man, and did not know what might be the event thereof, he was willing to leave the kingdome out of dispute about the succession; and tho' some ill persons had suggested that the prince of Wales was not his own son, he would demonstrably clear it, and was sorry to find any of his subjects should have so ill an opinion of him, to think he would deprive two of his own children to sett up anothers. Then the several witnesses who were present at the queens delivery, or knew any thing of it, were examined, about 20, who were all examined upon oath except queen dowager: the king also declared his knowledge, and offered to send for the queen herself, but 'twas declined.

The 23d, being the 1st day of the term, several persons appeared in court upon their recognizances, and were discharged by the kings late pardon.

The lord chancellor and Mr. baron Rotheram took the oaths and test in the court of kings bench the same day.

The same day, sir Thomas Stringer, serjeant at law, was sworn a judge of the kings bench.



Alderman Duncomb hath stopt in his hands 60,000*l.* of the kings money, upon account of his majestie oweing him as much.

Dr. Castalion, dean of Rochester, is lately dead.

Sir William Turner, sir John Lawrence, sir Robert Clayton, and sir William Pritchard, have lately laid down their gowns as aldermen of London.

The duke of Norfolk is gone into that county with a commission to displace all Roman catholicks there, and some dissenters, and to putt in church men.

The 24th was published a proclamation in Scotland for calling out the heretors and others for his majesties service.

Mr. Wright, the aldermans son of the city of Oxford, is made recorder of the same.

The princesse of Denmark, since her haveing been at the Bath, proves with child; she stirs very little out, but keeps within, to prevent miscarrying.

The city of London, since the refusal of sir George Treby to be their recorder, have made choice of Mr. Sommers, of the Inner Temple, but he also refused it: then they pitcht upon Mr. Conyers, but he declined it, as also Mr. Selby.

There has been some disturbance amongst the English soldiers and the Irish in garrison there.

The 27th, in the court of chancery at Westminster appeared the persons who lately attended the privy council, and proved the birth of the prince of Wales: their depositions were read to them, which they severally owned, and they are to be inrolled in that court.

The same day was published his majesties proclamation to restrain the spreading of false news.

His majestie has been pleased to remove the earl of Sunderland from being secretary of state, and to constitute the lord Preston secretary in his room.

An account hath been taken of the horses here in town, and the owners thereof.

Letters from the Rhine in Germany say that the French have made themselves masters of Hailbron, of the town and cittadel of Mayence, and of the town of Heidelbergh; but that the seige of Philipsburgh advanced but slowly, because of the overflowing of the Rhine, and the great rains that have lately fallen there, which have fill'd up the ditches and trenches.

The 29th, sir John Chapman, elected lord mayor, accompanied by the aldermen and sherifs, went to Westminster by water, according to custome, and was sworn before the barons of the exchequer; so returned back to Grocers Hall, where dined the lords of the privy council, judges, and other persons of quality, according to custome.

The lord Lucas died lately.

Letters from Holland say that the Dutch fleet lately putting to sea, a very great storm arose, which drove them back again, and did them considerable damage: they lost near 1000 horse, and one or two of their ships are much prejudic'd.

The 29th, the mobile were gott up, and proceeded to pulling down the masse house in Bucklersbury, and seized several things therein, and burnt them.

A soldier haveing spoken base words, as, that he hop'd to wade in the protestants blood, was whipt, and the next day run the gantlet, and then discarded.

One captain Lenham, lately come from Holland, was taken dispersing the prince of Oranges declaration, and committed to Newgate for high treason.

Mr. Lowth, vicar of Tylehurst in Kent, is made dean of Rochester.

Letters at the post office are now stopt, and most open'd.

The lord mayor and sherifs were sent for to Whitehall, to give an account of that outrage committed at Bucklersbury by the rabble, and commanded to prevent the like again.

*November.*—The 2d, his majestie haveing sent for several of the bishops, they attended him, as, Canterbury, London, St. Asaph, Durrham, Oxford, &c.: he communicated to them the princes declaration, only that part which saies he was invited hither by the lords spiritual; but they denyeing any such thing, were prest to sett their hands to a paper ready drawn, to shew their abhorrence of it; but being denied the seeing the whole, they refused to subscribe an abhorrence to they knew not what.

Letters from Yorkshire say that the militia there are very uneasy, and will not serve under the duke of Newcastle; and tis said he hath sent them home again.

The lord chancellor and judges pricked sherifs in the exchequer the 3d instant, as usual.

His majestie hath putt out a proclamation, forbidding and



admonishing all persons not to publish, disperse, or repeat any of the papers or declarations of the prince of Orange, nor to read, receive, conceal, or keep the same.

Letters from Germany say that the town of Philipsburgh surrendered upon articles the 1st instant to the dauphin, and that Manheim also is since taken.

Letters from Rome say that the pope was resolved not to own the marques of Lavardin as ambassador, but on the contrary had excommunicated him, and ordered his apprehension, for causing to be fixt on the publick gates of the citty what the parliament at Paris had done against the pope.

The 5th, sir Thomas Exton, dean of the arches, vicar general to the archbishop of Canterbury, chancellour to the bishop of London, and master of Trinity hall in Cambridge (*sic*).

His majestie hath putt out a declaration against the prince of Orange upon the subject of the intended invasion, and assuring of a free parliament as soon as the kingdome is delivered from the same.

An expresse came to the king the 3d at night from Dover, that the Dutch fleet, about 600 sayl, were past by the channel westward; on which the king immediately ordered the Irish batallion of guards, several companies of the lord Cravens regiment, and some troops of granadeers, immediately for Portsmouth: and on the 4th another express from sir Robert Holmes, that the Dutch fleet were seen of the Isle of Weight; and the 6th came another expresse, that the Dutch fleet made towards the land about Dartmouth in Devonshire: upon this news order was immediately sent to all the forces that were drawn down northwards to come up (the princes landing being expected either at Yarmouth, Colchester, Sold bay, or Bridlington bay).

Some of our ships, since the passing by the Dutch fleet, have pickt up a small flyboat or two belonging to them.

Tis said that when the king heard of the Dutche's landing, he sent for the lord mayor and aldermen, and acquainted them with it, and ordered them to take care of the citty in his absence, and that if he should fall in battle, to proclaim the prince of Wales successor to the crown.

Some of the bishops being sent for, they were pressed to subscribe a paper abhorring this invasion; but they refused it, unlesse his majestie would please to send for the temporal lords

(who were equally concerned), and so consult together what course best to be taken.

Letters from the west say that the 5th several of the Dutch fleet came into Torbay, and made towards land; that they began to land soldiers at Brixam, Torbay, and near Dartmouth; that by 12 that day they landed 5 or 600 men, finding no opposition; and tis said the prince of Orange is come ashore.

The forces the prince brought with him, according to a list printed in Holland, are 10,692 foot, and 3660 horse, in all 14,352; 65 men of war, 500 flyboats, 60 pinks, and 10 fireships; tho the report was of a much greater number of soldiers.

Alderman Jeffreys and alderman Lucy died lately, as also Mr. serjeant Moses, who left 5000*l.* to Christs hospital, and as much to Pembroke hall in Cambridge.

His majestie hath received a letter from the archbishops and bishops of Scotland, congratulating his majestie on the birth of the prince, and to abhorr the invasion from Holland.

An addresse hath been presented to his majestie from the corporation of Portsmouth, thanking him for restoring their old charter.

Letters from Rhine in Germany say that the French have taken Manheim and Frankendall, and had satt down before Coblentz, but were retired, after haveing shott many bombs into the town.

Letters from Exeter say the prince of Orange was marching towards that citty; that the bishop thereof had left the place, and come for London; that they seize upon all the kings money they can find; and that as yett few persons are come into them.

Letters from Holland say that the states generall doe now own the affair of the prince of Orange, and are making all the preparations imaginable for a war.

The 11th, the rabble assembled in a tumultuous manner at St. John's Clerkenwell, the popish monastery there, on a report of gridirons, spits, great cauldrons, &c. to destroy protestants: they began some outrageous acts, till the horse and foot guards were sent to suppress them; 'tis said they kill'd some first.

An embargo that hath been laid on ships is now taken of.

The prince of Orange entred Exeter the 9th; had his declaration read by Dr. Burnet in the cathedral, who preached afterwards a sermon on Psalm 107.



Letters now thence say that the countrey comes in very much to the prince and list themselves; that the lord Whartons eldest son, 2 of the earl of Bedfords sons, and the lord Colchester, are gone into them, with several horse.

Several of the kings forces march daily westward to Salisbury, which is the place appointed to rendezvous in.

Remonstrances or addresses are come up from several counties to his majestie for a free parliament, and to declare their resolution not to act under popish officers.

Letters from Rome say that the pope hath accepted of the king of Englands mediation between him and France about the matter of the franchises.

Mr. Livesey, a lieutenant in the regiment of fuzileers, is brought up in custody of a messenger on suspicion of going over to the Dutch; and several persons were stopt here in town, for fear of their going down to join them.

Letters from Gloucestershire say that the lord Lovelace, going with a hundred horse to join the prince of Orange, was stop'd at the town of Cirencester by the militia there: his lordship and about 12 of his company were seized there after some resistance, wherein seven or 8 were killed; the rest of his lordships company gott off safe.

The 15th was queen dowagers birth day; and the prince of Wales was first coated this day, and went to wait on the queen, his godmother.

All the Romish chappells in this town are shutt up except their majesties, queen dowagers, and those of foreign ambassadors.

Letters from the west say that the prince of Oranges forces advance forward; that some of them are come several miles on this [side] Exeter; that the west countrey gentlemen goe in very fast to him, as also that some of the kings regiments of soldiers at Salisbury were gone over to him; that the lord Cornbury, with his regiment of dragoons; the duke of St. Albans regiment of horse, commanded by colonel Langston, and the royal regiment of horse of the duke of Barwick's, commanded by sir Francis Compton; that they were decoyed near the enemies quarters by the lord Cornbury and colonel Langston; but that some of them finding they were betrayed, particularly some of sir Francis Comptons regiment, returned back, but the other two regiments remained almost entire.

An addresse hath been presented to his majestie from his subjects in arms in the shire of Argyle in Scotland; as also another from the particular convention of barrowes in that kingdom; and another from the corporation of Barwick, on restitution of their old charter.

His majesties proclamation hath been published, prohibiting the keeping of Exeter fair and other fairs thereabouts for some time.

His majestie hath been pleased to translate Dr. Lamplugh, bishop of Exeter, to the archbishoprick of York, and the bishop of Bristoll to that of Exeter.

The roads now are full of soldiers, and strict watches and guards are kept, so that there is no travailling westward without passes, but those that have none are stopt.

All trade and commerce now is very dead, hardly any money stirring, they that have it, not caring to part with it: his majestie hath given orders to the bishop of London and the lord mayor that publick collections should be made to supply the necessities of the poorer and meaner sort of people.

The 17th, his majestie, with prince George, went from Whitehal to Windsor, where he lay that night; and the 18th he went forwards for Salisbury, where he arrived the 19th in the evening. That which hastned his majesties goeing was a letter he received from the lord Feversham, that he feared more of the army would goe over to the prince at the 1st opportunity.

It is said, of the 3 regiments of horse that lately went over to the prince of Orange, not 300 of them came back, and those most papists.

The earl of Abington, with a party of 50 horse, is gone thro Dorchester to join the prince of Orange.

The lord Lovelace is confined in Glocester goal: 'twas at first thought he would be tryed at Salisbury by a council of war; but 'tis now certain that a habeas corpus is gone to bring him up to London.

The 17th, a petition signed by 6 bishops and 12 temporal lords was presented to the king, to desire him to call a free parliament, being the only means to preserve this kingdom: his majestie was pleas'd to tell them that it could not be done in this juncture, but that as soon as the present troubles were appeas'd he would doe it.



Great talk of adjourning the term, tho there is so little to doe, that the businesse is already adjourned.

The 17th, the lord mayor and aldermen of London waited on the king, to assure him of their care of the citty in his absence, and to wish him a good journey.

This being Q. Elizabeth's birth day, the train bands and the kings guards were out in several parts of the citty, to prevent any tumult or disturbance.

The 17th, the prince of Wales was carried down to Portsmouth, to continue there as a safe place, and being near the coast of France.

The states of Holland have given out commissions for the raising several new regiments.

Letters from Germany say that the French had putt garrisons into Manheim, Frankendall, Philipsburgh, Heidelbergh, and Ostenburgh.

Letters from the west say that the prince of Orange hath appointed the lord Wiltshire, Mr. Harbord, and Mr. Rowe commissioners for the revenue there; that they were taking up what horses they could, intending to leave Exeter; that Dr. Burnets prayer for the prince of Orange was us'd, and that they had omitted prayeing for the king.

The letters from Cheshire say that the lord Delamere was up there at Bodon Downes; that he had with him 500 men, who declared for the prince of Orange.

Several gentlemen of Devonshire, we hear, are gone into the prince; as, sir Francis Drake, sir William Drake, Mr. William Cary, major Norcott, colonel Pool, Mr. Fulford, the dean of Exeter, captain Burrington, and Mr. Stawell.

The coroners inquest, who satt upon some prentices that were killed at St. John's pulling down the masse house, have found their verdict to this effect: Whereas several loyal persons resorted to the masse house in Lincolns Inn Feilds and St. John's, in order to disturb traytors and enemies to the nation, upon which several soldiers armed came and murdered several of those loyal persons. This the jury signed, and the coroner carried it to the office, but they would not receive it: then 'twas delivered to the cheif justice, who has taken time to consider of it.

The prince of Orange has seized some papists, as a security for the lord Lovelace.

A proclamation hath been published in Scotland against spreading of false news.

The lord Thomas Howard, our late ambassador at Rome, is returned thence, not succeeding in his embassy about the franchises.

Letters from the west say that sir William Portman, colonel Luttrell, Mr. Mallet, Mr. Palmer, and others of Somersetshire, are gone into the prince.

Letters from Cheshire say that the lord Delamere encreases daily with forces; that he is marching towards Nottingham, to join some other noblemen who are up there with a good body of men.

His majestie, soon after his arrival at Salisbury, was taken with a sudden and violent bleeding at the nose, which much disorder'd him, but haveing been since lett blood, he was much better.

The 23d, a proclamation of pardon by his majestie was published, for all his subjects who have taken arms against him, provided they return to their duty in 20 daies; as also his pardon and protection to such foreigners as shal come over to him.

The scepter in the hand of queen Mary's effigies, in the Royal Exchange, suddenly fell out of the same.

Letters from the west say that at Warmister and Winecanton there had been an engagement between a party of the princes army, and another of the kings commanded by Sarsfield, who were double their number; however, the princes men made good their party: several were killed on both sides.

Letters from Vienna in Germany say that there had been some discovery of a correspondence carrying on by some French there with the Turkish ambassadors, to hinder the peace between the emperor and the Turks; and that the French king would make a powerful diversion at spring.

The several companies of London have received their old charters.

The 19th, the prince of Orange left the city of Exeter, with his army, and left Mr. Seymour governour, with colonel Luttrells regiment to secure it.

Letters from the north say that the earl of Danby, the lord Fairfax, the lord Lumley, and several others were up in Yorkshire, declaring for the prince of Orange: they have seized on



the city of York, with the castle and the governour thereof, sir John Reresby.

The lords up in Nottinghamshire are, the earl of Devonshire, earl of Stamford, Manchester, Rutland, lord Grey of Ruthen, lord Cholmley, earl of Chesterfeild, and others; with a body of 3 or 4000 men.

The French king hath putt forth a declaration of war against the states general of the United Provinces.

The king returned the 26th, in the evening, from Salisbury to Whitehall.

His majestie hath been pleased to make col. Skelton lieutenant of the Tower.

His majestie, when he left Salisbury, came thence in a great hurry and consternation, upon the news of the prince of Denmark, the duke's of Ormond, Grafton, and Northumberland, lord Churchill, colonel Trelawney, colonel Berkley, sir John Laneer, and several other officers and common soldiers, to the number of 4 or 5000, being gone over to the prince of Orange: which affair has putt all things in confusion; and the 26th, early in the morning, upon private notice of this news, the princesse of Denmark, attended with the lady Churchil and colonel Berkley's wife, left her lodgings at the Cockpitt privately; and some time after there came persons there from the queen to search for her.

The lord chancellor Jeffryes is privately packing up his things, and removeing some of them.

Letters from the west say that the gentlemen that come into the prince sign the association to stand by him in defence of the protestant religion and liberties of the nation.

Letters from Jamaica bring an account of the death of the duke of Albemarl there.

The lord cheif justice Wright granted a warrant to seize upon the lady Churchill and her lords goods (on the news of his being gone over to the prince), but the constable to whom the warrant was brought adviseing on it, being told 'twas illegal, carried it to his lordship, who, being acquainted with the matter, took it and putt it in his pocket, and said he need not execute it now.

Several of the lords spiritual and temporal that are in town attended his majestie at Whitehal, to advise about calling a

parliament; and accordingly [he] has given the lord chancellor orders for issueing out writs for summoning one to meet at Westminster the 15th of January next.

The 28th, being the last day of the term, the grand jury of Middlesex, when they came to be discharged, first presented a paper to the court to present to the king, and they desired it might be read; but one of the judges, sir Thomas Powell, took it, and read it to himself, and then told them they might present it to his majestie themselves; so 'twas returned to them: it was a petition to his majestie for a free parliament.

The same day, the lord chancellor came into court to acquaint the bench and the bar that his majestie had been graciously pleas'd to command him to issue out writs immediately for the calling of a free parliament.

Letters from Venice say that the Venetians had for some time past beseig'd Negropont, the cheif place of that island; but the obstinacy of the beseiged, and the badnesse of the weather, had oblidged them to raise the seige.

His majestie hath conferred on colonel Edward Griffin the honour and dignity of a baron of this kingdom, by the title of lord Griffin of Braybrooke in the county of Northampton.

His majestie hath putt forth a proclamation for the speedy calling of a parliament, to meet on the 15th of Jan. next; with directions therein for the regular electing, and returning such elections.

Colonel Kirk is brought up a prisoner to town, for endeavouring to goe over to the prince of Orange.

Upon breaking up the camp at Salisbury all things were in a great hurry and confusion; some of the carriages and 4 of the guns are brought to town, the rest being at Stanes and Brentford.

Father Petre's hath packt up several great chests from Whitehall, and sent them away.

Letters from the west speak of a design by the lord Huntington and the papists there to poyson the earl of Bath, and to seize upon the citadell for king James; but being discovered, he had secured the lord Huntington and the popish officers, and disarmed them, and had declared for the prince of Orange.

Letters from the north say that sir John Hanmer, deputy governour of Hull, with the assistance of some others, had



secured the popish governour thereof, the lord Langdale, and had declared for the prince of Orange.

The lord Melfort and sir Nicholas Butler have quitted their several employ's.

Tis variously discourst what is become of the princesse of Denmark since her retireing; sometimes said to be in the citty, others report her to be at Oxford, whither they say the bishop of London waited on her.

Several lords attended his majestie, to advise him in this conjuncture; which was, 1. to call a free parliament; 2. to grant a general pardon to all with the prince of Orange; 3. to nominate commissioners to be sent to the prince, to know his intentions, and agree a cessation of armes; 4. to adhere to the treaty of Nimeghen; 5. to putt all Roman catholicks out of places of profit and trust. His majestie promised the two first, and the rest were to be left to a free parliament.

The head quarters of the kings army are at Reading, and the other forces lye in the several towns within 10 or 20 miles round London: 'tis said he intends to possesse himself of all the bridges and the cheif roads leading to the town, and intends to plant guns in some convenient passes.

Letters from Gloucester bring advice that the lord Lovelace, at Gloucester, was rescued there, and lett out of prison by sir Richard Dutton, captain Bertie, and others.

The prince of Orange advances towards London by very slow marches, lyeing at gentlemens houses by the way.

Father Petre's is now quite gone, and retired beyond sea; Mr. baron Jenner is also retired privately.

A French ship was lately taken by the Dutch, and on board her was found several chests, in which was a strange sort of knife, about two foot long, with the back to chop, and the point turning inward, to rip; by some reported to be for the destruction of protestants.

*December.*—The king hath appointed three commissioners to goe to treat with the prince of Orange, who are, the lord Halifax, the earl of Nottingham, and the lord Godolphin, and Dr. Wynn to be their secretary: they sett forwards the 2d; and a trumpeter is sent for safe pastports for them.

The lord chancellor Jeffreys hath given over housekeeping at his house, and hath father Petre's lodgings at Whitehall.

Dr. Godden, a Romish preist, dyed lately, and was buried at Somerset house.

Letters from France say the French king hath borrowed of the chamber of Paris ten millions of liures, to carry on his warrs.

The duke of Northumberland is lately made one of his majesties bed chamber.

Letters from Nottingham say that the princesse of Denmark is at Bevoir Castle, belonging to the lord Rutland.

Several Dutch men of war meeting with some French privateers by St. Malo's, took two of them, and sunk three.

Letters from the west say that the 1st instant the earl of Shrewsbury, at the head of 120 horse, and sir John Guise, with 500 foot, entered the town of Bristoll, and took possession for the prince of Orange.

Said that the lord Molineux, a Roman catholick, hath taken and secured Chester for the king.

Letters from Holland inform, that the states generall had proclaimed open war against France both by sea and land; that the French use the Dutch sea men they can gett very barbarously, causing them to abjure their religion, or else send them to the gallies.

The city of Bristoll have sent up a petition to his majestie for a free parliament; and the rabble there gott together and pull'd down the popish chappell, and burnt the materialls and things belonging to it.

A pardon lately past the seals for the lord Salisbury and the lord Melfort.

Two judges, baron Heath and baron Ingleby's, patents are superseded.

Mr. baron Jenners chamber at Serjeants Inn was lately robbed, and 400*l.* in money was taken away, and his pardon.

Colonel Strangwaies and major Earl are raising soldiers to secure the county of Dorsett while the princes army advances.

The duke of Somerset, earl of Clarendon, and several others are gone over to the prince.

The trumpeter who went to the prince near Salisbury is returned with safe pasports, and delivered them to the commissioners at Reading.

The lord Melfort is gone into France.



An addresse hath been presented to his majestie, to thank him for his intentions of calling a free parliament.

Colonel Kirk has been before the council, but nothing being positive against him, he was discharged.

Some disturbance was lately at Bury in Suffolk upon pulling down the masse house there, and said some mischeif was done.

The prince of Orange is now at Hindon, a place within 6 miles of Salisbury.

One Bleak, a Roman catholick, convicted at the sessions for saying all were heretick rogues but those of the church of Rome, and deserv'd to have their bellies ript open.

The kings head quarters for the army are at Reading, where tis said are 4000 foot and 2000 horse, and they are fortifyeing Stanes bridge.

Letters from Germany say that the elector of Saxony's troops had defeated a body of French near Rotenburgh on the Tauber, haveing killed 2000, and taken many prisoners, and 9 standards.

Tis said the Dutch ambassador hath presented a letter to the prince from the states, to desire him to expedite his affairs in England, and return for Holland, because of the great preparations the French make against spring.

The earl of Bath haveing summoned the deputy lieutenants, justices, and gentlemen of Cornwall to meet him at Saltash, where he read the princes declaration to them, and they subscrib'd the association.

Letters from Norfolk say that the duke of Norfolk is up in that county with the militia, declaring for a free parliament.

The 5th and 6th was held the sessions at the Old Baily; where 7 persons received sentence of death, 4 burnt in the hand, 1 to be transported, and 2 were fined.

This day the grand jury at Hicks Hall found a bill of high treason against the earl of Salisbury for turning papist, and presented his troops for a nusance in riding the streets arm'd, contrary to law.

Letters out of Worcestershire say that the lord Herbert of Cherbury, colonel Birch, with others, are up in that county.

The 7th, three captains, two lieutenants, and one ensign, protestants in the royal Irish regiment, threw up their commissions.

Bishop Smith, one of the four popish bishops, is secured in the north, with some popish preists.

Letters from France say that the French king is raising 40,000 men more, 26,000 foot, 12,000 horse, and 2000 dragoons, which, with what he has already, make 286,500 men; that he hath war with all the European princes except the duke of Savoy, who joins with him, and the king of Denmark, who stands neuter.

The lords up in the north have sent three deputyes to the prince of Orange, to acquaint him with what they have done, and to have his directions.

The princessesse of Denmark is arrived safely at Nottingham: the nobility there mett her, and have appointed a guard for her person, and officers to attend her, and intend to defray the charges during these troubles.

The lord Lovelace entred the city of Oxford about the 8th, at the head of 300 horse, and was well received by the magistrates there.

The earl of Rochester was sworn of his majesties privy council, and took his place accordingly.

The prince of Wales being at Portsmouth, was, as is said, offered to the lord Dartmouth to be carried into France, but his lordship refusing it, he was sent for up to Whitehall.

The Roman catholicks in most counties are drawn up to London, the town being very full.

The earl of Oxford is gone into the prince.

The lord mayor of London gave orders for the disarming Roman catholicks; and accordingly they have begun to search for arms.

Sir Robert Clerk, clerk of the crown in chancery, has quitted that place to Mr. Barker, who had it before.

Dr. Hawkins is restored to his place at the Tower.

The mobile being up in several counties, as Shropshire, Suffolk, &c., pulled down several popish chappells, and proceeded so far as to pull down the houses of several Roman Catholicks.

The 8th, the ceremonies of the translation of Dr. Lamplugh, bishop of Exeter, to the archbishoprick of York, were performed at Lambeth; and the next day he did his homage to his majestie for the same.

The earl of Sandwich died lately in France, and was privately interred there; and sir Edward Seymour of Devonshire is lately dead.



There hath been a third declaration published in the name of the prince of Orange, requireing the lord mayor and officers to secure all papists and disarm them; which did the prince of Orange no little service here in this town, tho I am well informed it was really none of his.

The commissioners mett the prince at Hungerford in Berkshire, and were well received.

The 9th, an expresse came of a skirmish that had hapned at the town of Reading between the princes advanced guards and the kings forces there; there were some few of the Irish killed, and the rest retreated in great disorder, and left the princes men in possession of the town.

The king (as 'tis thought) upon the news of this skirmish, and that his army refused to fight, ordered the queen to be gone with the prince of Wales, and accordingly about 2 at night, the 9th, she took water in order to her goeing beyond sea.

This news, being very surprizeing, has made some persons think fitt to shift for themselves: several coaches and 6 horses were seen passing on the Dover road; goods have been packing up mightily for some time past.

Things groweing more to a fervent [ferment], and all tending towards the prince, the king went the 10th at night to Somerset house, and stayed with queen dowager some time; and at 2 in the morning, on the 11th, he took water privately, and went down the river, in order to goeing beyond sea.

Upon this surprizeing news, the lords spiritual and temporal that were in town mett the 11th at Guildhall, viz. the 2 archbishops, 5 bishops, and 22 temporal lords, to consider what fitt to be done in this present conjuncture: they sent to the Tower, to demand the keyes thereof, which were sent to their lordships, and they appointed the lord Lucas governour thereof: they agreed upon a declaration, wherein they resolve to apply themselves to the prince of Orange, and that they would assist him in calling a free parliament for the settlement of the kingdom; that they would secure the peace in London and Westminster, by disarming papists and secureing all Romish preists; and ordered four of their body to attend the prince with the declaration, and acquaint him what they had done.

And accordingly searches are every where made to disarm the papists, and several popish soldiers are disbanded.

The 11th, in the evening, the mobile gott together, and went to the popish chappel in Lincolns Inn Feilds, and perfectly gutted the same, pulling down all the wainscot, pictures, books, &c., and part of the house, and burnt them; and then proceeded to Wildhouse, the Spanish ambassadors, and did the same, and continued in a great body, several thousands, all night.

King James, when he went away, carried with him the patents to the new sherifs, that were not delivered out, as also the writs for calling a parliament.

The 12th, the lord Jeffries was taken at Wapping in a seamans habitt, making his escape, and was committed to the Tower by warrant from the lords.

The 12th, king James artillery were brought back, about 22 feild peices, and carried to the Tower, with several cariages and wagons.

Father Ellis, a popish bishop, is lately taken; and also Penn the quaker was apprehended in Whitehall.

This night the mobile were up again in a numerous body, and proceeded to pull down several popish houses: they carried away and burnt, in books, pictures, goods, money, and plate, of his own and others, which were carried there for shelter, to the value of near 100,000*l.*: they would have plundered and demolisht the houses of several papists, as the lord Powys, the late judge Allibons, &c., if they had not been prevented by the train'd bands which were out; a party of horse were also out, who did at last disperse them.

Things are in a great hurry and confusion, persons in a great consternation: some of them that lay most obnoxious are scowring; several of which are taken and secured making their escapes, as sir Thomas Jenner, Graham, Burton, and several others, not yet known who they are.

The commissioners sent by the king to the prince are returned, haveing been kindly received, and brought back the princes proposalls; but the king being gone before, there was nothing further done.

The citty of London have appointed 4 aldermen and 8 commoners to attend the prince of Orange with an addresse from them.

The 13th was published an order by the lords to prevent the tumults by the rabble, and to keep the peace, and to stop their pulling down houses.



The broad seal, privy seal, and the signet were carried away when the king went, or rather the queen took them with her.

The king, when he went away, left a letter for the earl of Feversham, ordering him to disband the army, neither payeing them, nor taking away their armes.

About one this morning there was a suddain alaram thro' the citty and suburbs of the Irish being up in a great body, burning and killing all as they came along, which rais'd the whole town in a great consternation, every house putting lights in every window, so that the streets were as light as in the day, persons provideing their arms, the train bands out, and the entrances into the town blockt up: it continued most part of the night, but no grounds at all for it. This report was not here onely, but it went thro' the whole kingdom, to the great consternation of the countries, and some mischeif to the people: a ridiculous story.

An Irish regiment, who were refused to be lett into the fort of Tylbury at first, but afterwards admitted in by the kings order, were turn'd out by the lords on his going away: some of them committed some irregularities at Gravesend, and seizd a ship in the river bound for the East Indies, richly laden, and endeavoured to carry her off, but they run her aground, and so were stopt; but some persons were killed in the scuffle.

The 13th, an expresse came to the lords from Feversham in Kent that a shalloop was driven in there, wherein was his majestie, sir Edward Hales, &c.; they were stopt by the seamen, and their money taken from them before they were known; and some lords were ordered to goe and attend the king.

The 13th, the duke of Grafton enter'd the town with his regiment of foot.

The 14th, the duke of Grafton, riding before his regiment, was shott at by a dragoon soldier near Somerset house in the Strand, but the pistol not fireing, he escaped; but the soldier was shott immediately dead by one of his grace's soldiers.

The lord Peterborough and the lord Salisbury were taken in Kent making their escapes.

The prince of Orange came to Windsor the 14th.

Several officers of some regiments are turning out the Roman catholicks.

The countesse of Ossory, the duke of Ormonds mother, is lately dead.

Several of the English soldiers that were here in London march'd out to quarter in parts adjacent, to make room for the princes forces, who are speedily expected.

His majestie, since his stay at Feversham, was taken with a suddain great fitt of bleeding at the nose.

The prince hath published an order for the officers of the kings army to keep the soldiers together at their respective quarters, and to obey his further orders.

His majestie lay the 15th at Rochester in Kent, and returned to London in his coach the 16th in the evening, attended by his guards.

The prince of Orange hath sent the sieur de Zulesteyn to his majestie, and the king hath sent the lord Feversham to the prince with a letter, and to invite him to St. James, which is prepareing for him: as soon as the prince had received the message he secured the lord Feversham; some say, for comeing without a safe pasport; others, for disbanding the army without securing their armes.

His majestie hath published an order, commanding all civill officers to endeavour the suppressing all tumultuous and riotous assemblies from pulling down houses, &c.

Sir Geo. Treby hath accepted now of the recordership of London.

A report that the king hath constituted the prince of Orange captain generall of all his forces by sea and land.

The lords have published an order for the Irish officers and soldiers to repair to their quarters, and to deliver their arms into the Tower of London.

Letters from Holland say that the heer Fagell is lately dead there; that they are makeing great preparation for ensueing campagne.

Irish letters say that Tyrconnel, hearing how the prince succeeded in England, was raiseing a great body of men, and arming all the papists he could.

The prince the 16th lay at Sion house at Thistleworth.

Letters from Scotland say that the protestants there were up in armes declaring for the prince of Orange; that the rabble had demolished several popish chapples, and pulled down some Roman catholick houses.



The lords Aston and Mollineux's forces haveing seiz'd upon Chester sometimé since, have quitted it again upon advice of the revolution here.

The princesses of Denmark is returned from Nottingham, and is now at Oxford, attended by some noblemen, with the bishop of London, who had the command of a troop of gentlemen who were the princesses guards at Nottingham.

The English fleet have regulated themselves, and turn'd out the papists among them.

The 17th, in the evening, the lord Shrewsbury and the lord Delamere came to the king from the prince, to acquaint his majestie that the prince thought it not safe for him to continue in town for fear of the rabble, but that he thought it better for the king to retire to Ham near Richmond; and accordingly the next morning, about 11, the king, seeing he must goe, chose rather to goe to Rochester; and, being attended with some few servants, took water in his barge at Whitehall, attended with two others, in which were 50 Dutch soldiers to guard him, and also 100 horse went by land to secure him: the princes guards have also removed the kings from the usual places where they kept centries about Whitehall, and supply their places.

The 18th, about 2 in the afternoon, the prince of Orange came into town with mareschal Schombergh in a calash, attended with many coaches and a vast number of horsemen that went to meet him, as also the sherifs and aldermen of London: he went to St. James, and in the evening was complimented by the nobility and gentry about town; and at night were ringing of bells, bonfires.

The 19th, the prince of Orange made a visit to queen dowager at Somerset house.

Earl of Oxford is restored to his regiment of horse, which the duke of Barwick had.

The 19th, the common council of London mett, and agreed that the aldermen and deputies and two common council of each ward should attend the prince of Orange, to congratulate his happy arrival to London.

An order hath been published in Ireland, by the lord deputy and council there, to prevent fears and jealousies, and the spreading false news.

An order hath been published by the prince for the bringing

all the armes of the late disbanded soldiers into the stores of the ordnance.

Letters from Paris say that the queen, with the prince of Wales, were arrived in France, and that the castle of Vincennes was preparing for her.

Irish letters say that the protestants in that kingdom are in a great confusion, many of them daily leaveing that kingdom; but that in the north they generally began to take up arms, and to stand on their own defence.

The 21st was the day of election of the common council for the city of London.

The same day, the bishop of London, with the clergy of his diocese, attended the prince at St. James: he made a speech in behalf of the church, and he promised his protection to them.

An addresse hath been presented to the prince of Orange from the nobility and gentry who have estates in Ireland, setting forth the danger that kingdom is in, desireing his releif, who promised them the same: and letters from that kingdom say that Tyrconnel had already stopt the rents of the English's estates there, to pay his army there.

The 22d, was a great meeting of the lords spiritual and temporal at Westminster (on the princes desire yesterday to meet and consider of the present posture of affairs): they chose Halifax chairman. They made an order to banish papists 10 miles from London, and not to remove 5 miles from their houses; excepting queen dowagers servants, foreign ambassadors and their servants, being foreigners, foreign merchants, and such as have been housekeepers within 10 miles for 3 years past.

The rable continue to committ outrages in several counties; as in Northamptonshire, on the lord Peterboroughs house; so in Cambridgshire, at the lord Dovers; and other places.

The lords, when they mett last, had these lawyers to attend them: serjeant Maynard, sir Robert Atkins, serjeant Holt, Mr. Pollexfen, and Mr. Bradbury; to consult what could be done in this present juncture, and how a parliament might be called.

The 23d, the prince of Orange went to church at St. James chappel, where Dr. Burnett preach'd.

The same day, about two in the morning, his majestie privately withdrew himself from Rochester, and, 'tis supposed, is gone for France.



The 24th, the French ambassador left this town in order to his return home, having received a command from the prince of Orange to depart this kingdom in 48 hours.

The prince of Orange hath published a declaration, desiring all persons who served as members in any of the parliaments in king Charles the 2ds time to meet him at St. James's the 26th instant, and that the lord mayor, aldermen, and 50 of the common council at London would be present also.

Foreign letters say that the prince of Tuscany hath married the princess Yoland Beatrix of Bavaria.

The 19th, their highnesses prince George and the princess Ann of Denmark returned safe to Whitehall, where they were presently visited by the prince of Orange.

Foreign letters say that the emperor hath sent to the envoy of France at Vienna to leave that city in three daies, and that the dyet there had sent to the French plenipotentiary at Ratisbonn to retire thence in 3 daies, and in 15 out of the empire; that the French make great ravage and destruction in the palatinate, Franconia, Swabia, and Weteravia; in the electorates of Mentz, Trier, and Cologne; have begun to demolish Manheim, and intend to doe the like with Frankendal.

Letters from Holland say that the elector and electoresse of Branderburgh are come thither to make a visit to the princess of Orange; that the Dutch are raising more men, and making great preparations against spring.

His majestie, when he left Rochester, left a letter directed to the lord Middleton, importing he thought it the securest way to retire amidst these confusions, and ordered 100*l.* ring to the Dutch captain that attended him, and 50*l.* to the lieutenant; and when the king was there he sent to the treasury for 1500*l.*, but could obtain only 300*l.*

The lords mett again the 24th at Westminster, and agreed on an addresse to the prince of Orange to take on him the government till the 22d of January next, and that in the interim a declaration be published for a convention of the lords and commons to meet at that time, to consider of a settlement of the kingdom.

The commons and citizens have mett since, on the 26th, and attended the prince then at St. James, who made a short speech to them, recommending them what best to advise in this junc-

ture: they went to the house of commons and debated the matters two or three daies; then they agreed on an addresse to the prince, as the lords had done, for a convention, and to desire him to take the government on him till the 22d of Jan. next, when the convention meets.

From Scotland, said they have declared for the protestant religion and the prince of Orange, and had made the marques of Atholl general of their forces.

The prince of Orange satt in the treasury with the lords commissioners, and issued out orders for the paiement of the train of artillery.

Orders are down for bringing up to town all the prisoners of state to be committed to the Tower; the lesser ones to be sent to Newgate.

Orders are given for killing ten thousand beeves against spring, to victual our ships.

The countes of Huntington died lately.

King James is arrived safely in France, and the French king hath sent some guards to conduct him safely to the queen.

Three deputies are arrived here from the states of Holland, the heer Odyke, Dyckvelt, and Witsen, to compliment the prince on his successe in England.

Mr. Jephson is made secretary to the prince for English affaires.

The prince of Orange, to the addresse of the lords and commons for a convention, told them he would endeavour to secure the peace of the kingdom; that he would issue out circular letters for a convention of lords and commons, according to their desire; that he would take [care] of Ireland, and be ready to expose himself in defence of the protestant religion.

Letters from Germany say that the elector of Bavaria hath declared war against France, and ordered the French envoy to depart his court.

The 30th, the prince was at church at St. James chappel; Dr. Burnet read prayers, the bishop of St. Asaph preached, and the bishop of London gave the prince the sacrament according to the church of England.

The earl of Perth, chancellor of Scotland, is taken there making his escape.

Mr. Will. Harbord is made secretary for the affaires in Ireland.



The prince hath paid of all the household servants to his majestie, and dismist them for the present.

Letters from France say that the persecution there against the protestants is revived again with more inhuman cruelty then formerly, if possible.

The prince of Orange hath putt out a declaration for authorizing sherifs, justices of the peace, and other officers and ministers, to act in their respective places.

Letters from Smirna give a dismal relation of a terrible earthquake hapned there.

Irish letters say that Tyrconnel is still raiseing more soldiers, all papists.

French letters say that the king of England arrived at Ambleuse in France, between Calais and Bologne, and that he was gone for Paris.

The justices of peace of Middlesex have presented an addresse of thanks to the prince for delivering this kingdom from popery and slavery.

Several noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland attended the prince with a petition prayeing him to take care of Ireland; which he promised accordingly.

The prince hath been to visitt the queen dowager again, who hath desired the releasement of the lord Feversham; which he hath promis'd accordingly.

The princes soldiers haveing at first been quartered on private houses, but notice being taken of it, they are all taken of.

### 1688—9.

*January.*—The lords Salisbury and Peterborough, sir Edward Hales and his brother, sir Thomas Jenner, Burton, Graham, and Obadiah Walker, are committed prisoners to the Tower, and several are committed to Newgate for preists and Jesuites.

The lord Colchester is made captain of the fourth troop of guards.

The Irish soldiers that came over to assist his majestie are now at the Isle of Wight, disarmed, and will be secured there till otherwise disposed of.

Sir William Beversham, a master in chancery, is lately dead. The 2d, about 50 nonconformist ministers presented an addresse to the prince, and were well received.

The same morning, the lord Feversham came to Somerset house, having been discharged his confinement by queen dowagers intercession.

Said from France, that tis talkt there as if the king of England will have the title of generalissimo of all the French forces.

The bishop of Salisbury died lately.

The king of England, we hear, hath made the duke of Barwick his lord treasurer, and sir Edward Herbert lord keeper of the great seal.

The French king begins to seize the English ships, and hath secured several English merchants in that kingdom.

The prince of Orange has new modell'd several of the regiments of the English army, putting in new officers and turning out the old.

Several passes have been lately granted by the prince to papists to goe beyond sea.

Some foreign ministers that resided here are retired hence.

Letters from France say that the king and queen are very kindly received by the French king, and are at the pallace at St. Germans.

Several lords of the councill in Scotland have sent up an adresse to the prince of Orange.

The prince hath issued forth his circular letters to the several counties, cities, and buroughs, for the summoning of a convention to be held at Westminster the 22d of this month, and they are sent to the several places and persons accordingly.

The prince of Orange hath putt forth a declaration for the better collecting the publick revenue.

The season being now frosty, the French threatnen a descent upon Holland; but they being aware of it have the boores and the soldiers to break the ice every night, to prevent the same.

The prince of Orange hath published an order to command all officers of regiments, troops, or company's to march out of any towns the day before they chuse members for the convention, to prevent disorders by soldiers quartering there at that time.

The French have seized the last English packet boat going for Flanders, and carried her into Dunkirk.

The earl of Huntington's lady is lately dead.

Several soldiers in the late English army have deserted; those that were papists, many of them gone beyond sea; others run



away here; so that from 30,000, which 'tis said it consisted of, there remain not 15,000.

The prince of Orange has sent colonel Richard Hamilton to Ireland, with instructions to perswade the lord Tyrconnel to surrender that government quietly.

The prince of Orange sent a letter to the court of aldermen and common council of London, setting forth the great occasion there was for an immediate supply of money in this present juncture, for supporting the navy, payeing the army, &c.; and that for those ends the city should advance a summ by way of loan, which should be secured on the revenue, and repaid with full interest at 6 months end: and a vote pass'd accordingly to supply his highnesse, and they have appointed 4 aldermen and 8 commoners to settle it.

Several of the Irish nobility and gentry attended the prince again with another addresse about Ireland, that he would send to Tyrconnel to lay down the sword; and that, on the Irish layeing down their armes and submitting quietly, they should enjoy their estates and religion as in 1684.

Letters from Germany say that the French ambassador at the Port does endeavour all he can to obstruct the peace between the emperor and the Turks, pretending he will give the emperor so powerfull a diversion this summer, that the grand seignior will have a favourable opportunity to reinstate himself in all he has lost.

Colonel John Darcy, grandson to the earl of Holderness, died lately.

The lord Brandon's regiment of horse is disbanded by the princes order.

The countries are busied in chusing members to send up to the approaching convention.

The 7th, several of the nobility and gentry of Scotland here attended the prince, and prayed his highnesse's directions concerning that kingdom, who advised them to meet together and consult about it.

The lord mayor, pursuant to the vote of the common council, hath issued out his precepts to the deputies of each ward, who have gone about to gett subscriptions for money to lend the prince: they subscribe very chearfully, and some money is brought in to the chamber of London.

The lord Forbes, who had a regiment of Irish, has laid down his command.

The ministers of the church of England, by the bishop of London's order, have, in the publick liturgy, and in their prayers before their sermons, left prayeing for the prince of Wales; and generally they pray only for the king (without naming him) with all the royal family.

Some persons make it their endeavours to sow jealousies and foment divisions among us; the army stands not very well affected.

Mr. Brent, the popish sollicitor, is lately taken.

The prince of Orange hath putt out a declaration for the better quartering his forces.

The earl of Suffolk died lately, and was buried the 16th: the same day died also the earl of Clare.

The African company have elected the prince of Orange their governour, and presented him with a 1000*l.* stock therein.

The king of England continues at St. Germain, and hath lately had a violent fitt of bleeding again.

The rabble in Scotland are still up, and continue their violences, not only to the papists, but also some of the bishops and orthodox clergy.

The prince hath putt out a declaration to obviate some false reports spread amongst the seamen of our fleet touching their wages, declareing they shall have their arrears and groweing wages truly paid.

Irish letters say Tyrconnel continues to raise what men he can, and has near 30,000 papists together; that he hath fortified Dublin, Limerick, &c.

The late lord chancellor Jeffreys hath been taken ill in the Tower, and continues yet much indisposed.

The subscriptions to the prince for a loan haveing gone on very chearfully, there is above 100,000*l.* already brought into the chamber of London, and thence carried into the exchequer.

Sir Edward Villiers is gone to Holland, to prepare her for her coming over into England.

The Scotch nobility and gentry here have addrest to the prince of Orange to take on him the administration of affairs civil and military in Scotland till the 14th of March next, when his highnesse is desired to call a general meeting of the states of that kingdom.



Irish letters say that Tyrconnel hath sent the lord Mountjoy and the cheif baron Rice to the king in France, to have his orders if he shall defend that kingdom, or deliver it up to the prince as demanded.

The prince of Orange hath nominated 8 chaplains, Dr. Burnet, Dr. Horneck, Dr. Freeman, Mr. Wake, Mr. Kidder, Mr. Gee, Mr. Brograve, and Mr. Birch.

Frequent consults and caballs are held amongst the members chosen for the convention about settling the government; and the presse abounds with pamphlets to this purpose; some for settling the crown on the prince and princesse of Orange absolutely; others for making them regents during king James's life; others for settling it on the princesse alone; and some few for recalling king James on terms.

The money lent by the citty, and carried into the exchequer, amounts to above 200,000*l*.

An order hath been published by the prince, commanding all officers to repair to their respective commands, and the soldiers to their quarters, declaring they shall be paid till the 1st of January instant, and that they shal have subsistence money and clearings constantly paid as usuall, requireing them not to absent, or desert their service.

One captain Hawley, major Whitley, and 2 or 3 more, are clapt up about the murder of the earl of Essex.

An addresse was presented to the prince from the highsherif and gentlemen of Cambridgshire, promising to stand by his highnesse the prince of Orange with their lives and fortunes, in his design of redeeming these kingdoms from popery and slavery.

The 22d, the lords spiritual and temporal assembled at Westminster, and proceeded to businesse without taking the oaths; the lords had for their speaker the marques of Hallifax, and the commons chose Mr. Henry Powle: then a letter from the prince was read on the occasion of their meeting; the lords and commons unanimously agreed on an addresse of thanks to the prince for what he had done, and to desire him to continue the further administration of publick affairs till farther application be made to him: they also ordered the 31st for a day of publick thanksgiving in London and Westminster, and 10 miles round, for haveing made the prince the glorious instrument of the great deliverance of this kingdom from popery and arbi-

trary government; and that the 14th of February be a day of publick thanksgiving for the same throughout the kingdom.

For the votes of this convention, I shal not insert them here, but referr to them elsewhere; only if any thing very considerable happens, I will remark it.

The 23d, the prince of Orange satt in the treasury, and ordered money out for the paiment of the army.

The prince has also ordered, that for the future no officer in his army shall sell any office or place under him, but that they shal be given to such as best deserve them: they are also required to take an oath to be faithful to him and the protestant religion.

It was discoursed that king James hath sent over a commission hither to several persons, empowering them to act during his absence beyond sea.

The archbishop of Canterbury and several of the bishops have not yett appeared in the convention.

The lodgings at Whitehall are made ready, by the princes order, for the reception of the princesse of Orange, who is speedily expected in England.

All the papers of state and the books of the secretaries office at Whitehall are delivered to the prince of Orange.

Irish letters say that the protestants are up in several parts in their own defence, and have entred into an association for that purpose.

Dr. Titus Oates hath petitioned the lords and commons, setting forth the sad condition he hath lay'n under, and how hardly he hath been used.

Several Irish, English, and Scotch papists are gone over into France, and the king of England hath formed them into bodies, and made the duke of Barwick general of them.

An addresse hath been presented to the prince of Orange from the gentry of the county of Kent, in nature of an association, which was well received.

Mr. Brent, who was lately taken and committed to the Compter, was bailed by sir James Smith.

Letters from Germany say that the imperial avocatoria was published there, requireing all the subjects of the empire engaged in the service of France forthwith to quitt the same, on pain of death and confiscation of goods.



The bishops have framed a form of prayer to be used on the thanksgiving day, by order of the house of lords.

One Mr. Thursby, a Romish preist, was lately seized and sent to prison.

The lords have ordered that the 6th of February (which was the day king James came to the crown) should not be kept.

The house of commons have voted, that king James the 2d, haveing endeavoured to subvert the constitution of the government, by breaking the original contract between king and people, and violated the lawes, by the advice of Jesuites and other wicked persons, and haveing withdrawn himself from the kingdom, hath thereby abdicated the government, and the throne is become vacant. This was opposed by very few in the house, the lord Fanshaw, Mr. Seymor, Mr. Finch, sir Christopher Musgrave, being of the number; and they ordered it to be carried to the lords. They also past a vote to prohibit a trade with France; and resolved, that it was found by experience to be inconsistent with the safety and welfare of this protestant kingdom to be governed by a popish prince.

The 31st was the day of thanksgiving for the deliverance of this nation from popery and slavery, which was strictly observed, sermons being preach'd every where; Mr. Gee preach'd before the lords for the bishop of St. Asaph, and Dr. Burnet before the commons; and at night was ringing of bells and bonfires.

An envoy is arrived here from the elector of Bavaria, to congratulate the prince's succeſſe here in England, and to notifiye that his master had declared war\* against France.

Great debate hath been in the lords house about the vote sent from the commons, to which they have not yett agreed: they have also examined several persons relating to the murder of the earl of Essex.

A packet from king James to each house, the lords and commons, was brought in, and ordered to lye on the table: 'tis supposed they will not read them.

*February.*—Petitions were presented to each house from several persons, but not subscrib'd by any hands, to desire them to expedite matters, and recommended to them the prince of Orange.

The 4th was published an order of the lord mayor of London

to forbear any disorderly meetings of the citizens or others, in order to prevent petitioning either house of convention.

Irish letters give but a bad account of the condition of the protestants in that kingdom; that they were disarmed and turn'd out of all; that Tyrconnel still raises what men he can, and has gott near an army of 40,000 men; that colonel Hamilton (who the prince lately sent over to Tyrconnel) will not return back.

The lords and commons haveing had several conferences about the vote of the vacancy of the throne, came at last to an agreement; and the lords, the 6th, did agree to the commons said vote, and resolved also that the prince and princesse of Orange be declared king and queen of England, &c.

The commons are prepareing heads of greivances to be presented to the prince.

The lords have prepared new oaths of allegiance and supremacy to the intended king and queen, to be taken by all persons.

The 6th, being the princesse Ann of Denmarks birth day, was observed.

The 6th, sir James Smith was committed to the custody of the serjeant at armes by the house of commons, for bayling Mr. Brent.

Upon the house of lords resolving to fill the throne with the prince of Orange, several lords, to the number of 28, entred their protest against the same.

The prince of Orange hath published a declaration for restraineing and preventing abuses in forests, chases, and parks.

Letters from Vienna say that Zigeth was surrendred to the imperialists.

The Irish protestants come over daily from that kingdom in great numbers.

The lords and commons have voted and resolved, that the prince and princesse of Orange be declared king and queen of England, France, and Ireland, and the dominions theretoo belonging, to hold the crown and royal dignity of the same, to them during their joint lives, and the life of the survivour of them; and that the sole exercise of the regal power be only in and executed by the said prince of Orange, in the names of them both, during their joint lives: after their decease to the heirs of the said princesse, and for default of such issue to the



princesse Ann of Denmark and the heirs of her body ; and for default of such issue to the heirs of the body of the said prince of Orange.

Letters from Holland say that the earl of Sunderland was taken at Rotterdam in womens apparel.

Irish letters say that Tyrconnel had putt a stop to the transmitting over any more money from that kingdom ; that he had declared all those persons that came to the prince to be rebels and traytors, and that they should be treated accordingly.

Foreign letters say that the French have had several encounters with the Germans, Saxons, and Branderburghers, and still came of by the worst.

The 8th, the princesse of Orange took her leave of the states general, the states of Holland, and other great persons there, in order for her departure for England : she embarked accordingly, being attended by several men of war and yatchs, which were ordered to conduct her ; and she arrived here safely the 12th in the afternoon, and was received with very great joy, demonstrated by ringing of bells, bonefires, &c., and was waited on by most persons of quality in town, to congratulate her safe arrival in town.

The 13th, the lords and commons assembled at Westminster came both houses to the banquetting house at Whitehal, and there presented the prince and princesse of Orange with the instrument agreed on for declaring them king and queen, and received their consent theretoo : then immediately the officers of arms and serjeants at arms, with the lords and commons, went and proclaimed their majesties at Whitehall gate, then between the two Temple gates, then in Cheapside and at the Royal Exchange ; and the night ended with bonefires, ringing of bells, and great acclamations of joy.

Letters from Italy say that the French endeavour all they can to hinder the state of Genoua and Venice &c. to suffer any English or Dutch ships to come within their harbours.

Irish letters say that the late king James has sent word to Tyrconnel that he will quickly be with them, with orders to prepare Kilkenny Castle, the duke of Ormond's, for his reception.

The 13th, in the evening, queen dowager, and most of the nobility and gentry in town, came to Whitehall, to compliment their majesties.

The same day also sir Robert Wright, late cheif justice of the kings bench court, was taken in the Old Baily, and committed a prisoner to Newgate.

The earl of Castlemain is brought out of the countrey, and committed to the Tower.

A proclamation hath been published by his majestie, declaring all persons being protestants, who were on 1 of Dec. last sherifs, justices of the peace, officers about the revenue, &c., should continue in till his majesties further pleasure be known.

His majestie hath appointed a privy councill: the prince of Denmark, archbishop of Canterbury, earl of Danby lord president of the council, marques of Hallifax privy seal, duke of Norfolk earl marshal, marques of Worcester, earl of Lindsey lord great chamberlain of England, earl of Devonshire lord steward of the household, earl of Dorsett lord chamberlain of the household, earl of Oxford, earl of Shrewsbury secretary of state, earls of Bedford, Bathe, Macklesfield, and Nottingham, lord viscounts Falconberg, Mordant, and Newport lord treasurer of the household, and lord viscount Lumley, bishop of London, lords Wharton, Mountague, Delamere, and Churchill, Mr. Bentinck groom of the stole to his majestie, Mr. Henry Sidney, sir Robert Howard, sir Henry Capell, Mr. Henry Powle, Mr. Edward Russel, Mr. Richard Hambden, and Mr. Hugh Boscawen.

The earl of Wiltshire is made lord chamberlain to the queen, countes of Darby groom of the stole to the queen, lord Lovelace captain of the band of pensioners and justice in eyre on this side Trent, the sieur Overkirk master of the horse, and mareschal Schomberg master of the ordnance.

The 15th, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of London attended their majesties in the banquetting house, to congratulate their accession to the crown, and were admitted to kisse their majesties hands.

The bishop of Bangor, Dr. Lloyd, died lately; and also the lord Latimer, the earl of Danby's eldest son.

There is a new great seal made, with this stile round it: *Willielmus 3. et Maria 2<sup>a</sup>. Rex et Regina Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ, fidei defensores &c.*; and twill in a short time be disposed of to commissioners.

An order of councill was published the 18th, altering the Common Prayer in prayeing for the king, queen, and royal family.



The protestants continue to come from Ireland in great numbers, and give a dismall relation of affairs in that kingdom.

The 13th, after their majesties had accepted of the crown, they went to the chappel royal, and the princesse Ann of Denmark, and heard a sermon preach't by the bishop of London.

An embargo is laid on all ships goeing outwards, that they will not goe into France untill they give security accordingly.

Dr. Burnet is made clerk of the closett to the king, and Anthony Rowe esq. gentleman of the horse.

Letters from several parts of the country speak of the great joy and acclamations have been on proclaimeing their majesties.

Dr. Lloyd, bishop of Bangor, died lately.

The king of Sweden hath proclaimed war against the French king.

The 18th, the king went to the house of lords, and sent for the commons up, and made a speech to them, recommending the state of his allies abroad, particularly Holland, and the bleeding condition of Ireland.

The 19th, was a review in Hide Park of about 18 regiments of the Dutch forces, about 9000; most of which are speedily to be shipt of for Holland.

Mr. Papillion and Mr. Slingsby Bethel are newly arrived here from Holland.

Five Scotch ministers are arrived lately here, with an adresse to the king as prince, desireing to have the antient government of the kirk restored in Scotland.

Letters say their majesties have been proclaimed at Norwich, Chester, Wycomb, Reading, York, Yarmouth, Tewksbury, Manchester, Northampton, and Weymouth, with great joy.

Thomas Wharton esq. (the lord Whartons eldest son) is made comptroller of his majesties household, and sir John Lowther of Lowther vicechamberlain to the king, and both of them sworn privy counsellors.

A proclamation hath been published by their majesties for avoideing all damage and losse to the subjects by the Dutch and foreign coins by them lately received.

The coaches of the late king and queen are sent into France; and letters from thence say that the protestants begin to meet again in numbers in Languedock and other parts.

Commissions are given out for raising several new regiments, and the drums daily beat up for volunteers.

Irish letters say that the protestants in that kingdom are in continual apprehensions of being massacred, the papists being up every where, seizing and driving away their cattle and goods, and committing many outrages there.

Mareschal Schombergh is made generall of all their majesties forces.

Sir William Dolben, sir Edward Nevill, and sir John Powel are made lately judges.

The 20th, the London clergy in a great body attended their majesties, being introduced by the bishop of London, to congratulate them on their coming to the crown, and were well received.

Several of the Dutch forces are shipping of in order to return home, his majestie, pursuant to the desire of the house of commons, having ordered them a donative; to a colonel 200*l.*, to a lieutenant colonel 150*l.*, to a major 100*l.*, a captain 75*l.*, a lieutenant 50*l.*, an ensign 25*l.*, a serjeant 12*l.*, and every soldier 5*s.*

Their majesties goe frequently to Hampton Court, taking delight in that place.

The heer Overkirke is made master of the horse to the king.

Letters from Spain bring news of the death of the queen of Spain, and that war had been declared there against the French.

George lord Savill, younger son to the marques of Hallifax, is lately dead.

A declaration has been published by their majesties to all their subjects in Ireland to lay down their arms by the 12th of Aprill next, otherwise declaring them rebels and traytors.

Letters from Germany say that it had been resolved at that court, with the concurrence of the electors, princes, and states of the empire, to carry on a vigorous war against France.

Sir John Nicholas, Mr. Blathwayt, Charles Mountague esq., and Richard Coling esq., are sworn clerks of the privy council.

The 23d, his majestie gave his royal assent to an act for turning this convention into a parliament, entitled An act for removing and preventing all questions and disputes about the assembling and sitting of this present parliament.

Letters from France say that the late king of England had



taken his leave of the French king, and was gone towards Brest, in order to goe on board for Ireland.

An addresse hath been presented to his majestie from the duke of Northumberland's troop of guards, congratulating their majesties accession to the crown, assuring him of their faithfulness and willingness to serve them.

The house of commons have past a vote that they will stand by his majestie with their lives and fortunes, to support his alliances abroad, to reduce Ireland, and preserve the protestant religion at home.

One captain Holland, said to be concerned in the murder of the late earl of Essex, is taken and committed to prison.

The earl of Macclesfield is made lord president of the marches of Wales and lord lieutenant of several counties; Mr. Trevor, of the Temple, is made the queens attorney generall; and Mr. John Trenchard is to be cheif justice of Chester.

In Scotland, his majesties circular letters are goeing there to the royal burghs and shires for the choice of members for the approaching convention, to meet on the 14th of next month.

The dukes of Ormond and Norfolk, earl of Oxford, lords Mordant, Churchill, and Lumley, and the heer Bentinck, are made gentlemen of his majesties bedchamber.

Several of the late army are grown much disaffected, and begin to grow mutinous, and have deserted in great numbers; so that of 35,000 men, of which the late army was composed, tis said there are not above 10,000 left.

Letters from Germany say that two Turkish envoys were arrived at that court to treat of a peace.

Letters say their majesties had been proclaimed at several other places in this kingdom; as, Droitwich in Worcestershire, Heddon in Yorkshire, at Durrham, at Dartmouth, at Rippon, Beverly, Lancaster, Hartford, Stamford, Guildford, and several other towns in the county of Bucks.

The 27th, the earl of Arran (duke Hamiltons son), the lord Penmyre, and sir Robert Hamilton, Scotchmen, were taken up and committed to the Tower, for holding correspondence with disaffected persons.

The dissenting ministers in a great body have been to wait on their majesties, to congratulate their accession to the crown, and were well received.

A proclamation is come out for apprehending of Mr. Robert Brent, with the promise of a reward of 200*l.*; as also another proclamation requireing the bringing in of arms lately embezilled.

His majestie hath appointed sir John Maynard, Anthony Kecke, and William Rawlinson, esqs. to be lords commissioners of the great seal; as also Henry Pollexfen esq. to be attorny general, and sir George Treby sollicitor general: he hath constituted also the lord Willoughby of Eresby chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, the lord Lovelace captain of his band of gentlemen pensioners, and the lord Lucas cheif governour of the Tower of London.

*March.*—The 1st, the king sent a message to the commons, signifyinge that the duty of hearthmoney becomeing a greivance to the people, he left it to their consideration, either to regulate it, or wholly take it away; whereon they voted an addresse of thanks to his majestie for his gracious message.

Letters from Paris say that the lord Mountjoy, a protestant, who was sent by Tirconnel out of Ireland, with baron Rice, on a message to the late king James, was committed to the Bastile there.

The 2d, 4th, and 5th, the two houses of parliament were employed in taking the new oaths of allegiance and supremacy to their majesties; and near 100 lords have taken them, and almost all the commons.

Several papists have been taken up about town, and some suspected for preists.

Orders are given for the speedy raising of 10,000 men for the service of Ireland; some of the regiments are to be commanded by the marques of Winchester, lord Kingston, earl of Drogheda, lord Castleton, lord Lisbon, sir Henry Ingoldsby, major Earl, &c.

Several quantities of arms, as muskets, carbines, pistolls, and some armour, were taken the 5th in a private house in St. Gyles parish.

Letters from Paris say that the late king James, in his way to Brest, was taken with a paralytick fitt, and a violent bleeding for some time.

The 5th, his majestie was pleas'd to conferr the honour of knighthood on Anthony Keck and William Rawlinson, esqs., commissioners of the great seal, and on Henry Pollexfen esq., attorney generall.



Admiral Herbert was suddenly taken very ill.

The earl of Nottingham is much talkt of to be the other principal secretary of state.

Dr. Burnet is to be made bishop of Salisbury.

Letters from several parts speak that their majesties had been proclaimed at several other places; as, at Leeds in Yorkshire, Chichester in Sussex, Cardigan in South Wales, at Bath, Taunton, Bridgwater, and Sandwich in Kent.

Foreign letters from Spain give an account of the death of the queen of Spain, she dyeing the 12th of the last month of a feavour.

Letters out of Turkey say that the French ambassador at that court endeavoured all he could to obstruct the peace between the emperor and the Turks, offering to assist them, and to give the emperor a powerful diversion on the Rhine this summer, if the Port would continue the war against the emperor.

The States Generall have published a declaration of warr against France, prohibiting all trade and commerce with them.

Several of the Dutch regiments that came over with king William are sent back into Holland; and we have an account of their arrivall there, viz. 7 regiments of horse, 5 of foot, and one of dragoons.

Foreign letters say that the bishop of Munster had declared for the empire, and was sending a body of his forces towards the Rhine; that the ravage and destruction the French committ upon the Rhine is incredible, burning towns, churches, and religious houses, plundering and ravishing the people, and leading them into slavery, and committing such outrages as are hardly known amongst the Turk.

His maiestie hath been pleased to constitute Arthur Herbert esq., the earl of Carberry, sir Michael Wharton, sir Thomas Lee, sir John Chicheley, sir John Lowther of Whitehaven, and William Sacheverel esq., commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of England.

His majestie hath been pleas'd to constitute Daniel earl of Nottingham one of his principal secretaries of state.

The lord Lansdown, son to the earl of Bathe, and late ambassador to Spain, is returned thence.

Col. Babington is made governour of Barwick.

Orders are given out for 8000 English, horse and foot, to

goe for Holland, pursuant to the treaty of Nimeghen: they are to have English pay, and to remain there two years.

Letters from Ireland say that Tyrconnel refuses absolutely to comply with their majesties declaration, but that he had putt [out] an order for all protestants to bring in their arms and ammunition, or they and theirs should be left to the soldiers mercy; that many shops are shutt up in Dublin, and no protestant suffered to wear a sword, and that many protestant houses had been lately plundered; that Tyrconnel makes all the preparations he can, and is raising soldiers continually.

The 8th, the lords and commons in parliament attended his majestie in the banquetting house, with an addresse to stand by him with their lives and fortunes; and his majestie made a speech to them to the following effect: I am sensible of your kindnesse to me, for which I give you many thanks; and as you promise to stand by me with your lives and fortunes, so I will alwayes stand by you in the defence of the protestant religion and this kingdom. Then he recommended to them the condition of Ireland, to think of a way to reduce it, which could not be done without 20,000 horse and foot: he recommended to them the treaty of Nimeghen, the condition of our allyes, especially Holland, by whom he was enabled to undertake this expedition, that the charge they have been at may be reimbursed to them; as also to putt out such a fleet to sea, that, in conjunction with Holland, France may be attackt by sea and land; assuring them what money was given to those purposes should be applyed accordingly, being resolved to doe nothing without their advice.

Duke Hamilton, with several others of the Scotch nobility, went hence some time since for Scotland, to be present at the meeting of the estates there; and tis said many disaffected persons are gone that way to disturb the proceedings there, and that the late king James had sent a letter to the convention there: however, king William, to secure the peace of that kingdom, has ordered several regiments of horse and foot to march to Barwick and Carlisle, and some are actually on their march thither.

Letters from Morlaix in France say that king James sailed from Brest the 25th of last month, with 16 men of war and 7 tenders, for Ireland, but was beat back again the 27th; the men on board are English, Scotch, and Irish, few French.



The lord Inchequeen, haveing lately made his escape from Ireland, is arrived here.

Mr. Henry Powle, the speaker of the house of commons, is made master of the rolls.

Sir Walter Clarges, lieutenant to the first troop of guards, hath laid down his commission, and 'tis said the lord Grey of Ruthen succeeds him.

Letters from Holland say that the states have appointed a day of thanksgiving there for the happy revolution here.

The papists about this time were very buisy in raiseing false stories and lyeing newes about disturbances being in Scotland, and king James there, his being crown'd there, burning king Williams letter to the convention.

Titus Oates preferr'd a petition to the house of lords complaineing of his great sufferings, which they read, and gave him leave to bring a writt of error.

The university of Cambridge have chose the duke of Somerset their chancellor, in the room of the duke of Albemarl, deceas'd.

The 11th, the two sherifs of London presented to the house of lords a petition from the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of London, to thank their lordships for the care of the government, and that they would stand by the king with their lives and fortunes.

The 11th, sir William Dolben was sworn a judge of the kings bench, sir John Powel of the common pleas, and sir Edward Nevill a baron of the exchequer.

Some of the English regiments that are ordered for Holland are, the lord Dartmouths regiment of fuzileers, the duke of Graftons and lord Cravens regiments of foot guards; but some of the two last regiments have refused absolutely to goe, and are gone away with their armes.

Letters from the north of England say that some disturbances are likely to break out there; that the lord Preston, lord Griffin, sir John Fenwick, colonel Oglethorpe are there, fomenting the same on behalf of the late king James.

The 12th, an addresse from the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of London was presented to his majestie, thanking him for the great grace and favour in easing his subjects from the hearthmoney, and that they would assist his majestie as farr as they were able in the support of his crown, for main-

taineing the protestant religion, and the speedy releif of the Irish protestants.

Letters from Rome say that the differences between that court and the French king continue as wide as ever.

The states general have named the heer Van Engelbourg, the heer Van Witsen, the heer Van Odycke, the heer Van Dickvelt, and the heer Van Zitters, who are now in England, to be their ambassadors extraordinary, to congratulate their majesties on their accession to the crown.

The distressed protestants in Ireland daily arrive in several ports of this kingdom: their condition is very miserable; they give a dismall account of the hardships putt on their brethren in that kingdom; of their being disarmed, their horses taken from them, their houses rifled and plundered, money, goods, and plate taken from them, and many of them carried away prisoners.

William Harbord esq. is lately sworn a member of his majesties privy council.

His majestie hath been pleased to conferr the honour of knight-hood on Charles Sedley esq., son of sir Charles Sedley.

The 13th, the sherifs of London presented the house of commons with an addresse from the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of London, thanking them for the great care of the kingdom in these times of dangers, and for their vote to stand by the king, &c.; and the house, upon a debate, ordered the thanks of the house be given to the citty for their addresse and lending the king money, assuring them that the house will stand by them in defence of their rights and priviledges, and take care they shall be repaid their money.

The French king hath putt forth a declaration prohibiting any of the new converts to meet and assemble together on pain of death, if caught in the fact; and others that have been known to assist thereat to be sent to the gallies for life.

Orders are given to the heralds to provide all things for the coronation of their majesties on the 12th of next month.

The commissioners of the great seal have began to sitt, and have sealed many writs.

The 13th, the 3 Scotch regiments that came with the king from Holland went down the river in the companies barges, to goe on board some ships to carry them to Leith in Scotland, to secure the peace of that kingdom.



The 15th, Mr. Harbord acquainted the house of commons from the king with the desertion of the greatest part of the late earl of Dunbarton's regiment (who were going on board for Holland); that at Ipswich they mutinied, and being joined by some fuzileers and others that had deserted, they made a body of 800 men; that they had seized four small feild peices, and the money that was sent to pay them, and were marching in a body northwards, and had proclaimed king James the 2d. The house, upon debate hereof, resolved, that an addresse be made to his majestie, to take effectual care for the suppressing such soldiers that are now in rebellion, and to issue out his proclamation to declare them, and all that abett and adhere to them, to be rebels and traytors; which being immediately drawn up, and sent to the lords for their concurrence, which was given immediately, and ordered to be presented to the king.

And the house gave such members as have any command in the army leave to repair forthwith to their commands.

And immediately thereon the king ordered away two regiments of horse and one of dragoons, to follow the rebels and fight them.

Several commissions are given out for raising regiments with all expedition, and they are beating up for volunteers in town and several parts of the countrey.

The lords of the admiralty have sent orders to the victualling office to kill beefe and pork for 65 men of war.

The late lord chancellour Jefferyes is fallen very ill.

The 16th, his majestie gave the royal assent in the house of lords to these two bills: An act for empowering his majestie to apprehend and detain such persons as he shall find just cause to suspect are conspireing against the government; and to An act for making void the attainder of the lord Russell: and after, made a short speech to them, recommending to them the necessity of a law to settle the oaths to be taken by all persons to be admitted to places, hoping they would leave room for the admission of all protestants that are willing and able to serve.

His majesties proclamation came out (pursuant to the late addresse of the lords and commons) declaring all the soldiers in armes, with their abettors, to be rebels and traytors, commanding all officers and other persons to endeavour to resist and suppress them, and seize all they can.

An addresse hath been presented to his majestie from the lord Mordants regiment, both officers and soldiers, assuring him of standing by him in such manner and place as he shall command.

Letters from Germany give an account, that the 16th of the last month the Turks delivered up the castle of Zigeth to the imperialists, and the next day the town; and other letters from the Rhine inform of a great rancounter had happened between a body of the confederate forces and a great party of the French near Nuis: the fight was sharp, but in the conclusion the confederates gott the better, killing above 2000 of the French, and took 500 prisoners, with a great convoy of provisions and money they were carrying to Rhinberg: the confederates lost about 400 men. This action hath caused so great a consternation among the French in those parts, that they have deserted all the places in the electorate of Cologne (except Bonne, Keyserwaert, and Rhinbergh), as, Nuis, Sibourg, Zons, Soest, Lingen, Ordingen, Kempen; of which the confederates have taken possession.

The 17th, sir John Chapman, lord mayor of London, died, having been ill for some time past.

The same day, admiral Herbert went down to Portsmouth, to command our fleet that rides at Spithead.

Letters from Ireland bring an account that the late king James arrived the 12th of this month at Kingsale in Ireland, with some French officers and money.

The late king James's coaches being drawn to Hide Park, were there exposed to sale.

The duke of Grafton is turn'd out of his places and his regiment: 'tis said colonel Henry Sidney hath the latter.

The lord Grandison is turn'd out of his place of captain of yeomen of the guard, which the earl of Manchester hath.

Their majesties proclamation in order to their coronation, appointing a court and commissioners to receive all claims, is come out.

His majestie hath appointed these persons lords lieutenants: Bedford, earl of Bedford; Berks, duke of Norfolk; Bucks, earl of Bridgwater; Cambridge, earl of Bedford; Cheshire, lord Delamere; Cornwall, earl of Bath; Cumberland, earl of Carlisle; Derby, earl of Devon; Devon, earl of Bath; Dorset, earl of



Bristol; Essex, earl of Oxford; Gloucester and Hereford, earl of Macclesfeild; Hertford, earl of Shrewsbury during the minority of the earl of Essex; Huntington, earl of Manchester; Kent, earl of Winchelsea; Lancaster, earl of Derby; Leicester, earl of Rutland; Lincoln, earl of Lindsey; Middlesex, earl of Clare; Monmouth, earl of Macclesfeild; Norfolk, duke of Norfolk; Northumberland, lord Lumley; Northampton, lord Mor-dant; Nottingham, earl of Kinston; Oxon, earl of Abington; Salop, lord Newport; Somerset, lord Fitzharding; Southamp-ton, marques of Winchester; Stafford, lord Pagett; Suffolk, lord Cornwallis; Surrey, duke of Norfolk; Sussex, earl of Dorset; Warwick, earl of Northampton; Westmorland, sir John Lowther of Lowther; Wilts, earl of Pembroke; York, Eastriding, earl of Kingston; Westriding, earl of Danby; Northriding, lord Fal-conberg; South and North Wales, earl of Macclesfeild.

The commons this day, viz. the 20th, upon a debate in the house touching the revenue of the crown, resolved that the sum of 1,200,000*l.* be the constant revenue, in time of peace, to support the government.

The 21st, the commons were in a grand committee about the supply for Ireland; and they resolved that 6 regiments of horse, 2 of dragoons, and 25 of foot should be raised. And the same day the king gave, in the house of lords, the royal assent to an act for the granting a present aid to their majesties.

The 20th, was a common hall in London for the election of a lord mayor for the remaineing part of the year, in the room of sir John Chapman, deceased; and sir John Moor and sir Jonathan Raymond were putt up by some of the old Tories, and sir Thomas Stamp and alderman Pilkington by the whig party; and a poll being demanded, they proceeded therein; and, upon casting up the books, the two first had about 900, the two last above 1800 apeece, and Pilkington the most; so he was declared lord mayor by the court of aldermen, and was presented to the lords commissioners of the great seal, and afterwards sworn at the hustings; and in the afternoon was sworn without the Tower gate by the cheif governour of the Tower, in pursuance of their majesties writt to him directed, and the antient usage when the court of exchequer is not holden at Westminster.

The committee of the house of commons appointed to examine

into the proceedings of the city of London in 1681, 1682, proceeded in the same, and accordingly, the 19th, voted sir John Moor a betrayer of the liberties of the city of London in 1682: which thing exasperated the violent Tories so, that they putt him in nomination again for lord mayor.

The king haveing sent down 2 English regiments of horse, with some Dutch troops of horse and dragoons, to suppress the rebell soldiers, they overtook them marching towards Seaford in Lincolnshire, and began to attack them; whereon they beat a parlee, layd down their arms, and surrendred upon discretion: there were taken the four feild peices, 20 officers, and 500 common soldiers were made prisoners, and will be brought up to London under the guard of a party of horse.

Letters from Jersey bring, that king William and queen Mary had been proclaimed in that island with great joy and acclamations of all the considerable persons of that island.

Letters from Scotland bring, that the convention mett at Edingburgh the 16th, and chose duke Hamilton their president; that a letter was brought to the convention from king William, which was read and well approved; and another from the late king James, which, upon debate whither it should be read, was at last carried it should; but they first declared almost unanimously asserting and maintaining the lawfulness of the convention, notwithstanding any thing in the said letter, and that they would not dissolve, butt sitt till the government, religion, lawes, liberties, and properties were settled: then after, the letter was opened and read, which was, that they should dissolve and separate themselves; which had little effect upon them, but they proceeded on, and the gentleman that brought it, one Mr. Crane, was committed to the custody of a messenger at arms. The convention also took the matter of Edingburgh Castle into consideration, which is yet commanded by the duke of Gourdon, a papist, who was sent to, to surrender the same, but refusing to doe it, the convention proclaimed him a rebell and traytor, forbidding all persons, on pain of treason, to correspond or treat with him. They say also they had appointed 2 ships to cruize between Ireland and Scotland, to prevent any Irish landing in that kingdom; and that the convention had secured Sterling Castle for their use. The rest of the proceedings of the convention I shall refer to the publick prints



thereof, and shall not insert them here, unlesse some particular considerable matters occur.

The earl marshal of England hath putt out an order, enjoyneing what habitt the nobility shall appear in at the coronation of their majesties.

The French king hath putt out a declaration, that such of his protestant subjects as shal retire to Denmark or the city of Hamborough shall have the moyety of the profits of their estates.

Several letters from Ireland inform, and confirm the landing of king James at Kingsale the 12th of this month, and that he was quickly expected at Dublin, where they are making preparations for him: they mention also a fight to have been in the north of that kingdom between the protestants and papists; that 6000 papists were killed and 4000 protestants, and that the latter remained masters of the feild.

The drumms beat up mightily in and about London for volunteers for the Irish army, and they come in pretty well: a great number of weavers, shoemakers, and butchers have lately listed themselves.

Mr. Ferguson, the fanaticke parson, is made lately housekeeper at the excise office, worth about 400*l.* per ann.

The lord Delamere is made chancellour of the exchequer.

The 24th, about two in the morning, a terrible fire broke out in a destillers near Hermitage bridge, which burnt down 70 dwelling houses, and several were blown up.

His majestie hath given out commissions for 3 regiments to be raised of French Hugonots.

Scotch letters say that the convention had published a proclamation, requireing all persons from 16 to 60 to be in arms; that they had approved what the Scotch nobility and gentry had done here in town, and have ordered two small vessells to cruize between Scotland and Ireland.

The lord Coote is made treasurer and receiver generall to her majestie.

1689.

The 26th, nineteen of the rebell officers were brought to town on horseback, and sent to Newgate, and several of the soldiers are carried to the seaport towns, to be transported to Holland.

Letters from Portsmouth say that admiral Herbert was sailed ✓ from Spithead with 20 men of war westward.

About this time the libellers were very buisy in dispersing many popish pamphlets, to disturb the present government; and some of them pretend to be from the late king James.

Scotch letters bring an account that the duke of Gourdon had not yet surrendred the Castle; that the convention had past an act commanding the guarding all wayes, wherries, and passages; that none be suffered to travel with horses or arms who have not passes, or can't give a good account of themselves: they have also ordered a letter to his majestie, which they have sent up by the lord Rosse.

The 31st, Dr. Gilbert Burnet, bishop elect of Salisbury, was consecrated by the bishops of London, Winchester, Landaffe, St. Asaph, and Carlisle, by vertue of a commission granted to them by the archbishop of Canterbury.

The lieutenantancy of the city of London are lately new modell'd, and there are 6 new colonels putt in to command the regiments of train'd bands, as also other inferiour officers; as, the lord mayor the white, sir Patience Ward the blew, sir Robert Clayton the orange, sir Thomas Stamp the yellow, sir William Ashurst the green, and sir Thomas Lane the red.

Letters from Languedock in France say that the protestants there in those parts had lately mett again in great numbers, but that the dragoons had fell upon them, and barbarously murdered many of them.

Letters from Germany say that the Turkish ambassadors at the court at Vienna begin to be very cold in pressing the peace, which at first they so earnestly desired; occasioned by the French kings proceedings, and embroileing of affairs on the Rhine: and those letters mention that he has sent a great summ of money to count Teckeley, and offers the grand seignior half the charges of the war as long as they continue it.

Letters from Flanders say that the governour of Mاستricht had sent 3000 foot, besides horse, to Leige, with four peices of cannon and two mortars, to force those of Leige to deliver up the French convoy, which they lately permitted to retire into that citty.

Admiral Herbert hath a commission from his majestie to place and displace any persons as he shall think fitt.

Orders are given for 15 regiments of horse and foot to march from their several quarters towards the north, to quarter



about Newcastle, Carlisle, and Barwick, to be assistant to Scotland in case of need.

Scotch letters say that major general Mackay, with the 3 regiments, was arrived there in the Leith; that the convention have ordered all the militia of the kingdom, horse and foot, to be ready in their shires for 6 daies, and that, if there be occasion, they march with 20 daies provision, as their officers shall direct; and that the convention had given Mackay a commission to be generall of all the forces in that kingdom.

About this time a confident report was spread of the death of the late king James.

*Aprill.*—The 3d, his majestie gave his royal assent, in the house of lords, to these bills: An act for exhibiting a bill in this present parliament for naturalizing prince George of Denmark; An act for reviving of actions and processe lately depending in the courts of Westminster, and discontinued by the not holding of Hillary term, and supplying other defects relating to proceedings at law; and An act for punishing officers or soldiers who shal mutiny or desert their majesties service.

The same day, mareschal Schomberg and the earl of Devonshire were elected knights of the garter; and the bishop of Salisbury was sworn chancellour of the said order.

Abel Tassin d'Allonne esq. is made principal secretary and master of requests to the queen.

King William and queen Mary received the sacrament in the chappel at Hampton Court from the hand of the archbishop of York, on Easter day, the 31st of the last month.

Letters from Ireland confirm king James's arrival at Kingsale the 12th of the last month; that he brought with him a very considerable summ of money, many arms, but not above 400 men; that since his arrival he came to Cork, and understanding one Mr. Brown the townclerk had proclaimed king William and queen Mary, he caused him to be prosecuted, and being condemned, was afterwards drawn, hang'd, and quartered; that at Limerick and other places sir Thomas Southwell, a protestant and gentleman of 1500*l.* per ann., with several others, had been tryed and found guilty of high treason, and that commissions were given to some of the judges to try others; that the estates and effects of several protestants had been seiz'd upon to carry on the warr; and that king

James, since his arrival, had made Tyrconnel a duke, of that name.

A proclamation has been published by their majesties, requiring the discovery and bringing in of arms lately imbezled.

Letters from Flanders say that the states of Leige had declared for the empire against France, and had secured the French resident there, and had seized the convoy which they lately sheltred; and that the cardinal of Furstembergh was retired from Bonne to Metz, not thinking himself safe there.

A quarrel hapning between one Mr. Stafford, an officer of king James, and another of king William's, about the two kings, they fought, and Mr. Stafford was killed upon the place.

The 5th, the duke of Ormond was installed knight of the garter at Windsor.

Scotch letters say that the committee of the convention for settling the government had agreed and voted, that the throne of Scotland is vacant, the late king James the 7th haveing forlitt or forfeited the crown: and there is a petition by several 1000 hands for the settlement of that kingdom according to the example of England; that the convention had proscib'd Dundee, and declared him an outlaw and rebell; and that they have forbid prayeing for the late king.

The earl of Gainesborough died lately at his house in Rutlandshire; and the countesse dowager of Alisbury died the 7th instant.

A warrant came to the sherif for taking sir Thomas Armstrongs head of Westminster Hall; which was done accordingly.

The lord Lovelace, since his being made captain of the band of pensioners, hath turned out several of them.

The seieur Gabaret, who commanded the squadron that went with king James to Ireland, is returned to France with letters to the French king.

His majestie hath putt out a declaration, declaring that what forces shall be sent to the Low Countries, or any parts beyond the seas, shall be continued in English pay, and on the English establishment.

The States General have ordered bonfires, with ringing of bells &c., shall be through all the United Provinces the day of their majesties coronation.

Irish letters say that king James has putt out a proclamation



in Ireland, promising pardon to all protestants that shall lay down their arms there, and invites such as are fled to return, and that they shal have their estates again; and that he hath putt out another proclamation for a parliament to meet at Dublin the 7th of May next.

His majestie haveing some fine horses comeing from Holland, 32 of them were cast away in the late bad weather.

The letters from Scotland say that the convention had unanimously, except 12, agreed to what the committee for settling the government had done, and past the following act: The estates of the kingdom find and declare, that king James 7th, being a profest papist, did assume the regal power and acted as king without ever taking the oath required by law; and hath, by the advice of evill and wicked counsellours, invaded the fundamental constitution of this kingdom, and altered it from a legall and limited monarchy to an arbitrary despotick power, and hath governed the same to the subversion of the protestant religion, and violation of the lawes and liberties of the nation, inverting all the ends of government, whereby he hath forfeited the right of the crown, and the throne is become vacant. And they after ordered an act to be brought in to settle the crown on their majesties king William and queen Mary; and to prepare an instrument of government to be offered with the crown, for the securing the people from the greivances they lye under. Those letters say also sir George Lockart, president of the sessions, was shott dead in the street by one Cheesely, a person who haveing many children, sir George had made him allow his wife allimony: the murderer was taken and executed immediately.

The regiments designed for the north of Ireland, under the command of colonel Cuningham and colonel Richards, embarked lately at Leverpool, but were driven back again by contrary winds.

His majestie has been pleased to constitute the lord Mordant, the lord Delamere, Sidney lord Godolphin, sir Henry Capel, and Richard Hambden esq., lords commissioners of the treasury.

His majestie hath been pleased to translate Jonathan lord bishop of Bristoll to be bishop of Exeter.

His majestie has been pleased to create prince George of Denmark baron of Ockingham, earl of Kendall, and duke of

Cumberland; the marques of Winchester duke of Bolton; William Bentinck esq. baron of Cirencester, viscount Woodstock, and earl of Portland; lord viscount Falconberg earl of Falconberg; lord viscount Mordant earl of Monmouth; Ralph lord Mountague viscount Mount Hermer and earl of Mountague; lord Churchill earl of Marlborough; Henry Sidney esq. baron of Milton and viscount Sidney of Sheppey in the county of Kent; Richard lord Lumley, of Waterford in Ireland, viscount Lumley of Lumley Castle in the county palatine of Durrham; Hugh lord viscount Cholmondley, of Kellip in Ireland, baron Cholmondley of Witchmalbank, alias Namptwich, in Cheshire.

The 9th, his majestie gave his royal assent, in the house of lords, to these acts: An act for establishing the coronation oath; An act for the naturalization of prince George of Denmark, and settling his precedence as first nobleman of England; and, An act for naturalizing of Frederick count Schomberg, and others.

The 10th, his majestie conferred the honour of knighthood on Thomas Pilkington esq., lord mayor of London.

Irish letters say that king James had putt out there a proclamation for raiseing the value of money, and that king James was arrived at Dublin; that about 7 score persons had been tryed and condemned, and many of them executed; that all the protestants in council were turn'd out, and in all other places, at the desire of the French ambassador, who presides there.

Letters from Germany say that the emperor had refused to receive Mr. Skelton envoy extraordinary from the late king James, and that the archdutchesse Maria Anna, wife of the electoral prince palatin of Newburgh, died lately.

The French letters say that a declaration of war has been published at Paris against the crown of Spain.

His majestie has been pleased to create sir George Hewyt baron of James town and viscount Hewytt of Goran in the kingdom of Ireland.

The 11th, the coronation of their majesties king William and queen Mary was performed at Westminster, much in the manner the former was: the duke of Ormond was lord high constable, and the earl of Devonshire lord high steward of England for that day: there was a great appearance and crowd of people: the king and queen went both under one canopy, and were both crowned as king and queen: there were about 7 or 8 bishops



assisted at the ceremony; the bishop of London crowned their majesties, and the bishop of Salisbury preach'd the sermon on this text, 2 Sam. cap. 23. v. 3, 4; and both their majesties received the holy sacrament. The ceremony at the Abby being over, they returned to Westminster Hall, where was a splendid dinner to entertain the nobility and persons of quality: the house of commons dined also in an adjacent place to the Hall at their majesties charge, and had each of them a medall in gold given them, of about 50s. value.

Letters from Scotland say the convention have ordered beacons to be sett up in several parts of that kingdom, to give notice of any invasion; that major general Mackay hath raised several batteries against the Castle of Edinburgh: and the letters say that, by letters out of the north of Ireland, the protestants in Colerain had defeated the Irish that beseiged that town, haveing made two sallies upon them, killing many, and putting them to flight, and that they had taken some waggons with provisions.

The 12th, in the afternoon, the house of commons with their speaker attended their majesties in the banquetting house at Whitehall, to congratulate them upon their coronation; after which all the members kissed their majesties hands.

Mr. John Temple, son to sir William Temple, is made secretary of war in Mr. Blathwaites room.

Major Wildman is made postmaster, in the room of Mr. Frowde; the earl of Danby is made marques of Caermarthen and governour of Hull; sir Rowland Gwyn is made cofferer; and Aaron Smith is made sollicitor, in the room of Burton and Graham.

An embargo is laid on ships trading to France.

Twenty cannons and two mortars are lately shipt from the Tower and sent for Scotland, with some gunners and engineers.

Letters from Ireland confirm the defeat of the Irish before Colerain, and say that the French interest prevails much in that kingdom, at which many Irish papists were much disgusted, and some of them have thrown up their commissions thereon; that the device of king James standard was, Now or never, Now and for ever.

The 18th, the late lord chancellour Jeffryes dyed in the Tower, at four in the morning.

Sir John Holt is made lord cheif justice of the kings bench ; and sir Robert Atkins hath accepted of the cheif barons place, which he declined for some time : sir Francis Winnington, Mr. Ward, and Mr. serjeant Birch, have refused to be judges.

The earl of Oxfords regiment of horse is ordered forthwith for Holland.

The 18th, the lord Delamere was sworn chancellour of the exchequer, in that court at Westminster.

The earl of Macclesfeild hath revers'd his outlawry in the court of kings bench.

Letters from Germany say that it had been resolved there that the duke of Lorraine should command the emperours forces on the Rhine against France, and prince Louis of Baden those against the Turks ; that the emperor had written a letter to the king of Poland, to sollicit his entring into the war against France, and to prosecute that against the Turks.

The Scotch letters bring, that their majesties king William and queen Mary were proclaimed king and queen of Scotland on the day they were crowned here in England : the solemnity was very great, with expressions of joy, and the evening concluded with ringing of bells, bonefires, &c. Those letters also bring, that one David Brady, servant to the earl of Murray, had been seized there comeing from Ireland, with several commissions and letters from king James to diverse persons there to promote his interests, and that he would be quickly with them.

Letters from several parts give an account of the great splendor and joy had been at several places upon the day of their majesties coronation, as Oxford, Worcester, Rye, Brecknock, Exeter, Lyme, and Coventry.

The 19th, sir Robert Atkins took his place in court as lord cheif baron of the exchequer, and sir William his as a judge in the common pleas ; sir George Treby is to be atturny generall in the room of sir Henry Pollexfen, and Mr. Sommers is to be solicitor generall ; and there is to be a great call of serjeants.

The house of lords have voted the late proceedings of the court of kings bench against the earl of Devonshire, for a misdemeanour, to be illegall.

The 17th, being the first day of the term, several persons appeared at the court of kings bench, and had their appearances recorded.



His majestie having granted an order for that purpose, the late chancellours corpse was privately enterr'd in the chappel of the Tower.

The duke of Ormond is made captain of the second troop of guards, and is preparing to goe generall of the English horse into Holland.

The 19th, the lords and commons attended his majestie with an addresse, to thank him for his assurances to stand by the church of England, and to pray him to summon a convocation; and he told them he would send them an answer in writing, which he did the next day; which was to this effect, that what they offered should alwaies be very acceptable to him, and that he would summon a convocation accordingly.

The earl of Pembroke is nominated to goe ambassador to Holland.

The elector of Brandenburgh hath caused a declaration of war to be published against France.

Letters from Scotland bring, that the estates there had putt out a proclamation, forbidding the owneing, obeyeing, or corresponding with the late king James, or to disown the authority of king William and queen Mary; that all the ministers pray for their majesties king William and queen Mary. Those letters say also that great discoveries had been made by the letters that were taken with Brady, and several persons secured thereon, as the earl of Belcarras, lieutenant colonel Balfour, and others.

His majestie hath constituted the earl of Shrewsbury lord lieutenant of Worcestershire.

An envoy extraordinary being lately arrived from the elector of Brandenburgh, had, the 18th, his publick audience of their majesties, to congratulate them upon their accession to the crown.

His majestie hath appointed George Booth esq., sir Richard Temple, sir John Werden, sir Robert Southwell, sir Robert Clayton, sir Patience Ward, and Thomas Pelham esq., to be commissioners for managing of the customes; and sir Henry Fane, sir Henry Ashurst, sir Humfrey Edwin, Thomas Frankland esq., Francis Parry esq., John Danvers esq., and John Wilcox jun. esq., to be commissioners for managing of the excise.

The Irish letters bring, that king James is gone towards his army in the north; that the protestants in Londonderry had

made several sallies, and kill'd many Irish; but that the protestants had been forced to quitt Colerain.

A gentleman taking water the 18th, when he came near London bridge, pull'd a written paper out of his pocket, laid it in the boat with a shilling, and suddenly leapt over the boat into the water, and was drowned. The paper contained these words: My folly in undertaking what I could not execute has done the king great prejudice, which cannot be stop'd no easier way for me then this: may his undertaking prosper, may he have a blessing. This has occasioned great discourse; but the body being since found, it proves to be Mr. John Temple, only son of sir William Temple: the reason thought to be this; he had engaged the king not to send over any forces for Ireland, assuring him that he had that interest with the lord Tyrconnells secretary, who informed him that Tyrconnel would surrender that kingdom if the king sent over no forces thither; but finding he had been deceived, and that they only pretended that till they had fortifyed that kingdom, and that his majesties reducing that kingdom would be very difficult thereby, he committed this fact upon himself.

Several persons suspected to be concerned in the murder of the late earl of Essex have been taken up.

Letters from the Downs say that our Virginea fleet, of about 43 sayl, are arrived there.

Letters from Paris say that the French king hath stopt all English vessells in his ports, and hath ordered some men of war to goe to the English plantations, to seize upon our effects there before they have notice of a rupture between the two crowns.

Warrants are given out for the speedy pressing 500 seamen, and as many watermen.

The 22d, sir Robert Peyton came to the kings bench bar and revers'd his outlawry for high treason, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment against him for the same.

The same day, sir Robert Hamilton and some persons suspected for popish preists had their prayer entred to have the benefit of the habeas corpus act, to be tryed or bailed.

The 23d, the lord Arran, duke Hamiltons son, came up from the Tower by habeas corpus to the court of kings bench, being committed for treasonable practices against the government (in the affairs of Scotland); but the atturny general taking some



exceptions to the writt, as not being directed right, he was remanded, and ordered to bring a new writt.

The 24th, the lords sent down to the commons several letters from the late king James and the lord Tyrconnel (which his majestie had communicated to them) to several persons in Scotland, and which had been lately taken there with one Brady: they made considerable discoveries of king James's designs.

Letters from the Rhine say that the French have quitted Oppenheim, and blown up the walls and towers of Spire, have abandoned Brevil, Lechenich, Kempen, and Zulpig.

Letters from several places in this kingdom speak of the great joy had been there on the day of their majesties coronation; as, at Tiverton, Warwick, Utoxeter in Staffordshire, Carlisle, Portsmouth, Appleby, Clithero, and Stafford.

The 24th, his majestie came to the house of lords, and gave the royal assent to these following acts: An act for empowering his majestie to apprehend and detain such persons as he shall find just cause to suspect are conspireing against the government; An act for abrogating the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and appointing other oaths; An act for the amoving papists and reputed papists from the cities of London and Westminster, and ten miles distance from the same; An act for taking away the revenue arising by hearthmoney; An act for the encouraging the exportation of corn; An act for the explaineing and making effectual a statute made in the first year of king James 2d. concerning the haven and peer of Great Yarmouth.

Letters from our fleet bring, that admiral Herbert lay with the fleet before Kingsale, and that one of our frigats going into Cork harbour brought out thence two French vessells designed for privateers.

Another warrant is signed for pressing 2000 seamen more.

It is reported that the French king hath declared war against his majestie of England, by the name of the Usurper of England.

The Irish soldiers, about 2000, who came from that kingdom to assist king James, and upon his going away were secured and confined to the Isle of Weight, are shipt of there in two of his majesties men of war, who are to carry them to Hamborough, as a present from our king to the emperour, to be employed against the Turks.

Letters from Scotland say that the estates have ordered several new regiments to be raised; that they had begun to batter the Castle with their cannon.

The Irish letters say that the bishop of Chester died lately there, not without suspicion of poyson; that the Irish were possess'd of all the strong places in that kingdom, except Londonderry and Eniskelling; and that the regiments of Cuningham and Richards were arrived at Londonderry, but the governour thereof, one colonel Lundy, refused to admitt them into the town, pretending a scarcity of provisions, upon which the two regiments returned again to Chester; but the town of Londonderry suspecting their governour, that he had a design to betray them to king James, seized him, and made one Mr. George Walker, a minister of the church of England, their governour, and had unanimously resolved to defend the town to the last extremity, being 10,000 strong: they say also that king James, being on his march into the north, and thence designed for Scotland, but receiveing the news what the estates of that kingdom had done, he returned back to Dublin in great confusion.

Sir John Fenwick was lately apprehended in the north of England, causing some disturbances there.

The house of commons have voted the several summs of 700,000*l.* and 600,000*l.* towards maintaineing the navy.

Letters from Paris say that orders are given there for raising the ban and arrierban of that kingdom.

The 26th, the house of commons presented to his majestie an addresse against the French king, assuring his majestie, when he shall enter into a war against him, of such an assistance as shal enable him to goe through with the same; to which his majestie gave a gracious answer, receiveing it as a mark of confidence in him, that as he had ventured his life already for to rescue this nation, so he was ready still to doe, to preserve it from all its enemies; assuring them that what was given for the carrying it on should not be diverted to any other use.

The baron de Schutz, envoy extraordinary from the dukes of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, had their [his] audience of their majesties, to congratulate them on their accession to the crown.

The Scotch letters bring, that the viscount of Dundee was retired to the north of that kingdom with a party of horse, to make disturbances there.



The 27th, John Trenchard esq., Francis Charlton esq., and Thomas Tipping esq., all outlawed for treason or misdemeanours in the late king James's time, came to the court of kings bench, and haveing writs of error allowed them, they revers'd the same.

The 29th, the grand juries for the county of Middlesex came up to the court of kings bench, and had their charge given them by Mr. justice Dolbin, who inveighed mightily against the corruption of juries the last 7 years, and gave in charge the lawes against papists.

The same day, a scandalous libell was brought into the house of commons, entituled, The History of the Convention, or the Rise of the new christened Parliament,—very abusive on the government, writt by some papist; which being read, it was ordered to be burnt by the hand of the common hangman.

The 29th, a bill was sent down to the commons from the lords, to make it treason to keep intelligence or correspondence with king James.

The same day, the commons resolved that all fines and forfeitures of those that have incurred the penalty of the law of 25 Car. 2d. c. , by executing of offices and places, not haveing taken the oaths and subscrib'd the test, during the reigns of king Charles and king James, shall goe towards the charge of the navy.

A declaration has been published by their majesties for the encouraging of French protestants to transport themselves into this kingdom.

The French privateers, which are very bold and numerous, have taken some English vessells lately.

A proclamation by their majesties hath been published, prohibiting the importation of all manufactures and commodities whatsoever of the growth or manufacture of France after the 16th of May next, and none to be bought or sold after the 25th of January next.

Letters from Denmark speak of a sad accident which hapned at Copenhagen: an opera was acting there, and by accident a lamp sett fire to the place they were acting in, which quickly consumed the same, burning above 200 persons, who could not gett out of it timely enough.

Letters from the Rhine say that the imperiall, Branden-

burgh, Bavarian, Saxon, Dutch, and Spanish forces, that will act against the French, will make in all 157,000 men.

The Polish letters bring, that the dyet there assembled in that kingdom was lately broken up very disorderly.

The Turkish letters bring, that Yeghen Bassa, one who had lately raised great disturbances in that empire against the present grand seignior, had been betrayed by some of his confidants, and beheaded, with several others.

The Spanish letters say, that the governour general of those provinces had published a declaration of war against France.

The lord Howard of Effingham, late governour of Virginia, is returned home from his government there.

The estates of Scotland have named the earl of Argyle, sir James Montgomery of Skelmorley, and sir John Dalrymple, their commissioners to goe for England with the offer of the crown to their majesties : they have also ordered a day of thanksgiving for delivery of that kingdom from popery and slavery.

*May.*—The 1st, his majestie gave the royal assent to these acts, in the house of lords : viz. An act for raising money by a poll and otherwise towards the reducing of Ireland ; An act for preventing doubts and questions concerning the collecting the publick revenue ; and, An act to enable Younger Cook esq. to sell lands to pay his debts and provide for his younger children.

Several libells were thrown up and down the town, reflecting on the present government.

The commissioners from Scotland, to make a tender of the crown of that kingdom to their majesties, are arrived.

Colonel Cunningham and colonel Richards (who went over with their regiments to Londonderry) being returned thence, are turn'd out for their perfidiousnesse therein, and sir George St. George and colonel Stewart are to succeed them.

Two proclamations by their majesties have been published ; the 1st, for recalling and prohibiting seamen from serving of foreign princes and states ; the other, for prohibiting seamen from deserting their majesties service on pain of death.

The 2d, sir Henry Capell acquainted the house of commons that he had attended his majestie with the addresse touching the archbishop and clergy of Ireland : his majestie was pleased to return for answer, that he would take what care he could of them, and preferr them as liveings fell.



The Irish letters say there is an embargo laid on all ships for bringing over any passengers or goods without passes, on pain of death; that nothing was done in civil or military matters without the order of mounsieur D'avaux or the two French lieutenant generalls; that king James was arrived at Dublin, and intends to have two camps, one between Cork and King-sale, another between Dublin and (sic).

His majestie haveing called by writ sir Henry Pollexfen, Nicholas Lechmore, Thomas Rokeby, John Thurbarne, William Wogan, William Powlet, Nathaniel Bond, Gyles Eyre, Henry Hatsel, John Blinco, Peyton Ventris, John Powel, Roger Belwood, John Tremayn, John Trenchard, and John Turton, esqs., to be serjeants at law, they appeared the 2d at the chancery bar, and took the oath of serjeants: they mett the 4th instant in Graies Inn hall and counted, and so walkt to Westminster, and counted again at the common pleas bar: they gave rings with this motto, Veniendo restituit Rem; and afterwards entertained the nobility, judges, serjeants, and others at a dinner in Serjeants Inn in Fleetstreet.

His majestie hath constituted sir John Holt cheif justice, sir William Dolbin, sir William Gregory, and Gyles Eyre esq. justices of the kings bench; sir Henry Pollexfen lord cheif justice of the common pleas, sir Jown Powel, Thomas Rokeby esq., and Peyton Ventris esq. justices of the same; sir Robert Atkins lord cheif baron of the exchequer, sir Edward Nevill, Nicholas Lechmore and John Turton, esqs. barons of the same; John Trenchard esq. cheif justice of Chester; sir George Treby attorney general; John Sommers esq. sollicitor generall; George Hutchins esq., John Tremain esq., Nathaniel Bond esq., William Wogan esq. his majesties serjeants at law; John Trevor esq. the queens attorney; Mr. Osborn, sir William Williams, Mr. North, and Mr. Conyers, of his councill.

The 4th, the bill from the lords, to make it treason to hold correspondence with king James, was read again in the house of commons, and rejected with some heat, and a new bill ordered to be brought in.

The great seal of the late king James was found in the river Thames by some watermen near Lambeth, and taken up.

Letters bring, that the town of Alresford in Hampshire is burnt down to the ground.

Sir Robert Peyton, haveing been sick about two dayes, dyed of a feavour.

The 5th, being Sunday, Mr. Slater, late minister of Putney, made his publick recantation at the Savoy church of his being a papist, and is since turn'd protestant.

The captain of the Plymouth frigate and two others tryed by a council of war, and condemned to death, for endeavouring to carry of the said ship to king James.

The 2d troop of English guards that were formerly is shipt of for Holland.

The 6th, the late judges, sir Robert Wright, sir Richard Holloway, and sir John Powel, attended the house of lords, and the record of the lord Devonshire's fine of 30,000*l.* was read; and it was declared to be a violation of the priviledge of peerage, against Magna Carta and the fundamental lawes of the nation.

Sir Henry Goodrick is made lieutenant of the ordnance, in the room of sir Henry Titchbourn; sir Edward Littleton clerk of the ordnance, in the room of sir Edward Sherbourn.

The lord Forbes and the lord Montgomery, son to the marques of Powis, are sent to the Tower for dangerous practises.

The earl of Marlborough is gone for Holland, to command the English forces there as general.

Letters from Ireland say that Londonderry holds out still, and that the garison are in good heart; that several acts were preparing for the parliament at Dublin, one for repealing Poynings law, another to disable protestants to bear any office during life, one for imposing a new oath, one for raising a great sum of money, and several others.

Letters from Rome say that queen Christina of Sueden died there the 19th of the last month.

Letters from on board the fleet say that our fleet came upon the coast of Ireland, and in the Bay of Bantry fell upon the French fleet, who were there, consisting of 28 men of war and 5 fireships; admiral Herbert had with him at the time of the engagement but 8 third rates, 10 fourth rates, and 1 fifth rate: the French, tho so far above ours, would not engage in a close fight, but continued to batter upon a stretch: they did us little hurt but in our rigging; there was one captain, a lieutenant, and 94 seamen killed, and about 250 wounded: our seamen generally behaved themselves very well; and had our fleet had



the advantage of number, wind, fireships, as they had, there would hardly any have returned to tell the news.

Sir Robert Peytons regiment is given to captain Henry Boyl, who came lately over from Ireland.

Our Plate fleet from Spain is safely arrived, and hath on board half a million of silver; and they bring, that the Algerines continue the war still against France, and keep the peace with us.

Letters from Plymouth say that admiral Herbert came in there the 7th with the fleet, and landed his wounded men, and then stood for Spithead: they say our fleet, in the late engagement, fought to great disadvantage, and that the French had one ship sunk in the fight.

The lords of the admiralty have given orders for the speedy fitting out our fleet, and many more men of war are ready.

Letters from Londonderry bring, that the garison there was very resolute and vigorous, and would defend the town to the last; that they had received some engineers and provisions from Scotland; that they had made a sally lately with 2000 men, wherein they killed 500 of the Irish, the French generall Marnao and the engineer, and had wounded the duke of Barwick, and killed the lord Galmoy.

The 7th, John Charlton esq. was tryed at kings bench bar for high treason against king Charles 2d, on an indictment against him in his time: the witnesses on the bill were Ford lord Grey and Richard Goodenough, but neither appearing, the prisoner was found not guilty; so he was discharged.

Seamen have come from several of our seaport towns in good bodies, and offered their service to his majestie.

The 10th, the lord Delamere went thro' London for Cheshire, to regulate the militia of that county, and was attended out with above 500 horsemen.

The captain of the Swallow frigate, lately come from Ireland, brought over some protestants, is seized, and ordered to be tried for a robber, in extorting great summs of money from them.

The 10th, a petition was exhibited to the house of commons by Mr. Speak, complaineing of Burton and Graham for exorbitantly exacting money from him: it was read, and referr'd to a committee.

A declaration of their majesties hath been published, setting

forth the barbarities and cruelties committed by the French, the injuries done to this nation and its allies; they doe therefore declare war against him by sea and land, commanding all their subjects to execute all acts of hostility against the said French king and his subjects, and forbidding them to hold any correspondence with them.

A proclamation by their majesties hath been published for the discovery and seizing the author, printers, and publishers of a treasonable libell intituled A short History of the Convention, or new christned Parliament, with the reward of 100*l.* to any who shal make any discovery and seize the author, printer, or publishers of the same.

The 11th, his majestie gave the royal assent, in the house of lords, to these bills: An act for the better securing the government, by disarming papists and reputed papists; An act that the simoniacal promotion of one person may not prejudice another; An act for rectifyeing a mistake in a certain act of this present parliament for the amoving papists from the cities of London and Westminster; An act for the naturalization of Henry de Nassau and others; and, An act for annulling and making void the attainder of Algernoon Sidney esq.

The 11th, Ferguson, the fanaticke parson, came into the court of kings bench, and revers'd his two outlawries upon him for high treason.

The 13th, sir Henry Mounson and the lord Fanshaw, two members of the house of commons, were called into the house, and being tendred the oaths to their present majesties, and refusing to take them, were turned out of the house, and new writs ordered to goe out for new elections.

Four French men lately come over, who were servants to the late French ambassador, were taken dispersing of libells against the government.

Captain Tozier, commander of the Dragon, haveing a design to betray the ship and carry it over to king James, but, being discovered, was apprehended by captain Killigrew, and is bringing up prisoner.

Colonel Lundee, late governour of London-derry, who was taken in the west of Scotland, is brought up to town; as also sir John Fenwick, who was taken in the north of England; and they are both committed prisoners to the Tower.



Several persons took the new oaths and subscribed the test in the court of kings bench the last term.

A proclamation by their majesties has been published, requiring all papists forthwith to depart the cities of London and Westminster, and ten miles adjacent, pursuant to the late act of parliament.

Letters from Rome say that the French ambassador, the marquesse of Lavardin, was departed thence.

Letters from Transylvania bring, that there had hapned a great fire at Cronstadt, which had consumed a great part of that city, to the losse of several millions.

Letters from the Rhine bring, that the governour of Rhinberg, in the electorate of Cologne, has at last submitted and surrendred the place, and taken an oath of fidelity to the emperor and the elector of Cologne.

The Scotch letters say that sir John Laneer was come to Barwick with several regiments of horse and dragoons, and expected the order of the estates to advance farther into Scotland.

His majesties ship the Nonsuch, of 36 guns, took two French men of war, one of 36 guns and 120 men, the other of 16 guns, and 6 pederaroes and 120 men, and brought them into Plymouth.

Admiral Herbert, with the fleet, is arrived at Spithead, near Portsmouth, and is speedily expected in town.

The 11th, the Scotch commissioners, the earl of Argile, sir James Mountgomery, and sir John Dalrymple, attended by most of the nobility and gentry of that kingdom, waited on their majesties in the banquetting house at Whitehall: they presented to his majestie a letter from the estates; then the instrument of government; then a paper concerning the greivances which they desired might be redressed; and, lastly, an addresse to his majestie for turning the said estates into a parliament; all signed by duke Hamilton, as president of the meeting: then their majesties took the coronation oath, which they both also signed; after which the commissioners and several of the Scotch nobility kissed their majesties hands.

The 12th, the baron de Goers, envoy extraordinary from the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, had audience of the king and queen, congratulating their accession to the crown.

The 14th, his majestie went from Hampton Court for Portsmouth, and lies at colonel Nortons.

The 14th, duke Schomberg and the earl of Devonshire were installed at Windsor knights of the garter, with the usual ceremonies, and afterwards gave a splendid entertainment to all the persons of quality there.

The parliament, haveing satt ever since 26th of January last, have proceeded very slowly, matters goeing on very heavily there.

The 16th, the house of commons resolved, that an addresse be made to his majestie, that such persons of the kingdom of Ireland that are here, and fitt to bear armes, may be employed for reducing that kingdom; and that another addresse be made to him, to issue out his proclamation to recall all papists, subjects of England, from beyond seas, and to seize the estates of those that are not obedient, to give some satisfaction to the protestant Irish nobility and gentry here.

Alderman Love, a parliament man for the citty of London, being lately dead, sir William Ashurst is elected to serve in his room.

Irish letters say that king James was certainly arrived at Dublin from the north, and that at the opening of the parliament he made a speech to them, recommending the kindnesse of the French king, and his great conduct, recommending to them the settlement of the nation: they say also that Londonderry holds out bravely; that in the late sally they had killed many good officers, and cutt of the royal regiment of guards.

The lords Theviot and Fanshaw, sir John Pettus, and Mr. Seymour, are discharged from being commissioners of appeals.

The case of sir Samuel Barnadiston, who was fined 10,000*l.* for a misdemeanour in writing a letter of news in the late violent times, has been debated in the house of lords, and the judgment revers'd.

The 17th, a Jesuite was taken in the habit of a soldier, and carried to Newgate.

Letters from Bristol say that four ships laden home were burnt in that port, with most of the goods on board.

Letters from Chester say that sir Jeffrey Shackerleys son was lately taken there with several commissions from king James; as also one Mr. Hook, chaplain to the late duke of Monmouth, with others.



There has been very great pressing of men for the service of the fleet.

Their majesties proclamation hath been published, appointing the same commissioners for putting in execution the poll act as were upon the last land assesment; and the next day, being the 18th, came out another proclamation for preventing of false musters and injuries which may be done either to the soldiery or subjects.

By letters from Portsmouth, his majestie arrived there the 15th, and went on board admiral Herbert there, and dined with him on board: his majestie conferr'd the honour of knighthood on captain Ashby, commander of the *Defiance*, and on captain Clowdesly Shovell, of the *Edgar*; and did also, to encourage the seamen that were in the engagement with the French, give a donative to them of 10s. apeice, which amounted to 2600*l.*: the seamen were very chearfull, and gave his majestie great satisfaction.

His majestie returned the 16th to Hampton Court from Portsmouth.

His majestie hath constituted George lord Melvill sole secretary of state for the kingdom of Scotland.

His majestie has been pleased to make Frederick count de Schomberg, general of his majesties forces, master general of the ordnance, and one of the lords of the privy councill, a baron, earl, marques, and duke of this kingdom, by the name of baron Toyes, earl of Brentford, marques of Harwich, and duke of Schomberg.

By some persons lately arrived from Dublin, we understand that Derry still holds out, and by their frequent sallies doe much annoy the beseigers; in one of which lately they killed a great many common soldiers and several officers, and had taken several prisoners; that more forces were ordered by king James to reinforce the army before it, with some cannon and mortars; that the French fleet which came lately to that kingdom brought about 3000 men, most English, Scotch, and Irish, about 100,000*l.* in money, arms for 20,000 men, besides powder, mortars, ball, and lead.

The king has given the command of the *Nonesuch* frigate to the boatswain who took the two French men of war, and ordered him a gratuity, with a gold chain and medall.

Admiral Herbert is come to town from the fleet for some few daies.

The house of commons have been several times upon a bill for an indemnity to all persons, and have made some exceptions of such crimes that shall not be pardoned, and then they will name some persons who shall be excepted for such crimes.

The 19th, the late lord cheif justice Wright dyed in Newgate of a feavour.

Admiral Herbert being a member of the house of commons, satt in the same since his comeing to town, and had the thanks of the house returned to him and the rest of their commanders for their courage against the French.

Scotch letters say, that the viscount Dundee continues in the north, roving backward and forward; that he had seiz'd the lairds of Blaire and Pellock, two of the convention, and carried them away prisoners, and had almost surprized Invernesse; that the Castle is not yet surrendred, but had fired some cannon against the citty, which much disturb'd the inhabitants.

The house of commons have past a vote, that all those seamen which shall be maimed in fights shall be maintained during life, and that the widdowes of the slayn shal have pentions for life.

A proclamation by their majesties hath been published, prohibiting the importation or retaileing any commodities of the growth or manufacture of France.

The commissioners appointed by his majestie to visitt the several regiments of his majesties forces quartered northward, have appointed the places and dayes when and where they will be in their way to Barwick, and the several regiments they will visitt: they begin the 23d of this month: they have power to turn out officers, to rectifye all complaints and disorders among the soldiers, and to remove any regiments from their quarters and place them in others.

The convention in Scotland have appointed some persons to receive the rents of the duke of Gourdon's and the viscount Dundee's estates for the use of the publick.

His majestie hath ordered the commissioners of the great seal, that they should dispose of no vacant benefices that are in his majesties gift but to such clergy men as have lately come from Ireland.



The quarters of sir Thomas Armstrong and Mr. Ayliffe, &c. were taken down this week of the citty gates and buried.

Sir Robert Wright, who died lately in Newgate, was interr'd privately at Christchurch.

The French privateers are very numerous, and grown very bold, coming even to the rivers mouth, and have lately taken 2 or 3 colliers and a Virginia ship.

Mr. Saywel the messenger, goeing into Spain by the way of France, was seized there and clapt into the Bastile.

The French fleet that lately went for Ireland returned speedily back to Brest, and in their way intercepted the Dutch fleet from Surinam, said to be worth 300,000*l.*: there were four of them, who made no resistance, not knoweing of the warr.

The Scotch letters say that Dundee is increased to 700 foot and 120 horse; that Dunbarton Castle, under captain Arnot, was inclined for king James; that an engagement had been between captain Young and the clan of the Mackdonalds, who had joined Dundee, and that Young had cutt off 2 or 300 of them; and that the convention had sent for three English regiments to enter that kingdom, who were on their march accordingly.

Sir Charles Wheeler, in the Rupert frigate, lately took a French merchant ship near Brest, very richly laden with indico and cochineel, and brought her into Plymouth.

By letters and persons arrived from Ireland, that many officers have already been killed before Londonderry; the names of some of them are, the marques of Pusignan and the sieur Mamau, the two French generalls, major Taaf, sir Patrick Dowdel, colonel Sheldon, major Barker, colonel Ramsey, and several others.

Titus Oates hath preferred a petition to the house of commons, complaineing of his hard usage, whipping, and imprisonment; upon which the house of lords remanded him to the kings bench prison for a breach of priviledge, in petitioning the commons after he had petitioned them, and for sayeing that if he could not have justice in the upper house, he hop'd to have it in the lower.

Letters from the Rhine say that the armies are draweing together there; that the governour of Rhinberg had taken an oath of fidelity to prince Clement of Bavaria; and that some of the Brandenburg forces are goeing to beseige Keyserwaert.

Letters from Liverpool bring, that colonel Kirk, with the three regiments under his command, embarked there, and sett sail with a fair wind for Londonderry.

The 24th, his majestie gave the royal assent, in the house of lords, to these bills: An act for exempting their majesties protestant subjects dissenting from the church of England from the penalties of certain lawes; An act for annulling and making void the attainder of Alicia Lisle, widow; An act for the sale or leasing the capital messuage late Henry Coventry'es esq. in Piccadilly.

The commissioners appointed to regulate the army, pursuant to the late proclamation, are said to be the duke of Schomberg, earls of Devonshire and Monmouth, the lords Delamere and Lumley.

Great preparations are at the Tower, of artillery, ammunition, carriages &c., and there are several great peices of cannon already putt on board some vessells which lye there; and many flyboats and small vessells are daily taken up for transporting our forces for Ireland.

On the 16th past, the sessions began at the Old Baily, and held three daies, and then were adjourned to the 22d, when they were held again; where 23 were burnt in the hand, 2 ordered to be transported, 3 ordered to sea in their majesties service, 18 received sentence of death, and 7 ordered to be whipt.

Dr. Humfrey's, dean of Bangor, is to be made bishop of that see.

By a vessel arrived from Barbadoe's, we understand that his majesties letter had been received and approved of there by that government, and colonel Steed, the present governour, continued; and that, at a general meeting of the inhabitants of the island, they had agreed to write a congratulatory letter to their majesties on their accession to the crown, promising to stand by them with their lives and fortunes.

Letters from the north say that the lord Preston and captain Legg, the lord Dartmouths brother, were secured there.

Some petitions being preferr'd to the house of commons against the East India company, the matters have been heard and debated there several dayes.

A proclamation by their majesties hath been published for a general fast, imploring the blessing of God upon their majesties arms in the war declared against France and for reducing of



Ireland, to be observed in London on the 5th of June, and on the 19th of June in the country.

Letters from Paris say that the French king has had a severe fitt of an ague.

The French troops on the side of Catalonia have satt down before Compredon, and after four or five days the town and eastle surrendred.

The fleet that lately sailed from Liverpool with colonel Kirks regiments are forced back again by contrary winds.

Some of our vessells have lately taken several small French privateers, and brought them into port.

The 27th, the heer Van Engelenburgh, the heer Van Witsen, the heer Van Odyck, the heer Van Zitters, and the heer Van Dyckvelt, ambassadors extraordinary from the States General, to congratulate their majesties accession to the crown, made their publick entry in a splendid manner, haveing 16 pages on horseback, and 60 footmen in liveries: they were conducted in their majesties coaches, followed by 6 rich ones of their own, and above 50 of the nobility's with 6 horses apeice, to Cleveland house at St. James's, appointed for their entertainment.

The 28th, his majestie came to the house of lords, and gave the royal assent to these bills: viz. An act for impowering their majesties to commit without bail such persons as they shal find just cause to suspect are conspireing against the government, till the 23d of October next; and, An act for building Arundel grounds.

A declaration hath been published by their majesties for the encouragement of officers, seamen, and marineers employed in the present service.

The 30th, the lord Preston was brought up to town and committed to the Tower.

One Donnedal, a Roman catholick lately come from Ireland, was seized in Cheshire, with some blank commissions from king James.

The 30th, the vicechancellor and heads of the university of Cambridge, attended with their officers and several clergy men of the same, mett at Drapers hall, and went thence by water in barges to Northumberland house, where they installed the duke of Somerset their chancellor; and after, his grace entertained them very nobly.

The 31st, being the first day of Trinity term, several persons, who were bound by recognizance to appear, appeared in the court of kings bench, and their appearances were recorded.

The same day were executed, at Tyburn, ten men of those lately condemned at the Old Baily.

There have been various reports of late concerning the Dutch fleet, and of their joyning ours: it is now certain that six of them are joined our fleet at Spithead, and the rest, about 24 sail, are preparing with all speed.

The lords and commons haveing had great disputes and some conferences about an additional poll bill (which would have amounted to 100,000*l.*), had the 31st a free conference touching the same; the lords insisting on their amendments, the commons would not agree theretoo, because not parliamentary for the lords to name their own commissioners in money bills: so this bill was dropt.

The same day, the judges gave their opinions in Mr. Oates case, unanimously, that it was an extrajudicial judgment, and unpresented; but after a long debate the lords divided, 23 were for reversing it, and 35 for affirming it, notwithstanding the judges opinions; so he was thereon remanded to the kings bench prison.

Orders are given for providing of great stores of ammunition and provision in several towns bordering on the Irish coasts, to supply our army when it shal be transported thither, as there is occasion.

Several warrants are given out for the securing diverse persons; and tis said there is a discovery of some design carrying on for an association to promote king James interest.

Letters bring the good news of the arrival of the Angel and the Mary, two ships richly laden from Scandaroon, with 16 sayl more from Malaga.

The mayor of Stamford is sent for in custody for disaffection to the government, and because on the day of their majesties coronation he cutt the bell ropes, that the people might not ring, and endeavoured to prevent the bonfires.

Two French lately taken were brought hither from Guernsey, and examined about holding correspondence with the French king, and betrayeing the posture of that island to him.

The letters from Paris say that the French king had begun



to seize on some of the estates of the French clergy, declaring his intention to lessen their revenue, to supply his occasions.

Duke Schomberg was at the Tower, and saw 18 feild peices shipt away, and took a view of the stores, and ordered all the officers to prepare themselves.

*June.*—The 1st, a motion was made in the house of commons for an addresse to his majestie to remove from his presence such as have been impeacht by parliament, and have betrayed our libertyes, aymeing at Danby and Hallifax; but the debate was dropt.

The same day, the commons had a great debate about the affaires of Ireland, and appointed a committee to examine who hindred releif being sent for Ireland; to enquire into the state of Londonderry, the affair of colonel Lundy; why colonel Cunningham and colonel Richards returned; why admiral Herbert had but 19 men of war, when he should have had 30; and why the Dutch fleet were no sooner out.

Letters from Moscow say that the Moscovites, to the number of 200,000 men, were marching towards the frontiers of the Crim Tartary.

Foreign letters say that the Suisse cantons persist in the resolution they have taken to observe a neutrality.

The letters from the Rhine say that the French have entirely reduced to ashes the cities of Spire, Wormes, and Oppenheim.

The Flanders letters say that the king of Spain had declared his mariage with the princesse Mary Ann of Newbourgh, daughter of the elector Palatine.

His majestie hath been pleased to make admiral Herbert earl of Torrington and baron Herbert of Torbay in the county of Devon.

The 30th of the last month, the five Dutch ambassadors from the States General had their publick audience of their majesties in the banquetting house at Whitehall.

Letters from Ireland still confirm the holding out of Londonderry, with the bravery and resolution of the beseiged, of the great slaughter they had made of the beseigers; that a great body of protestants were gott together at Eniskelling and Ballishannon, and had defeated a detachment under the command of colonel Sarsfield; that Derry had gott a recruit of provisions from Glasco in Scotland.

Mr. serjeant Thompson is made one of the kings serjeants at law.

The 3d was heard, in the lords house, the case between Mr. Bolsworth and Mr. Pilkington, and their lordships confirmed the judgment.

Letters from Plymouth say that the dutchesse of Albemarl is arrived there from Jamaica with the corpse of the late duke, her husband.

The earl of Torrington hath took his place in the house of lords.

Orders have been given by the earl of Clare, lord lieutenant of Middlesex, for a search to be made for the armes and horses of papists; which has been made accordingly, and some seized.

His majestie hath created John Ashburnham esq. baron Ashburnham of Ashburnham in the county of Sussex, and he hath taken his place in the house accordingly.

Several noblemen and persons of quality took the new oaths in the court of chancery.

The earl of Torrington is gone for Spithead, to goe on board the English fleet that lies there.

There is a petition carrying on by some fanaticks in the city, to be presented to the parliament, on the subject about the motion in the house of commons for removeing such as were formerly impeach't, or had given ill advice.

His majestie haveing been pleased to grant his writt of error to the heir of Mr. Hewlin's and Mr. Neltrope, to reverse their fathers attainders, they have brought them accordingly, and their attainders are revers'd.

The 3d, the house of commons were imployed in examining into the miscarriages of Londonderry; and they had also colonel Cunningham before them, and found him very faulty, as also colonel Lundy.

The 4th, the house of commons resolved, that 'tis the opinion of the house that no pardon is pleadable in any court of Westminster in barr to an impeachment of the commons of England.

The 5th was observed as a fast day in London and ten miles round; it was kept very strictly: the bishop of Salisbury preached before their majesties, and Dr. Tenison before the commons in the morning, and Mr. Wake in the afternoon, and sermons at most churches.

The commissioners appointed to distribute money to the Irish protestants sitt twice a week in St. Martins library, and have



already given away 6000*l.* of the money collected by their majesties breif for the releif of them.

Letters from Rome say that the pope has published a bull, excommunicating all persons whatsoever that shal usurp or possesse themselves [of] any part of the lands of the church, or that shal hinder the commerce on the coasts and seas of the ecclesiastical state; as also those that shal attempt the calling or appealing to future councils, or that shall write against the pope or church.

Letters from Hamburgh say that the English vessells, having on board the Irish soldiers sent to the emperor, are arrived there: they say also that there is great likelyhood of an accomodation between the king of Denmark and the duke of Holstein.

Letters from the Rhine say that the imperialists have taken the fort of Cassell over against Mentz.

The Scotch letters say that his majestie, at the desire of the estates, had turned the convention into a parliament, and had constituted a new privy council; that the batteries continue to fire against the Castle, and also to shoot bombs into the same; and that Dundee continued still in the Highlands.

Dr. Betts, a popish physitian in Limestreet, was lately seized there and committed to Newgate.

Mr. Skelton, king James's envoy to Venice, is dismiss thence, with an answer they have more need of receiveing succours then giving any.

Letters from Ostend say that the French king endeavours all he can to make a peace with the Argerines, and to persuade them to break with the Dutch and English, inviting them into the narrow seas to cruize upon them, offering them his harbours for bringing in their prizes.

Letters say that the king of Spain has dismiss the lord Stafford, king James's ambassador to him to desire his assistance, without giving him audience, in [that] he embraced the French kings interest, his declared enemy.

Letters from Liverpool say that the 30th of the last month colonel Kirk sett sail again for Londonderry with a fair wind; that he has on board 2500 men, provisions and arms for above 10,000 more, with ammunition proportionable.

Letters from Scotland say that the frigats cruising between Ireland and Scotland had taken a vessel from Ireland, with

several French and Irish officers on board goeing over to Dundee.

A motion was made in the house of lords by the marques of Caermarthen, for an addresse to his majestie to pardon the imprisonment, fines, and punishment of Dr. Oates.

The king haveing been pleased to grant a writ of error to the executor of Mr. Ayliffe to reverse his testators attainder, it was, after some debate, allowed in the court of kings bench, and the attainder revers'd accordingly.

The commissioners appointed to examine matters about the army, have in their march turn'd out several officers.

Letters from Ireland say that there began to be great divisions between the Roman catholicks themselves, occasioned by the great power of the French king there.

There have lately come over hither several foreign forces for the service of the king.

The Scotch letters say that Dundee's party increases, and that the Athol men are up ready to join him; that the garison in the Castle of Edinburgh begin to grow mutinous; that they had discovered a contrivance there, on which 3 lords, the lord Tarbet, lord Levett, and the lord Dunmore, with others, are seiz'd; and that some men and women were taken comeing out of the Castle, who, being searched, had packets of letters found about them, which make some considerable discoveries; and they say the bombs shott into the Castle have wholly demolished the house in the Castle, and that the duke of Gourdon lay in a cellar.

The 8th, the duke of Ormond and the duke of Northumberland went hence for Holland, the former as general of the English horse; together with the earl of Pembroke, who goes ambassador to the States General.

A tryal was this term at the common pleas barr between Mr. Denton of Buckinghamshire and Mr. Thomas Smith (son of sir William, late a justice of peace of Middlesex), for enticing away and lyeing with his wife; which being proved, the jury gave Mr. Denton 5000*l.* damages.

An expresse lately arrived from Londonderry with letters to his majestie from the governour, confirming much of the former relations, and the successfull sallies the garison had made.



The king has been pleased to order a pardon for Mr. Oates, pursuant to the request of the house of lords.

The duke of Schomberg hath took his seat in the house of lords.

The cheif justice Pollexfen was summoned to attend the house of lords for a breach of priviledge, on complaint of the duke of Grafton, on account of the treasury office of the common pleas, which his grace had a grant of, and which the cheif justice turn'd him out.

Several others of the Dutch men of war have joined our fleet at Spithead.

Letters from Vienna bring, there had been an extraordinary council held, whither they should send an envoy extraordinary to England or not, to compliment their majesties accession to the crown: the Jesuited party opposed it all they could; that their majesties are hereticks, and that this would countenance the dethroning king James 2d; but were answered, 'twas not a time to dispute niceties in religion, but to regard the welfare of the empire, in regard the French king was more barbarous then the pagan enemy, so that all Christian princes ought to combine against him: when, after a long debate, 'twas carried by 14 to send an envoy to England, to make a league with that king.

Six or 7 persons have been lately taken distributing declarations of the late king James, and committed to the Compter.

Letters bring, that colonel Kirk since was beaten back again into Ramsey Bay in the Isle of Man, and that he sailed again for Derry.

Letters from Dublin say that king James is forming two camps, one between Cork and Kingsale, and another near Dublin.

The 10th was taken wholly up, in the court of kings bench, with swearing persons for places and offices.

The 11th, the house of commons took into consideration the cases of Mr. Titus Oates and Mr. Samuel Johnson, author of Julian: to the first, they voted the proceedings against Titus Oates to be in order to stifle the popish plot; that the verdict was corrupt, and that the two judgments in the kings bench were illegal and cruel: as to Mr. Johnson, they voted the judgment against him to be cruel and illegal, and ordered bills to be brought in to reverse the said judgments.

Foreign letters bring, that the electoress of Bavaria was

brought to bed, the 22d of the last month, of a young prince, and that he dyed the 25th after.

Their majesties proclamation hath been published, prohibiting all their subjects to trade with any person in Ireland without leave first obtained, or correspond with any there, except such as are in obedience to their majesties government.

His majestie hath been pleased to conferr the honour of knight-hood on Ed. Mosley of Hulm in the county of Lancaster, esq.

The Paris letters say that the king of Denmark has quitted their alliance with France, and resolved to join with the emperor and the empire.

The Scotch letters say that the estates there mett the 5th past, where duke Hamilton had a commission to represent his majestie in the ensueing parliament; and they past an act for turning them into a parliament, and the earl of Crauford was ordered to be president by command from his majestie: they add, that the lord Lovat and lord Tarbat had their liberty again.

The lords haveing heard the case of Mr. Peircy the trunk-maker, and determind his claim to the earldom of Northumberland to be false, frivolous, and scandalous, ordered him to be carried to all the courts in Westminster Hall with a paper of his crimes; which being done accordingly, he was discharged.

Two ships from Barbadoes are arrived safe in port; one of them, haveing the governours letters on board, was attack't by a French privateer, but clear'd herself after an hours engagement.

A writt de homine replegiando is bringing against the earl of Salisbury, to compell him to fetch home his two brothers, whom he hath sent to a popish seminary beyond sea.

Warrants have been given out for taking up some persons for not keeping the late fast.

Dr. Tillotson, dean of Canterbury, is made clerk of the closet to the king.

His majestie haveing granted his writ of error to the heir of Mr. Battiscomb, to reverse his ancestor's attainder upon the account of Monmouth; which was accordingly done the 13th.

The 13th, the house of commons resolved, that sir Adam Blair, captain Vaughan, captain Mould, Dr. Elliot, Dr. Gray, apprehended for dispersing king James' declaration, shall be impeached of high treason; and they ordered that the declaration be burnt by the hands of the common hangman,



The 14th, the house of commons had the late disbanded judges before them, as, the lord cheif baron Atkins, Mr. justice Dolben, Mr. justice Powel, baron Nevill, Mr. justice Gregory, sir Thomas Jones, serjeant Mountague, sir Creswel Levinz, serjeant Pemberton, sir Francis Withens, and sir Richard Holloway; who all declared the several reasons why they had been turn'd out from being judges.

One Mr. Vernon, lately come from Ireland, brings an account that king James was frequent with his parliament; that 15,000 men were ordered to Londonderry, to push on the seige there; that some protestant gentlemen had been taken up, on pretence of plotting against the government; and that king James had a perfect account there what was done in this kingdom.

Their majesties proclamation hath been lately published for levying the arrears of the duty of hearthmoney due at Lady day last.

Two French men of war took 3 of our merchant ships bound home from the Streights.

The king has given to each of the Scotch commissioners his picture sett with diamonds, value 700*l*.

An order is published by the house of lords, that no papist or reputed papist come into the lobby, court of requests, or Westminster Hall, during this sessions of parliament.

The lord Mountjoy, a protestant of Ireland (who was sometime since committed to the Bastile by the French king), petitioned for his liberty, but was answered, if he would abjure his religion his request should be granted.

Letters from the Rhine say that a party of French horse and dragoons entred into the countrey of Dourlach, where they committed most outrageous acts and violence.

An expresse from Scotland brings an account that, the 12th, the duke of Gourdon beat a parly, and desired to capitulate, but at last he surrendred the Castle, and submitted himself to the kings pleasure, and sir John Lanecer putt 200 men into it for the kings service.

The Paris letters say that Mr. Porter has brought from the dukes of Modena, Tuscany, Parma, and Savoy, 86,000 pistolls in money for king James's use; and they say that the French king hath contracted the dauphins daughter to our prince of Wales.

Letters from Portsmouth confirm the saileing of the English and Dutch fleets, consisting of 50 sail, and that the Dutch men of war that are not yet come up are expected daily.

Persons come from Dublin say these acts had past the parliament there: An act to grant the king 15,000*l.* per mens. for 12 months; another for attainting absenters; another to make void the act of settlement, and confirm the detachment sent to Londonderry.

Advice is come from several parts of commissions and declarations of the late king James being taken in the countrey.

Letters from Scotland say that a page belonging to Dundee had been taken in Edingburgh, and being searched, many letters were found about him, which discover a great conspiracy, by several in general Mackay's army, to seize him and colonel Ramsey, and betray them to Dundee.

The 17th, a great body of the London clergy, the eminentest men, to the number of about 80, with several other persons of quality, took the new oaths in the courts of chancery and kings bench; so that little was done besides swearing that day.

Captain Richards the engineer, with several others, that went a pretty while since for Londonderry, are returned, haveing not been able to gett into the town, very narrowly escaping the losse of themselves and ship: there is no news what is become of colonel Kirk yet.

Ten or 12 persons were lately taken at a house in the Savoy, suspected to be preists.

There is a regiment of horse of French Hugonots lately rais'd, who are to be in nature of a guard du corps to duke Schomberg: there are also three regiments of French protestant infantry; each company hath 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, and 3 ensigns, all experienc'd persons.

The 18th, the house of commons went upon the act of indemnity, and upon the point of the dispensing power, and ordered, that upon that head the cheif justice Herbert, Withens, Holloway, and Herbert, shal be excepted out of the act.

Letters from Flanders say, that the French army under the command of the mareschal Humieres desert in great numbers, and come over to the confederates.

Scotch letters bring, that an engagement had hapned between the Scots dragoons under sir Thomas Levingston, and some of



colonel Berkleys regiment, with 500 of the Macleans, near the Highlands; that they routed the Macleans presently, and killed 100 of them, taking also several prisoners.

The 18th, five hundred seamen, who lately came from Jamaica, tendred their service to his majestie at Whitehall, who gave them 10 guineas to drink, and to goe immediately on board.

An expresse is now arrived from Kirk, that he is gott in the Lough river, that runs up to Londonderry, but found his passage stopt by a platform or two of guns on the shore; that they had sunk some vessels in the river to choak it up, and that the Irish had laid a great chain with a boom across the river; and feared he should not be able to gett to the town.

The king hath appointed the earls of Dorset and Shrewsbury to enquire and certifie what damage was done to the Spanish ambassador by the rabble at Wildhouse, in the late time of tumult.

The king hath bought the earl of Nottinghams house at Kensington for 18,000 guineas, and designs it for his seat in winter, being near Whitehall.

The Paris letters say the French king had published a declaration, disanulling the popes supremacy over the Gallican church, and forbidding all appeals to Rome.

The 19th, the common council of London mett, and had communicated to them some letters from the late king which were seiz'd: two of them were of his own writing, which haveing read, they agreed on an addresse of thanks to his majestie, for his grace and favour in communicating them, assuring his majestie of their readinesse on all occasions to stand by him with their lives and fortunes.

Several persons have been taken up upon some discoveries made in the letters lately seized, and particularly one Mr. Pidgeon, a bencher of Graies Inn, one Mr. Lane, and Mr. Pigott.

The 20th, a parcel of armes, about 80, were seized at the White Hart in Southwark.

Two boxes of the late king James's declarations were sent by an unknown hand to some gentlemen of the university of Cambridge, who sent them unto a magistrate.

The Dutch army against the French hath taken the feild, who, with the 10,000 English and Scotch they have, make a body of near 40,000 men.

The English and Dutch fleets have been seen saileing to the westward.

The earl of Danby, the marques of Caermarthens son, was lately taken up by a secretaries warrant, but was soon after bailed.

The 20th, the house of commons read a bill for attainting several particular persons by name (as, the marques of Powys, earl of Dover, lord cheif justice Herbert, &c.), who doe adhere to his majesties enemies in Ireland: if they doe not render themselves by a certain day, they shal incurr the penalty of high treason.

An addresse hath been presented to his majestie from the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of London, to return him thanks for communicating to them several letters and papers that lately were seiz'd comeing from Ireland, and to assure him of their readinesse to assist him, and stand by him with their lives and fortunes.

There has been also another addresse presented to his majestie from the tanners of Cornwall, sign'd by above 3000, congratulating them on this great revolution, and assuring them of their readinesse to expose their lives and fortunes in defence of their majesties persons.

The Flanders letters are all full of the continual desertion of the French soldiers under the mareschal D'Humieres in great numbers, whose army is much weakned thereby; that the confederates had beseiged Keyserwaert upon the Rhine.

Paris letters bring, that the French king hath published a declaration of war against England and Scotland.

The Scotch letters say that the parliament there mett the 17th, after their adjournment, and that they past an act for asserting and recognizing their majesties authority, and after, most of them took the oaths; that Dundees party was almost routed, himself retired to Lochaber very ill of a flux.

The 22d, his majestie came to the house of lords, and gave the royal assent to these bills: An act for a grant to their majesties of an aid of 12*d.* in the pound for one year, for the necessary defence of their realms; An act for enabling lords commissioners of the great seal to execute the office of lord chancellor or lord keeper; An act for reviving two former acts for exporting of leather; An act for the exportation of beer, ale, cyder, and munn; An act to make good a recovery suffered by



the earl of Peterborough and lord Mordant; An act for reversing the attainder of Henry Cornish esq., late alderman of London; An act to enable Robert Penwaren to sell lands, to pay his brothers and sisters portions, and to pay debts; An act to enable Theodore Bathurst to make a joynture for his wife, and to charge monies on part of his estate in Yorkshire; An act for the better assuring the manor of Silton, and diverse other lands and tenements in Silton, in the county of Salop, unto Joseph Soley and his heirs; An act for the naturalization of Ann Astley and others.

Several letters and papers from the late king James were taken in a cave in Wales, near the sea shore, with three persons that brought them over; the book also was taken that decyphers these letters that have been intercepted.

The 23d, the lord Rockingham dyed.

The 24th, according to custom, there was a common hall at Guildhall, London, where they proceeded to chuse their officers for the year ensueing: they chose Mr. John Houblon and Mr. Christopher Lethuleer sherifs (the lord mayor Pilkington having refused to drink to one at the Bridge House feast, as was practised by some of late): Mr. Leonard Robinson was chosen chamberlain, in the room of sir Peter Rich; and after, the other inferiour officers; and at the end of all, when most persons were gone home, a petition was sett on foot by some fanaticks, pretending to be in the name of the common hall, to the king and parliament, to pray them to lay aside the taking the sacrament according to the church of England, on the entring into offices and places.

Duke Schomberg hath a commission as generalissimo of all his majesties forces in Ireland, with a power to act as he shall judge fitt: he takes with him some experienc'd gentlemen of that country, as well to conduct the army as to give their advice in matters relating to the countrey.

The 24th, the impeachments against sir Adam Blair, Dr. Elliot, Dr. Gray, captain Vaughan, &c. were read in the house of commons, and agreed to, and ordered to be engrost.

The 25th, the pretended petition from the common hall was presented to the house of commons by the sherifs and common serjeant, and, after a long debate, it was read in the house.

The same day, the lords debated the case of sir Samuel

Barnadiston, and, by the opinion of 8 judges against two, the judgment ought to be reversed: however, the lords, after a long debate, would not reverse it.

Letters from Germany bring, that Keyserwaert upon the Rhine had surrendred to the elector of Brandenburg, and that thereon the elector had ordered his forces to march towards Bonne.

By a French prize lately taken, we understand that the sieur de Chasteau Renault sailed from Brest lately with 12 men of war.

The lieutenant generall Scravenmore is gone down to Chester, to mark out the ground near that citty for the intended camp for the forces that goe for Ireland.

There have lately landed at the Tower above 2000 Dutch soldiers, that are newly come over, and there are some horse amongst them: there came over many Dutch women and children with them.

The papers and letters from king James, lately taken in Flintshire, make great discoveries, whereon sir Charles Cleaver of Hartfordshire and sir Robert Hamilton were taken up and committed to the Tower, and warrants are given out for several others.

Foreign letters still are full of the desertion of the French soldiers to great numbers: they say the French king hath ordered all Italians and Spaniards within his dominions to retire out of them within ten daies; and that he has sent several engineers to the sea coast towns opposite to England, to look after the fortifications, and plant more guns where needfull.

Letters lately come from Kirk bring, that he still continued in the Lough, and was in hopes to make some attempt to relieve Londonderry at the next spring tide.

The 26th, the articles of impeachment against Blair, Gray, Vaughan, &c. were sent by the house of commons up to the lords.

The house of commons haveing examined into the affair of taking the earl of Danby into custody by a messenger, upon a secretaries warrant, viz. the earl of Nottingham's, and he haveing sent the house an account he did it on the desire of his father, the marques of Caermarthen, the house, upon debate, resolved that the granting of a warrant for the lord Danby, a member of this house, and taking him into custody on that warrant, is a breach of priviledge of this house.



Then the black rod came to the house of commons on the 28th, for them to attend the king in the house of lords, where his majestie made a speech to them, desiring them to expedite matters before them, the season of the year being so far advanced that tis necessary there should speedily be a recess; that he was sensible of the zeal of the house of commons for the publick in giving these supplies they had, but told them they would not answer this years expence, as they should see by the accounts which should be communicated to them: he reminded them of a timely provision of the money for the states of Holland; and then recommended to them to avoid all occasions of dispute or delay, assuring them nothing should ever be wanting on his part: after which the house returned, and being acquainted with his majesties speech, they ordered the thanks of the house for his majesties most gracious speech.

The 29th, their majesties proclamation was published for apprehending sir Adam Blair and Dr. Gray for high treason in dispersing king James's declaration, promising the reward of 100*l.* for each of them to any one shall take them.

Some soldiers that have lately run from their colours have been tryed by a court martial, pursuant to the late act of parliament, and haveing been found guilty, and sentence of death pronounced against them, have accordingly been shott to death.

The baron de Leyonbergh, envoy extraordinary from the king of Sweden, hath had audience of their majesties, to notifie the death of the queen Christina.

The lord Delamere, lord lieutenant of Cheshire, haveing been down to settle the militia, they rendezvoused on Delamere forest, which, with the gentlemen of the countrey and others, made a body of more than 20,000 men, who all unanimously declared they would venture their lives and fortunes in defence of their majesties against all opposers.

Mr. Penn, the famous quaker, and one Scarlet, another buisy fellow, pretendedly a quaker, have been lately taken into custody for some practices against the government.

A letter is lately come from Kirk, dated the 20th, that he was in the Lough; that he had passed the White and Green Castles; that he had landed his men to refresh them, and had taken them on board again in order to pursue his voyage, but discovered a boom and chain was laid crosse the river, which

he would force if he could; that the shores were all lined with musqueteers.

The bishop of Kildare in Ireland, who came over thence a while since, hath a liveing given him of 200*l.* per ann. by the archbishop of Canterbury.

Letters from Hambrough say that the Irish soldiers lately sent thither from hence, as soon as they landed, deserted in great numbers, but they were retaken again, and made to keep better order.

*July.*—The 1st, the house of commons took into consideration the alliances of England, and ordered an addresse to his majestic, that he would make it one article in the treaties with foreign princes to prohibit trade and commerce with France.

The house then took into consideration the act of indemnity, and ordered, no persons should be excepted as to the head of the commitment and tryal of the bishops: then they went on the head about the lords commissioners for ecclesiastical affaires, and resolved, the lord chancelour Jeffreys, earl of Sunderland, earl of Huntington, lord cheif justice Herbert, the bishops of Durrham and Chester, sir Robert Wright, and sir Thomas Jenner, should be excepted as to that head.

Above 500 merchants ships and other vessells have been lately taken up for the service of Ireland, and are lading, at Tower wharfe, saddles, bridles, tents, sacks, &c.

Dr. Thomas, bishop of Worcester, died lately; as also sir Edward Villiers, knight marshal of England, who is succeeded by his son.

The 2d, the house of commons were acquainted, by order from the king, that the Dutch were to join our fleet this summer with 30 men of war.

The same day, the lords debated the impeachment of the commons against sir Adam Blair, and, after a long debate, carried it by one to agree with the commons.

Letters from Germany say, a great fire had hapned at Prage in Bohemia, which consumed near 1000 houses; and that another fire had hapned at Landau, a town on the Rhine in the hands of the French, which destroyed two thirds of the town, with the magazines of forage and provision laid up there.

Letters from Hamburgh say that the differences about the dutchy of Sleswick, between the king of Denmark and the duke of Holstein, are at last accommodated.



Letters from Moscow say that the Muscovite army, to the number of 100,000 men, were enter'd into the Crim Tartary; that they had a great battle with the Tartars, and defeated them, killing 20,000; and had taken the cheif citty, Pericop.

The Irish letters say that the pretended parliament in that kingdom had past an act for papists to pay their tithes to their own clergy; another for liberty of conscience; another for attainting several persons by name; another for taking of the 12*d.* per £. to the ministers of corporate towns: that they have repealed all Poynings acts, and the acts of settlement and explanation.

Letters from the Hague say the earl of Pembroke, his majesties ambassador there, made his publick entry.

The 4th, several of the peers entred their protests in the house of lords against the impeachment of sir Adam Blair.

Orders are given for several of our regiments to march northwards, and to draw towards the sea coasts.

Persons newly arrived from Ireland bring, that king James hath coined a new sort of money, made of copper, about the bignesse of half a guinea, and goes in that kingdome for 6*d.* by proclamation; it has the kings head on one side, and on the reverse a crown peirc'd with scepters, saltire waies. They say that the French ambassador, mounsieur D'avaux, overlooks all, nothing being hardly done without his order: they say also that tis computed 9 or 10,000 men have been lost before Londonderry.

The 4th, the house of lords had before them Dr. Elliot, captain Vaughan, and Mr. Mould, and gave them time to make their defence against the commons impeachment for dispersing king James's declaration; and had council assigned them, serjeant Pemberton, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Bradbury.

Several persons have been lately taken, and committed to prison and to messengers, for being disaffected to the government, and carrying on and promoting king James's interest; as, one Thorp, an innkeeper in Holyhead, Hooke, the late duke of Monmouths chaplain, and several others.

Letters from colonel Kirk bring, that he was arrived in the Lough of Derry; that he beleived he should not be able to relieve it by sea, the Irish haveing built several forts at the narrow part of the river, and planted guns, had lin'd the sides with

muskets, and laid a boomb or chain across the river, which no ship could passe.

His majestie hath made James Ermendinger master of the handguns.

The Flanders letters say that the French have entirely quitted the city of Trier; that the French deserted mightily in the marshal Humieres his army, to the number of 4 or 5000; that the prince of Vaudemont and count Horn, with the Spanish and some Dutch forces, had forc'd the lines of general Calvoes camp; and that thereon the French had quitted Courtray, and the Spaniards were putting those parts under contributions.

The same letters bring, that the protestant cantons of Zurich, Berne, and Basle had discovered a conspiracy carrying on by the popish cantons of Lucern and Friburgh, with some French, to have burnt the protestant cantons.

Letters from Italy bring, that at Naples and Millain a declaration of war hath been published against France.

The Turkish letters say that there is a new commotion in that kingdom, occasioned by some friends of Yeghen Bassa, who was lately strangled; that the forces coming out of Asia were stopt; and that they had defeated a body of men sent to suppress them.

Letters from Spain bring, that the Spanish horse appearing before Campredon in Catalonia, the French abandoned it, and retired towards Rousillon, whither the duke de Villa Hermosa pursued them.

The 7th, at night, broke out a fire at Mr. Raworths, a merchant in Mincing lane, which in a little time burnt that and three more.

Sir Adam Blair and Dr. Gray, who had made their escape, and were proscribed by proclamation, were taken in an open boat off of Dover, making for Calais.

The lord Lisburnes lady and the countesse dowager of Warwick died lately.

The new regiment of horse of volunteer citizens here, to be maintained at their own charges, are now compleated, and make up 400, who have chosen the king to be their colonel, which his majestie hath been pleased to accept of; the earl of Monmouth lieutenant colonel; major Bremen to be their major; and 6 captains, sir Humfrey Edwyn, sir John Fleet, sir John Mordant, sir Hele Hook, sir Thomas Lane, and sir William Ashurst.



His majestie hath nominated colonel Molsworth to goe governour of Jamaica.

The deputies from New England are arrived here, to acquaint his majestie with the state of that place, of their seizing the governour, sir Edmund Androsse, requesting his majesties protection.

The sessions at the Old Baily begun the 3d, and held the 4th and 5th; where 26 persons received sentence of death, 5 burnt in the hand, 3 to be transported, 2 to be whipt, and several were fined and ordered to be pillored.

The French letters bring, that the duke de la Force and the marquesse of Vivans are committed to the Bastille.

Scotch letters bring, that the parliament there had past an act ordaineing, no person who had been greivous to the nation in the former evill government shall be admitted into any publick place or employment whatsoever; as also another act for abolishing prelacy.

The 10th, the house of commons went upon the businesse of Topham, the serjeant at armes, who was sued for taking persons into custody by order of the house in former parliaments, and after a long debate ordered, that the overruling of a plea to the jurisdiction of this house is a breach of priviledge, and that the then judges should attend the house.

The train of artillery for the service of Ireland is drawn from the Tower, and on its way towards Chester.

Several soldiers have been shott to death, upon the new act of parliament, for running from their colours.

The commissioners for the French prizes are, sir Roger Langley, sir Thomas Littleton, sir Edward Ascough, and Mr. Carpenter, a merchant.

Dr. Charles Hedges, of the commons, is lately knighted, and made judge of the admiralty in the room of sir Richard Rains.

Foreign letters say that a proclamation is published at Naples against France, requireing all French men to depart that city in 10 daies, and the kingdom in 20.

Mr. Bradbury, of the Middle Temple, was lately sworn cursor baron of the exchequer, in the room of Mr. baron Carr, deceased.

The lord Grey of Ruthin hath lately married the daughter

of sir John Talbott; and the earl of Sandwich the lady Elizabeth Wilmot, daughter to the deceas'd earl of Rochester.

The 12th, the house of commons took into consideration the case of sir William Williams, late speaker, who was fined 10,000*l.* for printing the proceedings of the house, and resolved, that the judgment given in the kings bench against him was illegal; and they ordered a bill to be brought in to reverse it.

The commons haveing past a bill to reverse the judgment against Mr. Oates for perjury, and it being sent up to the lords for their concurrence, they, after several debates, have past it with several amendments, and sent it down to the commons.

The lords also sent down the plea of captain Vaughan, Elliot, and Mould, of not guilty to the commons impeachment.

The 13th, a motion was made in the house of commons for an addresse to the king, to remove the marques of Hallifax and the marquess of Caermarthen from his presence and councils; but the debate was adjourned.

Sir John Topham, late of Ireland, is made judge advocate of all his majesties forces.

Father Dowdale, superiour of the Franciscans of Dublin, was lately taken here and committed to Newgate.

Letters from Catalonia say that the Spanish army and the French forces continue near each other.

Letters from Hambrough say that the ratifications of the treaty about the Holstein affairs have been exchanged: they say also that the French ambassador labours all he can to induce the king of Denmark to imbrace a neutrality.

Flanders letters bring, that the French soldiers under marschal Humieres desert in great numbers.

Letters from Ireland bring, that colonel Kirk, finding all attempts by water in vain to releive Derry, had ordered colonel Stewart, with 500 men, to land upon the island of Inch in Lough Swilly, and to fortifye himself there, in order to gett a communication with the protestants of Eniskelling.

His majestie hath been pleased, by writ, to call to the house of lords the lord Dursley and the lord Lisle, who have taken their places accordingly.

His majestie hath issued out a proclamation for the discovering and apprehending all highway men, and promising the reward of 10*l.* to the discoverer.



The 15th were executed, at Tyburn, 16 men and 2 women, lately condemned at the Old Baily.

Letters from Scotland bring, that a letter had been writt to duke Hamilton from an unknown hand, discovering a great conspiracy there, to seize his grace, the privy council, and members of parliament, and at same time to have fired Edingburgh, and so to have retired to viscount Dundee: several have already been taken up hereon, as, the duke of Gourdon, earl of Hume, lord Oxenford, &c.

The 15th, the commons ordered an addresse to be presented to his majestie, that the dutchesse of Mazarine be speedily commanded to retire beyond sea.

Sir Adam Blair and Dr. Gray, brought from Dover, appeared at the lords bar, and had the impeachment of the commons read to them, and had time for a week to give in their answer.

Letters from Ireland say that the French general had caused 3 or 4000 protestants of that kingdom to be drove under the walls of Derry, thereby to starve them, or oblidge the garison to take them into the town to consume their provisions; upon which they erected a gibbet on the walls of the town, and sent out a message, that if they did not suffer the protestants to retire to their respective habitations, they would hang up all the French and Irish prisoners in the town; on which they thought fitt to lett the protestants march quietly away.

Some persons lately come from Ireland have been taken upon suspicion, and letters found upon them from king James.

The 16th; duke Schomberg came into the house of commons, and the house, by their speaker, were pleas'd to give him thanks for his conduct and courage in redeeming this kingdom from popery and slavery; that, as an acknowledgment of his services, they had past a vote for a settlement upon him; and the house wish't him a prosperous journey, for which he return'd them many thanks.

Letters from Germany bring, that the ban of Croatia, about 2000 strong, had faln upon the Turks in those parts, and routed entirely a body of 8000 Turks, killing 2000 upon the place.

Letters from Cologne say that the imperial army, with the Bavarians, Brandenburghers, Saxons, Lunenburghers, Munster men, and some few Dutch, that act against France this summer on the Rhine, amount to 115,000 men: the Dutch army

that act in Flanders amount to near 40,000, besides 20,000 of the Spaniards.

Scotch letters bring, that a body of 6 or 700 Irish landed lately in the western parts of Scotland, being transported by 3 French men of war, who also took the two Scotch frigats that cruised between Scotland and Ireland.

His majestie hath appointed Robert Serle esq. to be his consul at Leghona (*sic*).

The 17th, the duke Schomberg parted from Whitehall towards Chester, to command the forces for the service of Ireland, and several waggons with provisions followed after: great numbers of small vessells and vessells with the artillery are saileing westward in order for Ireland.

Twenty new brasse cannon were brought lately to the Tower.

The 17th, the case of Mr. Pilkington and the citty rioters, for which they were sometime since fined, was heard at the bar of the lords house upon a writ of error they had brought; and, after some debate, it was ordered that the said judgment be reversed.

Sir Paul Ricaut is gone his majesties resident to Hamburg.

The lady Carberry died lately in childbed.

The lord Cornbury's regiment of dragoons is given to his lieutenant colonel Heyford.

The 19th, sir Francis Pemberton and sir Thomas Jones attended the house of commons to give their reasons for proceeding against Mr. Topham, the serjeant to the house of commons; and being heard what they could say, the house resolved, that the said judgment given against Topham was against the rights and priviledges of the house, and ordered them to be taken into custody of the serjeant at armes.

The lord Delamere having settled the militia in Cheshire, returned the 19th to town, and was mett out of town by two or 3 hundred on horseback, to attend him into town.

Our fleet lies off Ushant, on the coast of France, near the port of Brest, being, with the Dutch, 70 sayl.

Irish letters say that the parliament there have given king James 20,000*l.*; that a proclamation there was published, requireing all protestants to pay their tithes to the king, and not to the clergy.

Scotch letters confirm the discovery of the conspiracy in that



kingdom; that many persons were concerned [in] it, and some of great quality; and that some of those apprehended for it had, upon their examinations, discovered the whole contrivance.

The 21st, a letter was sent by an unknown hand to the earl of Monmouth, signifyeing that there was a design goeing on for destroyeing the king and queen, firing the citty, and seizing the Tower, but no name subscribed: his lordship sent it to the earl of Shrewsbury, secretary of state, who sent it to the earl of Clare, lord lieutenant of Middlesex, the lord mayor, and the lord lieutenant of the Tower, to acquaint them therewith, who caused double watch to be out, and the soldiers about town were ordered to their arms: this mightily alarmed the town, but there was no mischeif done.

The letters from Ireland bring, that king James had published a proclamation, requireing all protestants, who formerly lived in the countrey, to depart immediately to their own houses, not thinking himself safe amongst them: they say also that at Waterford several of the Irish broke into the bishops pallace there, and murdered the bishop and the dean, one Dr. Wallis, and then plundered the house.

Letters from the fleet say that the Guernsey has lately took a French man of war of 57 guns.

Several ministers have been indicted at the assizes for the county of Essex, and other places, for not keeping the late fast.

The 22d, sir Adam Blair and Dr. Gray appeared before the lords, and putt in the same plea to the commons impeachment as the others did.

Letters from Germany say that the confederate forces had invested Mentz the 17th, and that the trenches were to be opened the 23d.

The 23d, Don Pedro de Ronquillo, ambassador extraordinary from the king of Spain, had his publick audience of their majesties, to congratulate from his master their majesties accession to the crown.

The 24th, at four in the morning, the princesse Ann of Denmark was safely delivered of a son at Hampton Court, to the joy of the whole court.

An expresse come from colonel Kirk, who brings, that Londonderry holds out with all the bravery imaginable; that he

had posted colonel Stewart with 500 on the island of Inch, who had communication with the protestants at Iniskelling.

Scotch letters bring, that the island of Basse is surrendered to the parliament for their majesties service; that warrants are out there for seizing several persons on account of the plott there; that a proclamation had been published there, commanding the heretors and freeholders to be ready on a dayes call with arms, ammunition, and provision, to join general Mackay; that another proclamation had been published there against the viscount of Dundee and the rebels now in armes, setting the reward of 18,000 marks Scots money on any that shall bring Dundee in alive or dead; that lieutenant colonel Levingston and the other conspirators had been tryed by a council of war, and confesse the whole plot, in holding a correspondence with Dundee, to betray the army to him, and seize major general Mackay, and throw themselves on the kings mercy: they say also that the privy council of that kingdom have published a proclamation for calling out the heretors and others in the shires of Perth and Forfar and others beyond the river Tay; as also an act for furnishing of baggage horse to his majesties host at Edingburgh.

The emperor of Germany hath writt a letter to king William, congratulating his accession to the crown.

Irish letters say Derry holds out still, but that their provisions began to fail; that colonel Kirk had left Derry, and gone to the Isle of Inch in Lough Swilly; that he had sent arms to the Eniskelling men, who were 6000 horse and foot; and 'tis wrote from Dublin, that the pretended parliament there had past these several acts: An act to repeal the acts of settlement; one to repeal Poynings law, to make all patent places for life only; for repealing the act enjoyneing the keeping of 23 Oct. annually; and another for preventing appeals to England.

Several petitions have been preferred to the house of commons concerning pentions upon several branches of the revenue; which were read, and referred to the committee for the revenue.

A proclamation by their majesties hath been published, prohibiting the exportation of saltpeter during the war with France.

Our merchants have letters which bring an account of the Frenches taking 3 of our Jamaica ships, valued at 80,000*l*.



The lords and commons having had a conference about the lords amendments to the bill for reversing the judgment against Titus Oates, each returned to their own house, and, upon debate, the commons adhered to their bill without amendments.

The lord Tenham died lately at Brussels in Flanders.

Colonel Molsworth, who was to goe governour of Jamaica, died lately.

The German letters say that an imperial order hath been published at Vienna, requireing all those of the French nation to depart the Hereditary Countries within 14 daies.

Some vessells lately come from our fleet, which they left between Brest and Ushant, consisting of between 60 and 70 English and Dutch men of war, besides fireships and tenders, under the command of the earl of Torrington.

The 25th, his majestie, in the house of lords, gave the royal assent to these following acts: An act for an additional duty of excise on beer, ale, and other liquors; An act to regulate the administration of the oaths to be taken by commission or warrant officers employed in their majesties service by land; An act for taking away the court holden before the president and council of the marches of Wales; An act to vest in the two universities the presentations of all benefices belonging to papists; An act for erecting a court of conscience at Newcastle upon Tine; An act for erecting courts of conscience in the cities of Bristol and Glocester; An act for the better regulating the saltworks in Droitwich; and, An act to enable Thomas Chettle to sell part of his estate, for paiment of debts, and making provision for his wife and children.

Our merchants have advice of the ship Devonshire, of 22 guns, laden with silks and oiles to the value of 40,000*l.*, being taken by the French, and also two other merchant ships.

Letters from France say that their Thoulon fleet, consisting of 22 capital ships, 6 frigats, and 8 fireships, were gott into Brest, and had joined their other fleet.

Several gentlemen of Wales have waited on the king, to return him thanks for the act to take away the court marches of Wales, and were kindly received.

The bishop of Durrham and Dr. Thompson of Fryday street have taken the oaths to their present majesties.

Letters from Scotland say that the viscount of Dundees party

in Scotland growes very strong; that he has sett up king James's standard, and declares for episcopacy.

The debate in the house of lords about the bill to reverse the judgment against Titus Oates coming on again, it was carried by two voices not to reverse the same.

Letters from Ireland say that king James has prorogued his pretended parliament there till October next.

Chester letters bring, that count Solms was there with several regiments ready to goe on board, waiting for some men of war for a convoy.

Letters from Germany say that the confederates are sett down before Mentz; that they have open'd the trenches and raised batteries, and carried on their approaches very successfully: they say that prince Frederick of Newburgh was kill'd before the town with a cannon shott.

The French letters say that king has published an ordonnance, commanding all the French kings subjects, whose fathers, children, brothers, or husbands are in the service of his enemies, to depart his kingdom in a month.

The 27th, in the afternoon, the young prince, son of the prince and princesse of Denmark, was christned by the lord bishop of London, and named William: the king and the earl of Dorset were godfathers, and the marchionesse of Hallifax godmother; and his majestie hath been pleased to declare him duke of Gloucester.

His majestie hath constituted Martin Wescomb esq. his consul in the ports of Cadiz and St. Mary's in Spain.

Scotch letters say that the parliament there have past an act for abolishing of prelacy; that a servant of the lord Dundees had been taken with letters to several of the conspirators, and had made a discovery of the whole contrivance; that the Irish landed in the Isle of Mull, and had join'd Dundee; they were not above 400 men; that the earl of Argile, general Mackay, and others are marching against them with a great body of men; that the Atholl men are up, but have not yet declared who they are for; that one of the Scotch frigats lately taken by the French was retaken by an English frigate.

Foreign letters say the pope hath sent his breve's to deprive the 7 cannons that hold of the party of cardinal Furstembergh; and from Bonn tis said that the confederates fire on that place



with 140 cannons and 40 mortars, and have burnt down a great part of it.

The letters from Paris say that in several parts of that kingdom many of the considerablest of the new converts are taken up and secured.

The Dutch letters say that a strict alliance is treating between us and the States by the lord Pembroke, for the safety of both countries and the protestant religion, and that neither side shal make peace without the other with France.

The French letters say both their fleets are join'd ; that they consist of 60 great men of war, 24 frigats, and 32 fireships ; that they carry 3600 cannon, and 19,000 seamen ; that the French king hath given out commissions for raising 28,000 foot and 12,000 horse : and they say further, that the duke de la Force is clapt up in the Bastile, and several others secured, upon suspicion of holding correspondence with the new converts.

*August.*—Several vessells laden with ammunition and other military stores are sailed westward in order for Ireland.

Persons arrived from Ireland bring, that the protestants in Dublin were imprisoned there ; that king James had published a proclamation, enjoyning all protestants to bring in their armes and horses, or to declare them rebels : they say also that Londonderry holds out bravely, but that they were in great want of provisions ; that the Eniskelling men had a skirmish with some of the Irish, and forced them to retreat.

The 3d, the commons were in a great debate as to the ill management of our affairs ; and a question was putt whither the lord Hallifax should be named, and it was carried in the negative by 14.

Letters from Scotland bring, that major general Mackay, with 3000 men, engaged the viscount of Dundee with 6000, near the Blair of Atholl ; that the fight was maintained very sharply for some time, but two of the Scotch regiments (that came from Holland) would not fight, which occasioned a disorder among our men ; but the rebels drawing of to the hills, our men made good their retreat : several were killed on both sides, and among the rebels 'tis assured that the viscount of Dundee himself is killed.

Letters from Ireland bring, that the pretended parliament at Dublin was adjourned to the 12th of November next ; that

presently after, many protestants of note in Dublin, and several countrey gentlemen, and the protestant clergy were clapt up; and that the popish clergy had taken actual possession of several of the church liveings.

His majestie hath constituted John Parker esq. his consul in Gallicia and Esturia in the kingdom of Spain.

Scotch letters say that the parliament there had past an act for raiseing all the fencible men and heretors to come to their majesties host with 40 daies provisions; as also another act for restoring presbytery: and they confirm Dundees death, and that he was buried the 29th of the last month at Blair Castle.

By an expresse from colonel Kirk we have the good news of the releife of Derry, by the water side; that colonel Kirk had, with the assistance of some vessells, sailed up the Lough and passed Kilmore Castle, and broke the boom, and gott to the town, and putt in provisions to last them a month.

Our merchants have advice of the arrival of our Eastland fleet, consisting of 60 sail, laden with pitch, masts, cordage, &c.

The duke of Bolton sent Titus Oates, in prison, a present of 50*l.*, and expressed himself in favour of him on debate of the bill to reverse his judgment in the house of lords.

Letters from Amsterdam say that the Dutch privateers had lately brought in a considerable number of French prizes, which they had taken in the West Indies.

The Scotch letters say there had been another engagement between a party of the rebels, consisting of 400 foot and 80 horse, and a party detached from general Macay, near St. Johnstown; that they cutt off all the rebels, except some few they took prisoners.

The officers of the lord Dunbarton's regiment, who revolted some time since, and were carryed down to Bury assizes, one of them was tryed this assizes, and, on full evidence, convicted; the other 6 pleaded guilty, and threw themselves on the kings mercy.

It's said that on the calculation of our trade with France, it appears, on the ballance, that a million more has been remitted thither in one year for goods imported then those exported by our merchants.

Captain Withers from Ireland brings, that the Irish army were all decamped from before Derry; and sayes that the town,



before it was relieved, was reduced to those straits, that if not relieved just as it was, it must have surrendered in two daies time.

His majestie hath sent the lord Portland to bring him an account of the state and condition of the army and affairs at Chester.

Wrote from Edingburgh in Scotland, that the parliament there is adjourned to the 8th of October next; but that before their recess they restored the earl of Argile to all his fathers estate in that kingdom.

An addresse has been presented to his majestie from the high-sherif, justices of the peace, grand jury, and other gentlemen at the assizes at Lanceson for Cornwall.

Letters from Germany say that count Teckelej has taken from the imperialists the town of Novigrad, scituate on the Danube.

The merchants have letters from the East Indies of the death of the king of Siam.

The archbishop of Canterbury, upon his refusal to take the oaths, was removeing to Croyden, but the king was pleased to send the earl of Nottingham to acquaint him he might continue at Lambeth if he pleas'd.

We have an account of but few clergy men that refuse to take the new oaths; 7 or 8 bishops, viz. Canterbury, Ely, Bath and Wells, Peterborough, Gloucester, Chichester; four of [or] 5 of the London clergy, 7 or 8 in Kent, 10 or 12 in the university of Oxford, 8 in Suffolk, 46 in the university of Cambridge.

The marquesse of Athol, of the kingdom of Scotland, is brought up to town in custody of a messenger.

Letters from our fleet say that they were remov'd from of the Isle of Ushant up towards the Irish coast, expecting the comeing out of the French.

By an expresse from Ireland we have the confirmation of the decamping of the Irish from before Derry, and that in their retreat they had plundered and burnt several places as they went.

Letters from the Rhine say that the seige of Mentz advances very successfully; that they played upon the town from 5 batteries, and had already ruin'd two bastions: they further say also, that the French under the command of the duke of Duras came before Heidelbergh, but a regiment of imperialists getting opportunely into the town, the French were repulsed with great losse.

The earl of Drumlangrig and the earl of Selkirk are sworn gentlemen of his majesties bedchamber.

Letters from Rome say that the pope is very ill, his recovery almost despaired of, and that interests were making for the succession theretoo.

The Paris letters say the French have ordered publick prayers for the prosperity of their arms; and that the parliaments in France and the clergy have given the king great summs of money for carrying on his wars: they say also that some of the new converts had mett near Montauban in France, and that the soldiers had fallen on them, and killed several, and took others and putt them in prison.

Letters from Turky say that Yedick Bassa was grown very strong in Natolia; that he had defeated the body of men that was sent to suppress him, and taken the bassa that commanded them, with the cannon and baggage.

By treaty between us and the Dutch, they are to assist us with 30 men of war, whereof 8 are to carry from 70 to 80 guns, 7 from 60 to 70 guns, and 15 from 50 to 60 guns, and have 9 fireships.

The 13th, a great body of weavers came down to the lords house to petition against the bill for the woollen manufacture, but were sent home again.

His majesties cabinet councill are said to be the marquesses of Hallifax and Caermarthen, earl of Portland, and the two secretaries of state.

One Mr. Cox is goeing his majesties envoy extraordinary to the cantons of Switzerland.

The French letters say that the marques of Pissentieux and the baron de Killigrange, authors of the libell fix'd on that kings statue, were executed in Paris, and their quarters exposed 15 daies to the people.

Scotch letters say that the lords Levingston, Duffus, and Calendar were gone to the rebels with about 60 horse; and from Edingburgh said, the privy council have published a declaration of war against France.

His majestie has ordered a camp on Hounslow Heath, where 6 or 7000 men lie encampt.

Two addresses have been presented to his majestie by sir Henry Ashurst, from the governour, council, and convention of the Massachusetts colony at Boston in New England.



Scotch letters say the privy council there had publish't a proclamation, forbidding all sorts of persons to disturb or molest any of the episcopal or presbyterian clergy; that the rebels continued in the hills, not venturing out but in parties to fetch in provisions.

The marques of Rouvigni, a French protestant refugee, died lately here.

The count Mainard of Schomberg (the dukes eldest son, and general of the Brandenburgh horse) is coming over hither for England.

Foreign letters say that great part of the city of Riga in Livonia is lately burnt down.

Letters from Chester say that the 12th, about 4 in the morning, duke Schomberg, with count Solms and other officers, and about 12 English, French, and Dutch regiments of foot, sett sail with the fleet from Highlake with a fair wind for Ireland.

The 12th, a proclamation was published, requiring the lord Griffin to render himself before the 20th of September to the house of lords, if sitting, or else to one of the secretaries of state.

His majestie hath constituted Nathaniel Lodington esq. his consul at Tripoli in Barbary, and Thomas Chamberlain esq. to be consul for the kingdom of Sicily and island of Maltha.

Two or 3000 men and women of the trade of silkweavers &c. went to Westminster to petition the lords against passing the bill for the woollen manufacture, that it would undoe them: they received a check, and bid them make their complaint in a regular way by their master and company, and not by tumult.

Our merchants have advice of our Barbadoes fleet, 23 in number, being safely arrived att Plymouth.

Scotch letters say that the suddain prorogation of the parliament in that kingdome had occasioned much discourse, the episcopal party being dissatisfied that prelacy is abolished, and the presbyterian party because the act for settling presbytery is not past.

An embargo is laid upon all shipping for the present.

The 12th, duke Schonbergh sailed from Highlake with 13 regiments for Ireland, in company of 6 men of war, all the victuallers, two trains of artillery, and stood over for Carick-fergus.

Duke Schonberg's eldest son is arrived here from Holland,

and is to goe to Chester, to command the regiment of French protestant horse.

The 16th, the king went to Hounslow Heath to view his camp there, and dined in the lord Sidney's tent.

French letters say that king has ordered a collection of money to be made all over his kingdom for the English and Irish that come over thither; and that prayers be made for the success of his arms against the confederates, and reestablishing king James.

The lord Walgrave, king James's ambassador at the French court, is said to be lately dead.

Foreign letters say that the French in the palatinate have burnt Bruchsal, Bredheim, Dourlach, Ettingen, Heydelsheim, Weingarten, &c.; that they plunder and carry away all they can; and that they had defeated and taken a body of Bavarians to the number of 8 or 900 men.

Letters from France say that the whole French fleet, composed of 62 men of war, was sailed out of Brest, steering to the northward.

Letters from Ireland, by the way of Scotland, say that the Iniskelling men, being about 1200 foot and 800 horse, under the command of colonel Owsley, fell upon the Irish in their retreat from Derry, and quite routed a body of 7000 of their army, under the command of lieutenant general Macarty and lieutenant general Hamilton; that they kill'd and took prisoners 3000 of the Irish, took 60 officers, and amongst them was lieutenant general Macarty, who was much wounded; that most of the enemies baggage and several arms were taken.

The committee of Irish gentlemen mett the 19th, by order of the committee of the council for Irish affairs, and had before them the matter about a pardon to be sent over into Ireland, and debated what number of persons to except in the same, and by the majority agreed to except 54.

The 17th, the king was at Hounslow Heath to see his camp again; the body consisted of 10 battalions of foot and 6 squadrons of horse and dragoons; the English had the 1st post of honour: his majestie, after having exercised them, rode to the head of the English, and told them in effect that he wholly relyed on them, and hop'd they would endeavour to preserve his person and secure the protestant religion; which was concluded with shouts from the army.



The 19th, the army decamped from Hounslow Heath; the English horse and foot came to London, and took their posts as formerly.

Tis wrote from Flanders that captain Billingsley and sir Richard Brown, officers of the English horse guards in the Dutch camp, fought on horseback; that the latter was killed on the place, and the other dyed soon after.

The house of commons have ordered an addresse to his majestie in the behalf of Titus Oates, that he may have some subsistence allowed him.

Foreign letters say that the governour of Flanders and the prince of Vaudemont are at the head of 20,000 men at Deynse, and prince Waldeck at the head of 36,000 men upon the frontiers of France.

We have an account from Denmark that our envoy at that crown had agreed with that king for 7000 of his men.

Scotch letters say that the earls of Hume and Lauderdale, and the viscount Oxenford, who were in custody there, have been discharged on their giving security to the government.

Judges appointed for the Welsh circuits are as follow: Mr. serjeant Trenchard, Mr. Burton, Mr. Littleton Powis, Mr. Pawlet, Mr. Wogan, Mr. Smith, and 2 others.

The French privateers are very buisy about this time, have taken some small merchant men and some few colliers.

Scotch letters say that a proclamation of pardon by their majesties hath been published in that kingdom for all such as are in rebellion in that kingdom, provided they lay down their arms in 8 daies after publication hereof, and come in and take the oath of allegiance to their majesties, and find security for their future good behaviour.

An expresse from Ireland brings, that duke Schonberg arrived the 13th in the Bay of Bangor, and was landing his forces there.

Letters from Chester say that three or four regiments more are sailed from Highlake for Ireland, and others are preparing to follow.

The 20th, his majestie came to the house of lords, and gave the royal assent to these following acts: An act for appropriating certain duties for payeing the Dutch their charges for his majesties expedition into this kingdom, and other uses; An act for prohibiting trade and commerce with France; An act for

the better preventing the exportation of wool, and encouraging the woollen manufactures of this kingdom; An additional act for appointing commissioners for executing the 12*d.* pound rate act; An act for releif of the protestant Irish clergy; An act to repeal the statute 5 H. 4. against multiplyeing gold and silver; An act for explaineing part of an act 1<sup>o</sup> Jac. 1 concerning tanned leather; An act to enable trustees to grant leases of the estate of Richard Hele esq.; and another private bill: and then the lord privy seal, by the king's command, acquainted them that it was his majesties pleasure they should adjourn to the 20th of next month; after which the two houses adjourned accordingly.

The countesse of Orrery is lately dead.

Our merchants have letters, that the French and Irish in the island of St. Christophers, being the major part, rose, and fell upon the inhabitants who were English, and killed many of them, and have drove away the rest; so that they are wholly masters of that island.

An expresse from Flanders brings an account of an engagement between a body of 6000 French, and a body of English and Dutch belonging to prince Waldecks army, at a little town called Walcourt: it was sharp for the time: our men behaved themselves with great courage and resolution; particularly, the English valour is applauded by all: they killed of the French near 2000, took some prisoners, with their cannon and ammunition.

Letters from Paris bring, that the pope dyed at Rome the 12th instant, about 4 in the afternoon.

The letters from Ireland say that duke Schonberg, since his arrival at Bangor, had detached some regiments to Belfast, which the Irish quitted on their approach before it; that the countrey came in to his grace in numbers, with plenty of victualls, which were so cheap that he had sent back several of the vessells with the provisions he carried with him.

His majestie hath been pleased to conferr the honour of knighthood on William Forester and James Forbes, esqs., clerks of the greencloth.

There have been thrown up and down, in several parts of the town, papers entituled, The Declaration of King James; some of them directed to particular persons.

Letters from Plymouth bring, that the Portsmouth frigate, a



man of war of 46 guns, captain St. Loe commander, mett with a French ship of 50 guns, and after a short fight was taken by the French ; and he was toweing her of towards Brest, but another of our ships making after him, he took out 200 of the men, and then blew it up.

The Scotch letters say that the presbyterian ministers in Scotland had deputed 3 of their body to come for London with an addresse to the king, to pray him to settle the presbyterian government in the church there.

The French letters bring, that that king, on the newes of the death of the pope, was posting the cardinals away for Rome with 60,000 livres apeice, and the duke de Chaulnes, his ambassador, with 50,000 crowns.

Mr. Walker, late governour of Londonderry, is arrived here in London from Edingborough.

An addresse hath been presented to their majesties from the justices of peace and gentlemen of the grand jury at their quarter sessions for the county of Northumberland.

The Spanish letters say that their forces under the command of the duke de Villa Hermosa in Catalonia had fallen upon some parties of the French, and defeated them.

Foreign letters inform us of the death of the electoresse dowager of Brandenburgh ; and that the French, in the late action at Walcourt, lost several brave officers, and many common soldiers.

Letters from Scotland bring, that there had been a small engagement between our forces and the rebels, and that we had taken and kill'd several of them.

Letters from Ireland say that the Irish were in a great consternation on the news of landing the English forces under duke Schomberg ; that king James had published a proclamation, requireing all from 16 to 60 to repair to his standard ; that colonel Wolsey had taken possession of Sligo, the Irish that were there quitting it on his approach ; that Colerain was also taken by our men, and that our forces had beseig'd Carickvergus by land, which was batter'd also by 8 of our men of war by sea.

His majestie hath been pleased to conferr the honour of knighthood on Francis Blake esq.

Chester letters inform us that some more regiments of horse and foot are lately gone of at Highlake for the service of Ireland, and that ships are goeing and comeing from thence continually.

Dr. Coppleston, provost of kings colledge in Cambridge, died lately.

We have an account from Ireland that duke Schomberg and colonel Kirk are join'd, and that the army makes together a body of 25,000 men; that many protestants had come in and join'd him, and several papists taken protections from him; and that king James's army were much harassed, especially his horse, who had been in service in the north.

The Scotch letters say that the council of that kingdom, on the coming away of duke Hamilton, had chosen the earl of Crawford their president, and were buisy in displacing such of the clergy as did not pray for king William and queen Mary.

The 28th, the northern post going for Scotland was sett upon att Kingsland by 3 men on horseback, and robb'd; and they took out of the mail as many letters as weigh'd 10 ounces.

A popish preist was lately taken in Lincolns Inn Feilds, and sent to the Gatehouse.

The French king hath putt out a declaration of pardon to all soldiers that, having deserted since the 1st of January last, shall, before the 1st of January next, return, and serve for 6 years.

The 28th, the sessions began at the Old Baily, and held the 29th; where 3 were burnt in the hand, 2 ordered to be transported, 3 to be whipt, and 8 received sentence of death.

Sir Phillip Coot is made governour of Bermuda's.

Our merchants have letters of several of their ships being taken by the French to a considerable value.

The letters from Scotland say that his majesties pardon in that kingdom had had good effect, several of the considerable persons in armes layeing hold of the same, as, the laird of Ballochin, Mr. Graham, the lord Dundees brother, a son of the marquesse of Atholl, &c.; that a proclamation by their majesties had been published for observing the 18th as a publick fast; as also another, impow'ring all patrons of liveings to cite the ministers that have not prayed for king William and queen Mary before the privy council, that they may be deprived.

Mr. Walker, on his leaveing Londonderry, gave the commission for the regiment he had when there unto one Mr. White, an English gentleman, which was confirmed by colonel Kirk.

Duke Hamilton, with others of the Scotch nobility, are arrived here from that kingdome.



The French letters say that their fleet was returned from Bell Isle into the harbour of Brest, and that ours will likewise be laid up.

The earl of Winchelsea died lately; and the bishop of Chichester, Dr. Lake, died the 30th instant.

The secretary of the late Danish ambassador is arrived here, and bring certain news of the conclusion of the agreement with that king for 6000 foot and 1000 horse.

Mr. George Walker, late governour of London Derry, since his arrivall here in England, hath been to wait on their majesties at Hampton Court, and was introduced by the lord president: he was very graciously received, and his majestie, as a present mark of his favour, ordered him 5000*l.* (which was paid him the next day), and assured him of his further kindnesse, and that he would also have a care of the other officers and gentlemen in Derry; and Mr. Walker presented him an adresse from the governours, officers, clergy, and gentlemen in the garison of Londonderry, which was kindly received. Mr. Walker is caress'd by all sorts of people, and entertained at dinner, and has the character of a very modest person.

Foreign letters say that the Venetians have begun to attack the fortresse of Napoli de Malvasia in the Morea.

Letters from the Rhine say that the ceremonies of the king of Spains marriage with the princesse palatine were performed at Newburgh: they say also that the French have taken the town of Cochem, scituate on the Moselle, by storm, and a garison of 700 men with the inhabitants putt to the sword.

Tis wrote from Geneva and Savoy that 16 or 1700 Vaudois, well armed, were entred into the valleys, and had possess'd themselves of some considerable post.

The Scotch letters say that a party of the rebels, assisted by the Atholl men, came towards Dunkell, and there fell upon the lord Angus's regiment, but were repulsed with the losse of 150 men.

Letters from Chester say that all our forces intended for Ireland are already gone, except two regiments of horse and one of foot.

Sir Henry Tulse, one of the aldermen of London, died lately; and sir James Smith, another, has laid down his gown.

The post goeing for Chester was sett upon near Whetstone by

3 men on horseback, and the Irish packet was taken out; thought to be the same persons that robb'd the northern post lately.

The young duke of Gloucester hath had for some dayes past violent fits, and is dangerously ill.

The merchants have letters that in the West Indies the inhabitants of Mevis have displaced their governour, sir Nathan. Johnson, for favouring king James interest, and have chosen major general Codrington in his stead.

Letters from the west say that at Plymouth several of our fleet were putt in to careen, and had putt on shore many sick men.

Foreign letters say that the seige of Mentz advances very well; that the beseigers have made great breaches in the walls, and are preparing for a storm: and those from Cologne say that the mariage of the king of Spain with the princesse palatine was solemnized at Newburgh by proxy.

Flanders letters say that the prince of Vaudemont, with the Spanish forces, had forc'd the retrenchments of the French under mounsieur Calvo, made between the Lys and the Scheld, and the French retired towards Tournay, and that thereon the Spanish forces had sett the countrey under contributions.

The letters from Spain say that the Moors have beseiged Larache in Africa, belonging to the Spaniard.

By an expresse from duke Schonberg in Ireland, we have news of the surrender of the town and castle of Carickfergus upon articles, after a seige of 4 daies, the garison marching out 2500 men.

Letters from Scotland say that since the defeat of the Highlanders they are dispersed and gone home; that the lord James Murray, the laird of Ballacan, and several heads of clans were come in, and claim the benefitt of the late indemnity.

*September.*—A proclamation hath been published by their majesties for prolonging and appointing the time for the 1st general meeting of the commissioners for executing the act of an aid of 12*d.* in the pound for one year, and to authorize and impower the commissioners to proceed and act accordingly.

Our merchants have letters of 4 of our Streights merchant men and some Jamaica and Virginia ships being taken, to a considerable value, by the French.

Mr. Walker, late governour of Londonderry, has bestowed a



considerable reward on the widdow of captain Baker, who was killed in the town.

The letters from Plymouth and Torbay say that there are great numbers of our seamen sick on board the fleet, occasioned, as tis said, by the badnesse of their meat.

It is said the Dutch have made a treaty with the king of Denmark for a body of his men and some men of war, and that by the late treaty between that king and us, one article is, that he shall not trade with France for any pitch, tarr, masts, or other matters that belong to shipping.

Letters from Denmark say that the princesse Charlotte, their majesties daughter, died lately of the small pox.

There is an account of great summs of money issued out of our exchequer here; 90,000*l.* for the use of the Irish army; 10,000*l.* for payment of the Dutch troops here; 18,000*l.* for the life guard; 160,000*l.* for the fleet; 5000*l.* for the artillery; and 7000*l.* for secret services: in all, 290,000*l.*

Foreign letters say that the French king is labouring all he can to gett a person promoted to the popedome that is in his interests, and hath sent great summs of money to Rome for that end.

His majestie, upon the recommendation of Mr. Walker, hath given 200*l.* to one Mr. Stroud, and a letter to duke Schomberg to give him a commission for the first captain of horse that shall fall; and has also ordered Mr. Walker to give him a list of the officers in Derry that signalized themselves against the enemy, with intent to reward them.

The letters from Ireland bring, that most of our horse were landed there; that duke Schonberg had begun his march towards Dublin; that near Dublin king James was forming a camp, but the men were new rais'd men, and very ill clad; and that he had summoned all the nobility and gentry to attend him on a quarter of an hours warning.

The Holland letters say that the king of Sueden is to send to the assistance of the Dutch 6000 land men and 12 men of war.

The 6th, about 30 persons were apprehended at a tavern near Charingcrosse on suspition of plotting against the government.

The bishop of Chichester died the 30th of the last month.

The king has sent the earl of Nottingham to acquaint the archbishop of Canterbury that he heard he was removeing to

Croyden, but desired him he would think of no such thing, for he had not the least thoughts to molest him; since his suspension for not taking the oaths, the right of jurisdiction that was in him is devolved on the dean and chapter of Canterbury.

Several of our merchants have attended the king, to represent the great losses they have suffered in their trade by their ships being taken by the French, to the value of 500,000*l.*, and prayed his majestie to grant them necessary convoys.

Foreign letters say that the protestant Waldenses that are up in Savoy have a correspondence with the French protestants, and that they are increased to 5000.

The pentions at Chelsey colledge are settled, and the maimed soldiers take their stations therein.

Letters from Rome confirm, that pope Innocent 11th died there the 12th of the last month, aged 78 years and 3 months, having held the pontificate 12 years, 10 months, and 22 daies.

Letters from Venice say that their fleet was arrived before Napoli di Malvasia in the Morea, and had landed their forces, and formed the seige of that place.

The Scotch letters bring, that colonel Cannon has quitted the Blair of Atholl, and is retired with the remainder of the rebels towards the Isle of Mull; and that the earl of Levins is made governour of the Castle of Edinburgh.

Several of the suspicious persons have been examined before the council, but confest nothing: warrants are out for taking up several others.

The letters from Ireland give a good account of matters there; they say that duke Schonberg advanced the 2d towards Dublin.

Dr. Stillingfleet, dean of Pauls, hath accepted of the bishoprick of Worcester; and Dr. Tillotson will succeed him in his deanry of Pauls.

The lord Pagett is going our ambassador extraordinary to the emperor; and the lord Dursley with the same character to the states generall.

The lord Griffin of Braybrook, summon'd to appear the 20th instant by his majesties proclamation, hath signified that he is at his house in the countrey.

Tis discours'd as if his majestie has bought Sion house of the duke of Somerset for 46,000*l.*

Scotch letters bring, that a proclamation has been published



there by the privy council for a general fast; as also another, requireing all persons in places of trust, and offices civil or military, to take the oath of allegiance: they say also that severall heads and clans and considerable men with the rebells were come in, and had laid hold on their majesties act of indemnity.

Dr. Sharp is nominated to be dean of Canterbury in the room of Dr. Tillotson, who is to be dean of Pauls.

Letters from Spain say that the Moores have beseiged Larache, a Spanish town in Barbary.

Letters from Germany say that on the 6th instant the imperiall and confederate forces before Mentz stormed the counter-scarp, which, after a sharp fight, they made themselves masters off, with the losse of 2000 killed and wounded, of which number several are general officers; and that the confederates were prepareing to make a general assault on the town.

The French letters bring, that a considerable number of the Vaudois (who were driven out of Savoy, their countrey, on account of their religion), being joined by divers of the protestants of Dauphine, making together a body of 2500 men, all well armed, forced their way thro the French territories, after a sharp fight with the French forces under the command of the marques de Larre, and killed 3 or 400 of them, and are retired towards the valleys of Lucerne.

The lord Bellasis dyed lately here; as also Dr. Jeffryes, brother to the late lord chancellor.

The lord Inchiqueen hath kist his majesties hand for the government of Jamaica; and colonel Codrington is to be general of his majesties forces in the Leeward Islands.

The letters from Scotland say that the lords Levingston, Duffus, and Calendar, refusing to take the oaths there, were committed to the Castle of Edingburgh; and that several of the clergy, for refusing the like, and not prayeing for their majesties, were deprived of their liveings.

Dr. Hopkins, bishop of Londonderry, is chosen minister at Aldermanbury church in the room of Dr. Stratford, who is to be bishop of Chester; and the archbishop of Tuam is chose lecturer of St. Mary Aldermary in Bow lane.

Dr. Patrick, dean of Peterborough, is to be bishop of Chichester.

Dr. Wynne, secretary to the lord Shrewsbury (as secretary

of state), is turn'd out, and young Mr. Poultney putt in his stead.

Mr. Hubland and Mr. Lethulier, who on Midsummer day last were chosen sherifs, and afterwards, to be excus'd, paid their fines to the court of aldermen, have their money returned them, and have sign'd bonds to hold, the common hall, at their last meeting, declaring against fines, except with their consent.

Sir John Guise hath thrown up his commission of colonel of a regiment of foot, upon some difference between him and his lieutenant colonel, and his majesties taking the lieutenant colonels part.

His majestie, pursuant to the late subsidy bill of 12*d.* in the pound, hath nominated commissioners, and commissions are passing the seals.

Tis said his majestie hath been pleased to order Mr. Oates some allowance for his subsistence.

His majestie hath ordered cloathes to be forthwith provided and sent over to the forces that defended Londonderry, with some months pay advance.

Letters from Ireland say that duke Schonberg has constituted Dr. Gorges, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Davis his majesties commissioners for the revenue of Ireland.

Letters from Germany bring the news of a great victory obtained by prince Louis of Baden, with the imperial forces, over the Turks, near Nyssa in Servia; that he had forced the intrenchments of the Turks, and putt them to flight with a great slaughter: they killed 20,000 of the Turks, took 105 peices of cannon, with their tents, baggage, ammunitiion, a great number of colours and standards, the horses tail, and a great deal of riches.

Those letters also bring the news of the surrender of the town of Ments to the confederates upon articles, the garison marching out about 5000, who were 10,000 men of their best troops at first.

The new queen of Spain, the elector palatine's daughter, hath begun her journey towards Holland, in order to her passage to Spain by sea.

Foreign letters say that the elector of Brandenburgh, since the surrender of Mentz, has resolved formally to beseige Bonne, and the trenches are already open'd against it.



The crowns of Sweden and Denmark have renewed their defensive alliance for 10 years longer.

The Flanders letters say that the Spaniard have sett the countrey about Lisle, Tournay, Menin, &c. under contribution: they say also that the French on the side of Leige have forbid the countrey people on the frontiers to sow their ground this year, upon pain of death, fearing some attack on that side.

Letters from the west say that our fleet continues in Torbay still.

His majestie hath been pleased to constitute duke Hamilton one of the lords of his privy councill, and he hath took his place accordingly.

His majestie hath appointed Edmund Smith esq. to be his consul in the Canary Islands.

Foreign letters confirm the great victory obtained by the imperialists over the Turks, and that the thing which occasioned their defeat was a great quarrell between the spahi'es and janizaries just when the Christians attack them.

The letters from Scotland bring, that general Mackay was returned to Edingburgh out of the north, haveing left garisons in several places; many of the Highlands clanns have laid down their armes, and taken hold on the kings pardon; and that the lords Duffus, Calendar, and Levingston had given security for their peaceable demeanour for the future.

His majestie hath granted a commission impow'ring several of the clergy, viz. the archbishop of York, the bishops of London, Winchester, St. Asaph, Rochester, Carlisle, Exeter, Salisbury, Bangor, and Chester, the Drs. Stillingfleet, Tillotson, Patrick, Meggot, Sharp, Jane, Hall, Beaumont, Mountague, Goodman, Beveridge, Battely, Tenison, Scott, Fowler, Mr. Kidder, and Mr. Williams, or any 9 of them, three of the bishops being of the quorum, to prepare such alterations and amendments in the liturgy and canons, and such proposalls for reforming ecclesiastical courts, &c., so that the same may be in a readinesse to [be] offer'd at next convocation, and when approved by them, to be presented to his majestie and the two houses of parliament.

The letters from Ireland say that duke Schonberg hath past the Newry, and is marching towards Dundalk: they say that the Irish army under king James are posted at Drogheda, and are resolved to oppose his march.

Dr. Fairfax, of Magdalen colledge in Oxford, is to be dean of Norwich, when Dr. Sharp, that dean, is remov'd to Canterbury.

The letters from Scotland say that a proclamation had been published there by the privy councill for citing ministers before them who have not prayed for their majesties, and that several of the conforming clergy have been turn'd out of their liveings already for refusing the same: they say also that some of the regiments in that kingdom were ordered to the westward in order to imbarck for Ireland.

The lord Griffin, who was lately proscribed by proclamation, hath been lately at court, and had the honour to kisse the kings hand.

Colonel Ludlow, an old Oliverian, and one of king Charles the First his judges, is arrived lately in this kingdom from Switzerland.

The letters from Flanders say that the Dutch army under prince Waldeck and the French under the marshal d'Humieres were near each other; that rencounters often hapned, but the French declined fighting; that great raines had fallen of late, which proves very unhealthy to the army.

The French letters from Brest say that they had there many English seamen, which they had taken on board the prizes they have taken from us since this warr: they say also that king hath displac'd 50 of his sea captains, 60 lieutenants, and 2 flagg officers.

The lord Lansdown's lady, daughter to the marquesse of Carmarthen, died lately.

Letters from Catalonia bring, that the Spanish forces under the command of the duke of Villa Hermosa and [had] attack't the town of Campredon; the French forces under the duke de Noailles came to releive it, but were beat off with the losse of above 1000 of their men; and that in the night the French abandoned Campredon, which the Spaniard took possession of.

His majestie hath thought fitt to turn out all the commissioners of the excise but 2, sir Humfrey Edwyn and sir Henry Ashurst; the 5 new ones are, Mr. Fowke the scrivener, Mr. Evance the goldsmith, sir Samuel Dashwood and sir John Morden, merchants, and Mr. Strong, late commissioner for the revenue in Ireland; the reason said to be for that they advance 100,000*l.* amongst them.



The lady Willoughby and the lady Williams both died lately.

His majestie has ordered colonel Bakers widdow of Londonderry 300*l.*, and 200*l.* per ann. during her life, and also 30*l.* to each officer that commands there; and tis said the 12 citty companies here will advance each 100*l.* for the repair of the walls &c. of Derry, as proprietors thereof.

Wrote from Hambrough, that 30,000*l.* is remitted thither from England as advance money for the 7000 Danes that are to be sent into Scotland; and they add that sir Paul Rycaut, his majesties resident, is arrived there from England.

The letters from Ireland say that all the horse are arrived there from England; that the generall hath appointed commissioners in each county as he marches to examine the miscarriages committed by any of the soldiers, that the offenders may be punished: they say provisions and cattle are very plentifull and cheap; a sow sold for 5*s.* and a sheep for 2*s.* 6*d.*

Letters from Germany say that the French forces upon the Rhine lay all wast wherever they come, plundering first and burning all after; that they have burnt the towns of Hagenaw, Lichtenau, Croon Weissenbergh, and other places there and in the electorate of Trier.

Foreign letters say that the electoress dowager of Brandenburg is lately dead.

Letters from France say that the earl of Melfort, with his whole family, is arrived at Brest from Ireland.

The letters from Ireland say that duke Schonberg, with the army, marched the 2d from Belfast, the Iniskellin horse having the van, which post they desired; that when he came to the Newry, the enemy, upon their approach, abandoned the place, and then sett fire to it and burnt it down to the ground; which occasioned his grace to send them this message, that if for the future he found in his march any more such French tricks play'd, he would not give quarter to man, woman, or child; that from thence the generall march'd to Dundalk, where he is encamping, and intends to tarry till his cannon and mortars come up, which he sent by sea: they say that the Irish army lye intrench'd at Drogheda to the number of 20,000 men.

The 20th, the parliament mett, in pursuance of their late adjournment, and adjourned further, by his majesties command,

to the 19th of October next, when his majestie intended they should sitt.

The 21st, at night, hapned a great fire in Southwark: it began in a cellar, and burnt about 50 houses, with part of the kings bench prison, and some of the boothes in the fair.

The duke of Queensbury and others of the Scotch nobility came to town the 23d.

It's wrote from Portugall, that that king has refused to assist king James in Ireland with men or money.

Our merchants have advice of the arrivall of several of their ships from New England and Virginia.

The promotion and alteration of the clergy upon death's and removall are as follow: Dr. Stillingfleet bishop of Worcester; Dr. Patrick bishop of Chichester; Dr. Ironside bishop of Bristol; Dr. Tillotson dean of Pauls; Dr. Sharp dean of Canterbury; Dr. Fairfax dean of Norwich; Dr. Kidder dean of Peterborough; Dr. Birch prebendary of Westminster; Mr. Finch prebendary of Canterbury; Dr. Stanley residentiary of Pauls.

Dr. Oliver, archdeacon of Surrey, lately hanged himself at Farnham.

Foreign letters say that the Vaudois in Savoy are increased to 4000, and more daily flock in to them; that there were great divisions about the election of the new pope.

They say also from Poland that a good body of their forces were drawn together and marched in the night towards Camineek, with a design to surprize that place; but not arriveing there before day, they were prevented in their attempt, and forced by the shott of the town to retire.

Letters from Flanders give an account that the troops of Bavaria have defeated 500 of the garison of Philipsburgh: they speak also of daily rancounters between the Dutch and Spanish and some French parties, in which the French are continually worsted.

The 5 Dutch ambassadors have had their audience of leave of his majestie, and are prepareing for their departure home.

Letters from Scotland say that three proclamations were issued out there; one, to forbid tythes to be paid to the bishops; another, to expose the excise of beer and ale to farm; and a 3d, to oblige soldiers to pay their quarters exactly: all the reve nues belonging to the bishops of Scotland are to be received and paid to his majesties exchequer there.



The Irish letters say that our army continues encamp't at Dundalk, and the Irish are intrench't at Atherdee, within 6 miles of Dundalk.

Letters from Plymouth say that our fleet are come out of Torbay, and past by that place, and gone to the westward.

A proclamation by their majesties hath been published for the sitting of the parliament on the 19th of October next, requiring the members of both houses to attend accordingly.

Deputies from Jersey and Guernsey, who came to desire a confirmation of their trade with France for their stockings, but were denied by his majestie, for that he could not break his word with his allies, who were obliged to doe the like; but they had money gave them for repair of the castle, and to pay the garison.

Foreign letters say that the Waldenses that are up carry our king Williams colours; that they are all well armed and very resolute; that the intendant of Dauphinee had hang'd up some French Hugonots attempting to goe to them, and that thereon they hang'd as many more papists.

Sir Dudley North, an alderman of London, has laid down his gown.

German letters say that the kings of Sueden and Denmark have agreed to the prohibition of all French commodities; and that the emperor has sent directions to Hamburgh, Bremen, Embden, and other Hanse towns, to doe the like.

Several persons that have been lately taken up by warrants have been examined, and some of them discharged.

It is reported that his majestie, at the late audience of leave of the Dutch ambassadors, was pleased to tell them that he intended next spring to visitt the French with an army of 50,000 men, if his affairs succeeded well in Ireland.

The lord cheif justice Holt is sworn of his majesties privy council, and hath took his place at the board accordingly.

The lady Hannum is taken up and sent prisoner to the Tower.

Letters from France say that they had received an unwelcome account from their fleet, which was by Belle Isle; that they mett with a great storm, which drove the ship called Thunderer, of 70 guns, foul upon another of like force, which sunk immediately; and that 3 more are missing.

The 28th, was a common hall in London, where sir Thomas

Pilkington, present lord mayor, was chosen again for the year ensuing into the same office.

Letters from Geneva say that the Vaudois, in their march to the valleys of Lucerne, had been attackt several times by different bodies of the Savoyards and the French; by one, under the command of the marquis de Larray; by another, under the count de Berneu; and by a third, under the count de Parelle; all which they had defeated, killing many of them, with several of the officers.

The German letters say the French continue to make great devastations in the palatinate; that they have lately burnt Frankendal, Neustadt, Lumbsheim, Pettersheim, Wachenheim, Dirmstein, and several other places.

The lord Durseley, his majesties envoy extraordinary to the states generall, his arrived there (*sic*) at the Hague, together with the lord Pagett, who is going with the same character to the emperor.

Some French merchants have been taken up here and secured, on advice that the English merchants at St. Maloes have been clapt in prison.

The 30th, his majestie, accompanied with several of the nobility, went for Newmarket: he designs to tarry there about ten daies.

The same day, the two sherifs of London and Middlesex were sworn at the exchequer bar, Westminster; and after, entertain'd the officers of that court at a dinner, according to custome.

The Flanders letters say that a discovery had been made in the English camp of a great conspiracy there to have seiz'd the duke of Ormond, lord Churchill, and other general officers, and to have carried them over to the French, or kill'd them on the spot.

The governour of Upnor Castle, with some of his officers, are taken into custody for drinking extravagant healths, and speaking reflectingly of his majestie.

Mr. Pierce, surgeon generall to the fleet, is dismiss that employ.

Letters from Ireland say, colonel Simon Luttrell is made governour of the city of Dublin, which is ordered to be fortified, trenches to be dug up at the end of the streets, and posts and chains sett up; that most of the nobility and gentry of Ireland



had join'd king James army; that many of the considerable protestants at Dublin were clapt up in prison, as, the lord cheif justice Keating, the bishops of Meath and Limrick, sir John Davis, Dr. King, with others; that there was no money to be seen amongst the Irish but copper money, king James haveing ingrost all the silver.

A warrant is signed for commanding seignior Morelli, moun-sieur Morash, mounsieur de Brassy, with 5 other Italian and French gentlemen, to depart the kingdom in 5 daies, upon complaint of holding clubbs to disperse false news and to ridicule the government.

A commission is granted to Mr. Hoare, Mr. Godolphin, and Mr. Corbett, for coyneing of new tynn farthings for the use of England and Ireland.

Sir Thomas Stringer, serjeant at law, died suddenly of an apoplexy.

Orders are given by the lord lieutenants of several counties to putt the act in execution for the seizing of all papist horses above 5*l.* value, to be sent over for the service of Ireland.

Letters from Poland say that the forces of that crown had begun formally to beseige the town of Camineek, having advice there was but a small garison in it.

Mr. Papillion and Mr. Clark, a mercer in Cheapside, are chose aldermen in the room of sir James Smith and sir Henry Tulse.

Letters from France say that orders are given for layeing up the greatest part of the French fleet at Brest; and that at Rochfort, a small seaport town in France, there were a considerable numble [number] of English seamen, which they had taken in the several English prizes.

Letters from Denmark say that the French envoy at that court endeavours all he can to divert that king from concluding the league with England, and offers a considerable summ of money for that purpose, but we hear without any effect.

We hear from Ireland by Mr. Steward, son to the lord Mountjoy, that king James being made to beleive that many of the English army would come over to him, he drew his army up nearer to duke Schomberg, with design to favour the revolters retreat, but none went over; but that evening some Irish deserters came over to the English camp, and acquainted duke Schonberg with the reason of the removal of the Irish army,

and that the French foot in the English army had design'd to betray it to the Irish; but after 6 French attempting to goe over, they were taken and search'd, and had letters found about them discovering the whole conspiracy; that the French were to have the outguards of the army, and were in the night to have lett the Irish into the English, and have assisted them in killing the English. Upon this discovery, the 6 French were immediately hang'd up; and, upon search amongst the French regiments, there were found about 150 French that were papists, who were all secured, and putt on ship board, to be sent for England: they were deserters in mareshal Humieres his army this summer, who went for Holland, and were there listed for the service of the English, and being raised in hast, there was not time to examine what they were. King James, on this discovery, decamped again, and retired to Drogheda.

*October.*—Letters from Flanders say that the diet at Ratisbon has published the imperial avocatoria to prohibit all commerce and correspondence with France, and that all the French ministers, envoy's, and consulls retire forthwith out of their dominions.

On the 3d, the ecclesiastical commissioners for inspecting the Liturgy &c. mett and open'd their commission and took the oaths, and then adjourned for a week.

Letters from Constantinople say that the grand seignior there, upon the news of the defeat of the Turks at Nyssa, was in a great consternation, fearing a general revolt in the Ottoman empire, and immediately dispatcht a chiaux to treat of a peace with the emperor.

The French letters say that the French king had given orders for the demolishing all the fortifications about Bourdeaux, fearing some disturbance in those parts by reason of the prohibition upon French wines.

The letters from Poland say that their forces being repulsed in an attack they made upon Camineek, and many of them killed, they had in a council of warr resolved to raise the seige.

The letters from the fleet say that the greatest part of them are returned home to Spithead under the command of the earl of Torrington, having left a considerable squadron under the command of the lord Berkley to the westward.

Letters from Ireland tell us that the forces from Scotland



are arrived at Carlingford; as also of a great victory obtained by the Iniskelling men over the Irish: they say that 5000 of the Irish horse and foot had a design to surprize Sligo; the Iniskelling men haveing notice marched out to the number of 500 under the command of colonel Loyd, and posted themselves advantageously; and when the Irish came up, they fired upon them so thick that their whole body fled: our men pursued them, killed 5 or 600, and took 300 prisoners, amongst which were 3 colonells, colonel O'Kellie, colonel Dillon, and colonel Bourk, with 40 other commission officers, and brought away a booty of 8000 head of cattle; for the news of which good succeſſe duke Schomberg caused all the cannon in his camp to be fired.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the corporation of the town of Bury; as also from the town of Saffron Walden.

German letters bring the news of another great victory obtained by the imperialists against the Turks; that prince Louis of Baden advanced towards Nyssa, where the Turks were strongly intrench't: the Turks came out on their approach, and began the fight, which continued for 3 or 4 hours, when the Turks fled, abandoning their camp, cannon, and baggage, and also the town of Nyssa, which the imperialists entred, and found there 29 peices of cannon, great stores of arms, ammunitiion, and provisions.

Letters from Rome say that the conclave cannot yett agree upon a pope, being much divided; but the majority continues against the French interest.

Foreign letters say that the elector of Brandenburg presses the seige of Bonn very much, and took the outworks by storm the 9th; so that we daily expect to hear of its surrender.

A proclamation hath been published in Scotland for adjourning the parliament there from the 8th of October next to the 20th of December.

The 6th, the vicechancellor, the heads of houses, the doctors and fellowes of the university of Cambridge, in their formalities, waited on his majestie at Newmarkett, to whom the vicechancellor made a speech; and they were after admitted to kisse his majesties hand.

The 7th, the queen and the princesse of Denmark came to town.

Letters from Ireland say that duke Schonberg hath published, since his being there, a proclamation for preventing plunders and robberies; another for protecting and inviting all persons to bring provisions to the camp: they say also that the Irish army are very numerous, but neither well armed nor well cloathed; that our army is in good heart, and very desirous to engage, but that the general was against it, he haveing as yett no draught horses sent him for the cariage of his cannon, wagons, &c.

The duke of Boltons regiment of foot is ordered for the West Indies.

His majestie hath been pleased to grant his pardon to the severall officers of Dunbartons regiment, and sett them at liberty; and they pleaded their pardons at the Old Baily.

The prince of Denmark is returned to the Cockpitt from Newmarkett.

The earl of Pembroke, his majesties ambassador to Holland, is returned.

The justices of peace of Middlesex have given orders for putting the act in execution for seizing the horses of papists above 5*l.* value.

We hear from Cambridge that, the 7th, his majestie was pleased to make a visitt from Newmarkett to the university, and was received without the town by the mayor and aldermen in the name of the corporation, and at the schools by the vice-chancellour and orator in the name of the university: at the schools was kept an extraordinary commencement, where Mr. Kidder and Mr. Pelling were created doctors of divinity in his majesties presence. After, his majestie went to Kings colledge, and so to Trinity colledge, where he was received with all joy imaginable, and congratulated in several speeches; and his majestie was pleas'd to accept of a dinner from the university in the colledge hall; and so from Trinity colledge his majestie, in the afternoon, went for Newmarket.

There hath been sent into Plymouth and other ports several prizes, which our men of war have lately taken from the French.

The 9th, his majestie returned to Hampton Court from Newmarket.

The 9th and 10th was the sessions at the Old Baily; where the grand jury found bills against several Roman catholicks,



English and Irish, that are in the service of king James, for high treason.

Three of our ships being cruizing, the Foresight, Mordant, and the Lively (a ship taken from the French this summer), the weather being hazy, fell into a squadron of 12 French men of war; and after some time, the Lively, captain Tichbourn commander, they retook, but the other two gott away.

Letters from Leverpool say that some vessells were arrived at Highlake with the 200 French papists in duke Schonbergs army.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Wake have taken their degrees of doctors of divinity at Oxford.

Orders are given by the lords of the admiralty for the speedy setting out a squadron of men of war, who are to consist of about 17 sail, and are design'd for a convoy to carry the new queen of Spain.

The letters from Rome say that the duke de Chaunes, the French kings ambassador, with the French cardinalls, was arrived there; and that that ambassador had demanded audience of the conclave as ambassador from France, but was answered, the colledge of cardinalls would not admitt him thereunto before he had renounced the franchizes of his quartered and restored Avignon.

The letters from Flanders bring the news of the surrender of Bonn to the elector of Brandenburg upon articles, to march out with arms, bagg and baggage: they say also that the Dutch army was broken up and gone into winter quarters.

The 13th, Dr. Stillingfleet, late dean of Pauls, was consecrated bishop of Worcester, Dr. Simon Patrick, late dean of Peterborough, bishop of Chichester, and Dr. Gilbert Ironside, late warden of Wadham colledge in Oxford, bishop of Bristoll: they were consecrated in the chappel at Fulham, by the bishops of London, St. Asaph, and Rochester, by a commission granted to them for that purpose.

The 14th, the earl of Pembroke, his majesties late ambassador to the states generall, was sworn of the privy council, and took his place accordingly.

Letters from Ireland bring, that the English regiments from Scotland are not yet arrived there; they say duke Schonberg hath published a proclamation in that kingdom, restoring the

protestants there to their former properties, and corporations to their charters.

We hear that the ship *Lively*, who was said to be taken by the French a while since, is come safe into Plymouth; the French squadron that she was said to fall amongst proving to be the lord Berkleys.

We have an account from our fleet that strange abuses have been committed in victualling the ships with provisions and beer; that amongst the meat hath been found many galls and much copperis, and in the beer gutts and garbage, which hath occasioned a great mortality amongst the seamen of those ships that were so served, when few or none have died amongst those that were better provided.

Holland house at Kensington is fitting up for their majesties, and they remove thither in a day or two from Hampton Court.

The marquesse of Hallifax hath laid down his place of speaker to the house of lords, and, 'tis thought, will be succeeded by the lord cheif baron, sir Robert Atkins.

Writs are issued out for the election of clerks for the convocation in the several diocesses, to meet at St. Pauls on 9 Nov. next.

The letters from Chester bring, that several persons were arrived there from Munster in Ireland, and give a sad account of the condition of the protestants in that province, being plundered of all they have, and clapt into prisons.

Letters from Paris say that the French clergy, at a late meeting in that kingdom, had agreed to present that king with 28 millions of liuvres, to carry on his warrs.

Mr. Vanhumery, alderman of Dublin, lately arrived here from the English camp in Ireland, and brings, that a regiment of horse, one of dragoons, and one of foot were arrived there from Scotland, and had joined the English army; and that also the waggons and train horses from Chester were arrived.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the mayor and commonalty of Londonderry in Ireland, and from the officers in that garison, and were presented by Mr. Walker.

Letters from Germany say that the late victory obtained by prince Louis of Baden over the Turks at Nyssa was more considerable then at first represented, for the Turks had killed and drowned 10,000 men; and that since the victory they



had taken several towns from the Turks, as, Pyrot, Salanka, Loscowa, &c.

The French letters say that that king is raiseing more forces, 6 regiments of horse and 10,000 foot; that they had made a peace with the Algerines; and that, by a courier from Rome, they have advice that the cardinal of Ottoboni, a noble Venetian, aged about 80 years, was, on the 6th instant, chosen pope, and had taken the name of Alexander the 8th.

The 19th, the parliament mett at Westminster, and his majestie made a most gracious speech to both houses.

His majestie hath been pleased to grant unto the lord cheif baron, sir Robert Atkins, a commission to be speaker of the house of lords.

A warrant is signed for carrying colonel Lundy to Londonderry, in order to be tryed there.

The court of aldermen have invited their majesties to dine in the citty on the lord mayors day (which they have been pleased to accept); and the 19th the sherifs invited both houses of parliament.

At the sessions house in the Old Baily, held the 9th and 10th past, ten were burnt in the hand, ten received sentence of death, and 4 to be whipt. The bill against Mr. alderman Cornish for high treason was cancelled in open court, and the indictment taken of the file, pursuant to the late act of parliament to take of his attainder. The names of those papists the grand jury found bills against for being in armes with king James were, the duke of Barwick, lord Melfort, lord Hunsdon, sir Alexander Fitton, sir William Jennings, Fran. Plowden esq., sir Patrick Trant, John Trinder esq., Thomas Collins gent., W. Mansell Barker, earl of Tyrconnel, Lewis Dooe, marques of Powys, Thomas lord Howard, sir Henry Bond, lord Dover, Bruno Talbot, sir Robert Parker, Francis Dorington esq., Richard Hamilton esq., Peirce Butler, viscount Galmoy, lord viscount Gormans-town, lord viscount Kingland, sir Edward Herbert, sir Valentine Brown, Thomas Nugent esq., earl of Antrim, lord Dungan, earl of Limrick, judge Rice, sir Maurice Rice, sir William Talbot, lord Duleeke, John Arthur esq., sir Neal O'Neal, sir Henry Lynch, sir Richard Neagle, sir Jervas Bearne, Thomas Trant esq., D— Bagnal, Bas Polwhil esq., Nich. Brown esq., sir John Sparrow, Robert Feilding esq., Thomas Crosby, Walter Dungan,

Mac Gully Culley, Thomas Fitzgerald, esqs., earl of Clancarty, sir Thomas Hacket, lord mayor of Dublin, James Malloon, sir M. Creagh, and Christopher James.

Great preparations are making in the city for the entertainment of their majesties and both houses of parliament on the lord mayors day; and for the defrayeing the charges thereof, the lord mayor advances 300*l.*, the sherifs each 150*l.*, the aldermen 50*l.* apeice, and each common council man 5*l.*

The house of commons, being returned to their house, resolved to give his majestie thanks for his gracious speech, and then adjourned till the 21st; on which day they mett, and were sent for to the lords house, where the speaker of the house of lords prorogued them by his majesties command unto the 23d instant; which short prorogation was to putt an end to some disputes between the two houses upon matters before them, about Oates, the bill for the succession, &c.; which matters could not be proceeded in till a new session.

Foreign letters say that the cham of Tartary died lately, as also the duke of Saxe Lawenburgh: about the estate of the last, differences were like to arise between the elector of Saxony, elector of Brandenburgh, and the princes of Lunenburgh.

The French letters say that they have made a peace with the Algerines, but upon none of the honourablest terms; that their army under mareschal Humieres is broke up and gone into winter quarters.

Our merchants have advice of the arrival of several of their ships homeward bound; of the Rochester from the East Indies, some from Virginia, and others from Jamaica and Barbadoes.

The 23d, the parliament mett, pursuant to their short prorogation, and his majestie was pleased to referr them to what he said to both houses in his former speech: as to the votes, I shall give no account of them herein, for that the house of commons have thought fitt to print theirs.

The same day, being the first day of the term, several persons appeared at the court of kings bench, according to their recognizances for that purpose; and habeas corpus's were mov'd for several of the persons that are now in custody in the Tower and other prisons, and messengers custody; as, for sir Edward Hales and his brother, Obadiah Walker, earl of Peterborough,



Mr. Graham, Mr. Burton, sir John Fenwick, lord Preston, lord Forbes, serjeant Jenner, and others; and the next day for diverse others, as, William Penn the quaker, lord Castlemain, lord Montgomery, and parson Hook, Monmouths chaplain.

Scotch letters bring, that his majestie had writt a letter to the privy council of that kingdom, to issue out a proclamation for the opening of the signett; which was done accordingly.

Colonel Lundy petitioned the house of commons that he might be tryed here, and not sent to Londonderry; but nothing was ordered in it.

His majestie hath made Mr. Papillion, Mr. Mayn, and Mr. How the new victuallers of the navy.

On Sunday the 20th their majesties dined the first time publickly at Whitehall, with musick, heralds, gentlemen pentioners &c., as their predecessors did.

Letters from Ireland say that the Irish and English armies continue encampt as before; but that there had great rains fallen lately, which rendred the army very sickly, and many dyeing in each, but the Irish in farr greater numbers, and that of some contagious distemper; and say further, that sir Edward Deering died in our camp.

The 23d, a great body of the Irish gentlemen kept their anniversary (for the Irish rebellion) at Bow church, where the archbishop of Tuam preached on the occasion: the lord mayor and several of the aldermen were present at it.

The lord Griffins cook being apprehended upon the account of haveing some suspicious pewter bottles, which being search'd, there was found in the bottles false bottomes, wherein were several papers, containeing secret transactions of state here, and design'd to be sent to France, to discover our affairs there: upon this the cook was sent to Newgate, but the lord Griffin himself, hearing of it, is stept aside.

Sir Humphrey Edwyn, sir Thomas Allen, and Mr. Francis Child, a goldsmith, have been lately admitted aldermen by the court of aldermen.

The 23d, four persons were executed at Tyburn.

The 25th, several persons were brought up to the court of kings bench by habeas corpus, as, the lord Preston, sir Thomas Jenner, sir John Fenwick, Thomas Cholmondley of Vale Royal, esq., lord Forbes, Mr. Burton, Mr. Graham, and William Penn

the quaker, and were all admitted to bail, by 4 sureties each in 500*l.* apeece, and the principal in 1000*l.* each.

An order of council hath been published, ordering that for 3 months from 1 Nov. next, no custome, excise, or other duty shal be paid for several sorts of goods carried from hence to Ireland.

Letters from Ireland bring, that colonel Loyd, with the Iniskelling men, had taken James Town, a passe upon the river Shannon, the Irish that were in it abandoning it.

Letters from the north say that great floods had been in several parts there, occasioned by the great and continual rains that have lately falln.

The Grocers company have complimented his majestie with the freedom of their company, which he was pleased to accept; and they sent him a copy of it in a gold box by Ralph Box esq., their master, whom his majestie was pleased to knight.

The letters from Chester bring, that king James's army was in great want of provisions, and that there was a very great sicknesse in the same, many dyeing daily: they say also that Mr. Bradnock, lieutenant colonel to the lord Delamere, was come thither, being casheer'd by the general for mutinyeing, because he did not fight the Irish; and the generall hath published an order for establishing the rates and prices of provisions in the army.

The 26th, the earl of Peterborough came up to the court of kings bench by habeas corpus, desireing to be bailed; but being committed by several warrants, one of which being for high treason in reconciling himself to the church of Rome, he was remanded, the court refusing to bail him: upon which the house of commons thought fitt to impeach him and the earl of Salisbury of high treason for the same; and the impeachments being carried up, were received, and orders by the house of lords for committing them for high treason were sent to the cheif governour of the Tower.

Letters from Germany say that Canisa, a Turkish garison, had hung out a flag to capitulate.

Our merchants have advice that the Dutch have taken 2 French prizes bound home from the East Indies, which are said to be worth 200,000*l.*

The house of commons have thought fitt to committ sir Ed-



ward Hales and Obadiah Walker for high treason in reconciling themselves to the church of Rome.

His majestie hath been pleased to constitute sir George Davies his consul at Naples.

The 28th, sir Robert Hamilton, committed to the Tower for suspicion of treason, was brought up to the court of kings bench by habeas corpus, and was admitted to bail upon 4 sureties, each in 500*l.* apeice, and himself in 1000*l.*

The 28th, the lord Castlemain attended the house of commons, and being charg'd with goeing ambassador to Rome, he excus'd it by the late kings positive command for that purpose: however, they committed him to the Tower for high treason.

A vessel from New England that the French assisted with the Indians had fallen upon the English there, and done much mischeif; and that the French at St. Christophers have seized on the whole island, and driven the English thence.

The 29th was observed the usuall solemnity of the lord mayor's show, which was very splendid: their majesties and the prince of Denmark did his lordship the honour to be there, and in a balcony in Cheapside to see the show, which was very fine, and great appearance of the citizens; and there was the royall citty regiment of volunteer horse, led by the earl of Monmouth: and after the show was gone, their majesties, both houses of parliament, the privy counsellors, the judges, and other persons of quality, were entertained at Guildhall with a most noble dinner; and his majestie was pleased to conferr the honour of knighthood on Christopher Lethuleer and John Houblon esqs., the present sherifs, as also on Edward Clark and Francis Child, two of the aldermen. In the evening their majesties returned to Whitehall, very well pleased with their reception.

Letters from Germany bring the news of a fresh victory obtained by prince Lovis of Baden over the Turks, at a place called Widdin, scituate on the Danube; that he had killed 2000 of the Turks, and putt to flight a body of 10,000; that thereon to [he] marcht to Widdin, which town he took by storm.

The letters from Ireland doe all now confirm the arrival of the forces from Scotland; to wit, colonel Langstons regiment of horse, colonel Hastings's of foot, and colonel Heyfords of dragoons; as also sir John Laneers regiment of horse: they

say also that the Irish army is decamping, and marching into winter quarters, and doe suppose that ours will quickly doe so too.

The *Pendennis*, an English man of war of 70 gunns, broke lately from her anchor, and was cast away on the Kentish Knock: her men made a shift to gett away in the long boat: the ship and guns is computed at 50,000*l.* losse.

A warrant is out for taking up one Mr. Burdet, a papist, and a counsellour of Graies Inn, and for securing his papers.

Their majesties, when they went to the lord mayors show, rode in a new coach, the finest that ever was, the outside of the body of the coach being all silver double guilt except the wheels, and was presented to them by the states of Holland, valued at 60,000*l.*

The 31<sup>st</sup>, Mr. Hook, chaplain to the late duke of Monmouth, was brought from the Tower by habeas corpus, being committed for suspicion of treason, and was admitted to bail by 4 sureties in 500*l.* apeice.

The same day, his majestie conferred the honour of knight-hood on these following persons: Mr. baron Lechmore, baron Turton, Mr. justice Ventris, judge Eyre, and Mr. justice Rokeby, judges: and on these serjeants; Hutchins, Tremain, Thompson, Trenchard, and Wogan: and on Mr. sollicitor general, John Sommers esq.

His majestie hath been pleased to create Richard lord Coot, baron of Coloony in Ireland, an earl of that kingdom, by the name of earl of Bellomont.

Letters from Scotland say that the privy council there have published a proclamation there in favour of the glasse manufactory at Leith.

Our merchants have letters from Constantinople, which say that the Turks were in a great consternation on the news of the defeat of their army at Nyssa, and that thereon the mobile fell on the French merchants, and seiz'd their effects, and would have fell on the French ambassador, but he was gott away.

Irish letters say that our forces have beseig'd Charlemont, a town in the north, in which is a garison of 300 Irish: they say that part of king James's army were retired to Dublin to quarter in, and another part were gone to Athlone.



The commissioners for inspecting the Liturgy &c. meet frequently, to prepare matters for the convocation.

Our merchants have letters of the French's taking several of their ships, and particularly some from the Streights, which they have carried into St. Maloes.

*November.*—The lord mayor hath published a severe (*sic*) against frequenting of taverns and alehouses on the sabbath day.

The letters from Paris say the French king is making vast preparations against spring, both by sea and land.

Several persons have been lately taken up about the pewter bottle discovery of the lord Griffins cook; and a proclamation was to have come out against his lordship; but he surrendring himself to a secretary of state, putt a stop theretoo, and was himself sent prisoner to the Tower.

The 2d, the house of lords appointed a committee to enquire who were the advisers and prosecutors of the murders of the lord Russel, colonel Sidney, alderman Cornish, &c.; 2d, who advis'd the issuing out of the writs of quo warranto's and regulating of corporations; 3d, who were the publick asserters of the dispensing power.

The king of France endeavours all he can to disunite the confederate princes, by sowing jealousies amongst them; and instills into the minds of the Roman catholick princes, that there is a private league carried on amongst the protestant princes against the Roman catholick religion, and that one article of it is, that the electors of the empire shal be bound to elect alternately a popish and a protestant emperor.

Letters from Rome say that on the 13th past the new pope was crowned with the accustomed ceremonies.

His majestie is sending a new commission to sir William Trumball to continue his ambassador at Constantinople, upon the desire of the Turkish merchants here.

Dr. Freeman is made minister of Covent Garden, in the room of Dr. Patrick, bishop of Chichester; and Dr. Moore is made rector of St. Andrew Holborn, in the room of Dr. Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester.

Letters from Plymouth say that 5 regiments of foot, under the command of major general Trelawney, are putt on board the men of war lyeing there: some think they are designed to

be sent to the southern parts of Ireland; but without certainty, they having a commission which they are not to open till they are 10 leagues at sea.

The 4th, being the birth day of his present majestie, was observed; the shops were shutt all day, and ringing of bells and bonfires at night, and a great ball at court.

The 5th, being the anniversary thanksgiving for the discovery of the gunpowder plott, was kept with great rejoyceings; sermons every where, the shops shutt, ringing of bells, and bonfires at night; and it was observed the more, being the day of his present majesties landing in England.

The 4th arrived here, from Holland, the duke of Ormond and the earl of Marlborough.

A person hath been lately taken up here by a messenger, supposed to be a spy, endeavouring to corrupt the clerks of the councill to give an account what transacted in council &c. against France.

An addresse hath been presented to his majestie from the inhabitants of the burough of Newark upon Trent.

Foreign letters say that duke John Adolphe, uncle to the king of Sueden, is lately dead.

Letters from several parts inform of the great joy had been in several places upon his majesties birth day, and on gunpowder treason day; as, at Windsor, Chester, Plymouth, Lime, Portsmouth, Cambridge.

The university of Cambridge, on the 4th instant, chose (as usuall) their vicechancellour, Dr. Johnston, master of Sidney colledge, to be for the year ensuing.

His majestie hath, we hear, settled the lords of the session in the kingdom of Scotland, and hath appointed the lord Staires, sir James Dalriddle, president of the same.

Letters from Poland say that their army is gone into winter quarters; and that preparations were making for summoning a diett in that kingdom: and they say that prince James, the kings eldest son, is to marry the princesse Elizabeth, fifth daughter of the elector palatine.

Letters from Chester say that the French papists were brought thither from Ireland, and have since been kept in the castle there, are marched thence under a guard.

The 6th, the convocation mett at the chapter house of St.



Pauls, and adjourned to the 20th instant, to H. 7. chappel at Westminster.

Wrote from Lewis in Sussex, that some justices of peace meeting there on affairs of the countrey, had information of several persons that came into the town on horseback, suspected to be papists, whereon they caused them to be apprehended, and tendered them the oaths, which refusing, they paid down their 40s. in a bravado; upon which the justices ordered the seizing of their horses, pursuant to the late act of parliament; which was done accordingly.

The marquesse of Caermarthen and the earl of Nottingham are, it's said, to goe his majesties commissioners to the Hague, to be present at the meeting of the confederate ministers.

The 6th, colonel Lacy, an Irish papist, and some others, were brought up by habeas corpus, being committed for suspicion of treason, were admitted to bail in four sureties apeece.

The same day also the three grand juries of Middlesex came up to the court of kings bench, and Mr. justice Dolben gave them their charge.

Letters from Falmouth say that the St. Albans and the Dover, two of our men of war, took off of Scilly a small French man of war of 15 guns, being bound for Ireland with arms and ammunition, (with another of 36 guns, on board of whom was the lord Dover and the marquesse of Albeville;) but the weather being thick, she escaped: on board this small prize was 4000 arms, and a considerable quantity of powder, with some French officers.

The 7th, the lady Hannum and the lord Montgomery, the marquesse of Powis's son, came to the court of kings bench from the Tower by habeas corpus, being committed for suspicion of treason: they were both admitted to bail by 4 sureties each.

Letters from France say that forces were going on board at Brest, design'd for the releif of Ireland; that the count de Lauzun is to embark with them, and command them, being a body of 6000 men, and 2000 English, Scotch, and Irish. They say also that there had been a sharp engagement between the Vaudois and the duke of Savoyes troops in the plains of Pragelas; that the Vaudois had killed 500 of the Savoyards, and took 300 horse, with other booty, with the losse of 130 of their own men.

Letters from Ireland say that our army were drawing into winter quarters, the weather being so very rainy that there is no longer continuëing in the feild; that the protestants in the hands of the Irish are still kept in prison, under severe and hard usage; that king James hath intrencht Dublin, and planted cannon at the ends of the streets, and putt up chains where needfull; that part of his army were retired to that city; others to Athlone and other parts; and they say his horse were much harassed and weakned.

Mr. Molsworth, his majesties ambassador at Denmark, has writt over to acquaint him, that the Danish king hath rejected all the French offers, and recalled his ambassador from Paris; that on the 18th of last month he saw most of the Danish foot embark't, and the horse were embarking, so that we may suddenly hear of them.

There is a discourse that commissions will be given out for the raising some regiments of horse and foot here.

A considerable summ of money, about 40,000*l.*, is sent to Ireland to pay the army; and orders are given her [here] for making 18,000 surtout coats for the soldiers, to wear over their cloaths, to keep them warm.

The 9th, the lord Griffin was brought before the house of lords, and several of his papers read, and after, he was recommitted.

The letters from Rome say that the French ambassador there hath promised to make good all the damage his masters troops have done at Avignon, and that he will restore it to the pope, and quitt the franchizes.

The count de Bruay, envoy extraordinary from the marquis de Gastanaga, governour general of the Spanish Netherlands, arrived here, and hath had his publick audience of their majesties, to congratulate their happy accession to the crown.

His majestie has been pleased to appoint Thomas Kirk esq. to be his consul at Genoua.

Letters from Oxfordshire say that sir William Walters house in that county was burnt down, with all the furniture, valued at 30,000*l.*

The additional buildings to the kings house at Kensington being newly covered with lead, fell down on a suddain, and hurt several people, and killed some: the queen herself was there but a little before.



The lord Preston attended the lords house the 11th, and pretended to have a patent from the late king James to make him an English baron, dated at St. Germain's in France the 21st of January last; upon which their lordships ordered the judges to give their opinions touching the validity of the patent, and they were clear of opinion that it was not good in law; so he was committed to the Tower for pretending to the peerage of England, and Mr. attorney generall was ordered to proceed against his lordship for a high misdemeanour.

Letters from the West Indies say that the French in those parts attempted to land upon Mevis, but were beaten off by colonel Codrington with great losse.

The 11th, the Jews petitioned the house of commons to be eased in the new tax, setting forth they cannot pay the 4th part of the 100,000*l.* imposed on them, and that if they have no redress they must be forced to leave the kingdom.

We hear from Rome that the new pope is thus characteriz'd: The church has gott a divine, Italy a Machiavell, Rome a lieutenant, Venice a father, the family of Ottoboni a brother, France no enemy, Spain no friend, the emperor an arbitrator, king James a patron, the Turks an enemy, the Dutch an antagonist, and England a foe.

Letters from the north bring, that at Hull were arrived two of the vessells with part of the Danish forces design'd for Scotland, being 6000 foot and 1000 horse in all; these were separated from the rest of the fleet on the west end of the Dogger.

A proclamation by their majesties hath been published for the apprehending colonel Ludlow, who stands attainted by act of parliament for the murder of king Charles the 1st, promising the reward of 200*l.* to such as shall apprehend him.

Foreign letters say that the queen of Portugal was brought to bed of a son, who was killed [styl'd] prince of Brazile.

His majestie hath appointed Lambert Blackwell esq. his consul at Leghorn.

The northern letters bring, that more of the Danish vessells with those forces are arrived, about 60 sail, at Hull, some at Tinmouth, and others at other places, being separated by a storm.

From Portsmouth we hear that the St. David, a man of war, being in that port, was oversett by carelesnesse, and several

of her men drowned; and 'tis thought the ship will not be recovered.

Letters from Scotland say that some of the Highlanders had come down into the Lowlands with a considerable body, but being attackt by the kings forces, they retired again.

The 15th, being queen dowagers birth day, the guns at the Tower were discharg'd, and at night was a great ball at court.

Letters from the Hague say that the queen of Spain was arrived at Dort, in order to her going for Spain.

Letters from Ireland confirm the decamping of king James army, and his going to Dublin; that his army is very sickly, and has lost above 10,000 in it, that have died: they say also that ours is not much better; that 2 or 3000 are dead therein since the beginning of the campagne; that almost as many lay now sick, and that the rest were marching into winter quarters. They say also that a detached body of 4000 Irish, under the command of colonel Sarsfeild, was marcht towards the north upon some design.

Many persons have blamed duke Schonberg for not fighting the Irish army, which our men seem'd so fond of; but the reasons given for not doeing of it are as follow: the Irish army (tis well known) had at least 10,000 good horse, our army none, when they went first over, but those few of the countrey; and when the English horse went, they went but in parcells, and so harassed that they were not fitt for service some time; that the draught and cariage horses came not over till very lately, so that he could not have his great guns and waggons come up; and that at last they expected the comeing of the Danes to have reinforced him, and the landing the 5 regiments under colonel Trelawney in Munster, which would have given the protestants in those parts great encouragement, and a considerable diversion to the Irish army.

The letters from Chester say that the lord Roscommon, sir Henry Ingoldsby, and sir John Davis are arrived there from Ireland; that the last made his escape from Dublin in an open boat, and brings, that all provisions are very scarce and dear there; that masse is said openly in the colledge and in the cathedral there; that the protestants are very hardly used; that entrenchments were cast up round the town, and other works made within it; and that there were 8000 men in garison.



Letters from our army say that they have left Dundalk and Carlingford to Lisnegarvy and the towns adjacent, where they will quarter this winter: they say colonel Wharton (son to the lord Wharton), sir Thomas Gore, captain Holford, and several of our officers are dead.

The German letters confirm the taking of the town of Widdin by the imperialists, and their routing a great body of Turks there: they confirm the news of the death of the cham of Tartary, and that prince Galitzen, the general to the Muscovites army this last summer, was in disgrace, being accused of holding correspondence with the Tartars.

His majestie hath appointed Walter Doleman esq. to be his consul at Alicant in Spain.

Wrote from Rome, that the pope has made his nephew, Don Pietro Ottoboni, a cardinal.

Letters from France say that that king is contriveing all waies possible for raiseing of money for carrying on his wars: he hath published an edict for a new creation of rents upon the town house of Paris; and another for creating of several offices.

The countesse dowager of Devonshire, aged 71, died lately.

The Irish letters bring, that the Irish under colonel Sarsfeild, who marcht into the north, had taken James Town and the Boyl, our men that were there retireing to Sligo; that the Irish marched on towards Slego, and attackt it, but our men beat them off with great slaughter; but after wanting ammunitiion, they retired to the old fort, which they held a week, and no releif comeing, they had conditions to march out with arms, bagg, and baggage, colours flying, drumms beating, &c.

A ship below bridge, pretending to transport butter and cheeze, but being stopt and some of the firkins searcht, there were found powder, shott, &c. therein, designed for France or king James.

The ships that were ordered for Scotland, in order to transport the Danes, are remanded to Highlake, to take them in there.

The letters from the north say that the Danes are landed in several places there; and commissaries are appointed here to goe down and take care of them.

Letters from Scotland say that garisons are placed in all the towns and houses of strength that are bordering on the High-

lands, to prevent the incursions of those rebels: they say also that sir Evan Cameron, laird of Locheal, is made lieutenant general of all the Highlands now in rebellion in Scotland, by a commission from king James.

The 18th, one Mr. Gray (who pretends to be a clergy man of the church of England, and chaplain [to] the late bishop of Chester, tho thought really to be a papist) was brought to the court of kings bench to receive the judgment of the court, being convicted of making and publishing a most villanous libell upon the king and queen and their government, entituled, The Coronation Ballad: he was ordered to stand in the pillory for an hour at Westminster Hall gate, and at the Exchange the next day, to pay 100 marks fine, and be committed till all is done.

Foreign letters say that the French have restored Avignon to the pope; that the protestant cantons in Suisserland have forbid their subjects to engage themselves in the French service on pain of death.

Flanders letters bring, that a placacet hath been published there, strictly prohibiting all persons to bring into those countries any commodities of the growth of France, or of the countries under its dominion, on severe penalties and forfeitures: they say also that the great magazine the French had provided at Cambray had been fired by a soldier on purpose, which was all consumed, and he made his escape.

His majestie hath appointed Hugh Broughton esq. to be his consul at Venice.

Addresses have been presented to his majestie from the grand juries of the several counties of Anglesey, Carnarvan, and Merioneth.

The heer Hop, pentionary of Amsterdam, is arrived here envoy extraordinary from the states general, and hath had his publick audience of their majesties.

His majestie hath been lately pleased to expresse himself in favour of the church of England as the best constituted church in the world, and nearest the primitive; and that he was resolved to die in its communion, and to venture his life in the defence thereof.

A proclamation hath been published in Scotland for preventing of depredations from the Highlanders.

His present majesties picture at Guildhall was taken down



the 21st, some person having defaced it by cutting out the crown and scepter: the lord mayor and court of aldermen have published an order for the discovery of the author, promising the reward of 500*l*.

The 20th, the convocation mett at H. 7ths chappell at Westminster, where Dr. Beveridge preached a Latin sermon; his text on 1 Cor. cap. 11. vers. 16: then they proceeded to the election of a prolocutor: the two persons proposed in the lower house were Dr. Tillotson and Dr. Jane; and several speeches were made; which coming to a question at last, the latter had 55 votes, and the former but 28: so it fell upon the latter: and the bishop of London was chosen president of the upper house: after which they adjourned.

Mrs. Jane Lane, who was instrumental in saving king Charles the 2d, died lately.

Letters from Plymouth confirm the great abuses that had been committed in the victualling of our fleet: they say that several hogsheads of beer had been publickly staved there, and gutts and garbage found in the bottom of the vessells; that galls and copperis had been found in the salted meat.

It is discoursed that the pilot that conveyed the Danish fleet hither was secured, being said to be brib'd by the French to cast them away on our coast.

The 21st, the princesse of Denmark entertained the queen and ladye's at court at a ball at Whitehall.

Colonel Ludlow having private notice of the intended adresse of the house of commons to the king against him, has thought fitt to retire, and is, we hear, gott into Holland.

We hear from Ireland that, upon a strict enquiry, there have not dyed of our army this campagne above 2500 men; and that there are about 1900 sick; many of which are in fair way of recovery since their coming into winter quarters.

Wrote from Switzerland, that Mr. Cox, the king of Englands envoy, was arrived at Zurich; that they had advice there from the valleys of Piedmont, that the Vaudois had sustained 8 attacks from the Savoyards, and had beaten and killed their old persecutor the marquesse de Parelle, and were masters of the valleys of St. Martin, &c.

Letters from Flanders say that the French have putt a great garison into the city of Trier.

The Danish forces are come ashore, and, as soon as they have had a convenient time for refreshment, the foot are to march for Chester and Liverpool, to embark for Ireland, and the horse are to goe round by Scotland, to be transported to Ireland thence, it being the nearest passe.

The 25th, the convocation mett again, and Dr. Jane was presented and accepted for prolocutor, and then they adjourned.

The letters from Chester say that sir John Davis, since his arrival there, was dead of the distemper he brought from Ireland; that the lord Hewyt and lord Roscommon were also very sick there.

The Scotch letters say that diverse letters had been seized there, directed to persons of note, with declarations from king James of pardon for all that is past, if they will adhere to his interest.

It is discoursed here that his majestie is to have a body of 8000 men of the duke of Hanouer and dukes of Lunenburgh's forces come over in the spring, design'd for Ireland.

Plymouth letters say the 5 regiments are all on board, and wait for nothing but a wind; and add, that a ship putt in there brings, that they mett an Algerine man of war of 26 guns, which permitted him to pursue his voyage, sayeing the divan would punctually observe the peace with the king of Great Britain; but that with the French they were dissatisfied with, and hated them for their bombing Argiers, and that they would still treat them as enemies.

The letters from France say that king had held an extraordinary council about maritime affairs; that orders were given for the officers to repair to their commands, and to employ all hands, that the fleet may be early at sea.

The letters from the north say that the Danes which are arrived are old soldiers, and look much like men; but they say all their ships are not yet arrived, so that tis feared some of them are cast away.

Foreign letters say that the Venetians had taken from the Turks the fortresse of Trebignie in Dalmatia; that they had turned the seige of Napoli di Malvasia in the Morea into a blockade; that the states of Walachia had agreed with prince Louis of Baden about the winter quarters: and they say that



the prohibition of French goods is [looked] very strictly after in the Low Countries.

His majestie hath appointed Thomas Papillon, Symon Maine, John Agar, Humphrey Ayles, and James How, esqs. commissioners for victualling the navy.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Don Santiago del Castello, a Spaniard.

Letters from Holland say that the ship Walkeren, admiral Evertzen commander, was, by stresse of weather, driven against the head of the haven at Flushing, and immediately sunk.

Letters from the west say that some French prizes had been brought into the ports in those parts.

The lord Rockingham died lately in the countrey, and his son, haveing taken the oaths, hath taken his place in the house of lords.

We hear from some escaped lately from Dublin in Ireland, that the protestants there are in a most miserable condition; many of them thrown into prison; others perish for want; and those that die are not carried away and buried; which is very noysome to those that survive.

The committee of council for Irish affaires have delivered several Irish gentlemen a project for their returning into that kingdom: the substance is, that his majestie will give his English subjects of Ireland 15,000*l.* here, and 45,000*l.* to such as will goe over to that part of the kingdome that is already conquered, and sow corn for the next year; for every 10*l.* received to sow 3 acres, which will produce a harvest, to prevent an impending famine; and each person so going shall carry over a musket or a case of pistolls for their defence.

The 27th, a petition of the lord Prestons was read in the house of lords, and an order was made thereon for his discharge out of the Tower.

Letters from the west say that a French ship of 200 tuns was stranded at the Bar of Bedford.

The letters from Chester say that duke Schonberg hath laid a certain rate upon provisions in Ireland; that Charlemont is kept close blockt up by our forces; and that the head quarter of our army is at Armagh.

The French letters speak still of several vessells, about 150, that lie ready at Brest to take in 8000 men for Ireland, under

the convey of 28 men of war ; that the French king hath encouraged several of his noblemen to goe with the count de Lauzun into Ireland to serve king James.

We hear from Scotland that col. Cannon was returned back into Ireland, despairing to doe any good in Scotland for king James ; that he landed at Carlingford in Ireland : and they say that sir Evan Cameron, laird of Locheal, has the command of the rebell Highlanders that are up in the north west parts.

The 28th, being the last day of the term, severall persons appeared at the court of kings bench, pursuant to their recognizances : some of them were discharged ; as, sir John Fenwick, the lady Hannum, lord Forbes, Mr. Cholmondley of Vale Royal, lord Montgomery, Mr. Petre, lord Preston, Will Penn, Mr. Shackerley, with others. Some others were continued upon their recognizances till next term ; as, sir Robert Hamilton, those concerned about the murther of the earl of Essex, Mr. Aston, colonel Lacy, one Donniland, Mr. Ralph Clayton, Mr. Blinco, alias White. Some had indictments found against them by the grand jury of Middlesex, as, one colonel Lacy, one Gelstrop, for words against the government. One colonel Butler, captain May, and Mr. Heywood, being committed for treasonable practices, were admitted to bail, each by 4 sureties.

The German letters say that the lord Pagett, envoy extraordinary from the king of England, is arrived at Ausbourgh, and that the emperor has named the count de Coningsecke to goe in the same quality for England. They say also that the king of Poland seems much inclined to enter into a close alliance with the emperor and the empire.

Foreign letters say that endeavours are used to accommodate the differences about the dutchy of Saxe Lawenburgh : the pretenders to it are, the elector of Saxony, the princees of Lunenburgh, and the elector of Brandenburgh, on behalf of the house of Anhalt.

Mr. Evance the messenger is returned from Ireland, and brings an account that he saw commissary Shales in safe custody there.

The 11th, the sessions began at the Old Baily, and held 4 daies : 5 persons received sentence of death, 9 were burnt in the hand, 10 ordered to be transported, 7 to be whipt, and several fined and to be putt in the pillory for seditious words.



The 14th, the convocation mett again, and adjourned to the 22d of January next.

Letters from Ireland bring, that colonel Langston is dead there, and some other officers: they bring also, that the Irish, in a good body, came about 2 in the morning to beat up the English'es quarters at the Newry, entring the town at both ends; but our men, under the command of major Toby Purcell, behaved themselves very bravely, and drove them out; they kill'd 15 of the Irish, one a lieutenant colonel, and lost captain Whitwood and captain Mills, and 6 common soldiers.

The lord Hewyts corpse is brought from Chester, and was carried thro London with great state, in order to it's interment.

Letters from Scotland bring, that duke Hamilton is arrived at Edingburgh from England; and several other Scotch lords are upon their return to that kingdom.

Letters from Cadiz say that the Spanish town of Larache in Barbary, after 10 general assaults, was at last delivered to the Moors, the Spaniards in the castle obtaineing liberty to be transported to Gibralter: the Moores, 'tis said, lost 18,000 in the seige, and the Spaniards 1600.

The French letters say that gunpowder is very dear in that kingdom; that the French having no exportation or sale for the commodities they take in English prizes, they are little worth to them; that wines and brandy there are at so low a rate that they are not worth their making; and that the late project of melting down their plate had created great jealousies in that kingdom: and they give us the confirmation of the French having made a peace with the government of Argiers, but upon very dishonourable terms.

Letters from Germany say that the duke of Holstein, with the imperiall forces, marched to Stippo in Albania, where he attackt 6000 Turks, and defeated them, killing 2000, and taking several prisoners, and after, made himself master of the town, which was plunder'd by the soldiers, and afterwards burnt.

The letters from the west say that the lord Berkley, with the fleet, consisting of 30 men of war, is off of Scilly.

An English privateer, commanded by captain Clarke, hath taken two French prizes, and brought them into Southampton Road.

The 16th, his majestie came to the house of lords, and gave the royal assent to these acts: An act granting to their majesties an aid of 2*s.* in the pound for one year; An act for declaring the rights of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown; An act for naturalizing William Watts, an infant; and, An act declaring John Rogerson to be a natural born subject of this realm.

The 18th, the bells rang, and at night were bonfires in several places, for joy of his majesties first entrance into London; and at Temple Bar the mobile burnt the effigies of the late chancellor Jeffryes, Burton and Graham, sir Roger LeStrange, and several others.

Colonel Windham, of Somersetshire, who went lately down into the countrey to court a rich widdow, upon some discontent shott himself.

Wrote from Ireland, that king James has made the lord Maitland secretary of state, and made the marquesse of Abercorn marquesse of Hamilton, and married him to the earl of Clanrickards daughter; that a weekly packet is settled between Cork and Brest; and that all the protestants effects in Munster are seized by the papists.

Foreign letters say that an alliance offensive and defensive is projecting between England, the house of Austria, the states general, and the king of Sweden, for obtaineing a firm peace; but the French oppose it, by endeavouring to draw the king of Sweden to a neutrality, offering to restore him the dutchy of Deuxponts; but the Swedish ambassador declares his masters resolutions that he will not embrace the same.

His majestie continues stadtholder, captain general, and admiral of the United Provinces.

The 21<sup>st</sup>, three persons were executed at Tyburn.

Several criminalls, to the number of 56, have lately pleaded their majesties pardon at the Old Baily for several crimes; as also 16 officers of the lord Dunbarton's regiment, and some private soldiers, for their late revolt.

Mr. William Harbord, paymaster general to the army in Ireland, is newly arrived in England.

Letters from Rome say that the new pope does begin to espouse the confederate interest, and that he has in a manner refused to meddle with king James affair.



By letters from Ireland, we hear that the Irish army are in a bad condition; that a pestilential distemper reigns amongst man and horse, of which many have died; that provisions are scarce, especially salt. They say also from Moscovy, that a great discovery had been made in that kingdom of a conspiracy against the life of the younger of the czars, and carried on by the prince Galitzen, their late general against the Tartars.

The Flanders letters say that the French were endeavouring to perswade those countries to take of the prohibition of French goods, but hitherto without any successe.

The French letters say that that king is using all methods imaginable to raise money, by a new creation of rents and offices: he has ordered the greatest part of his plate to be melted down and coined into money: he is making a great reform in his stables, and other parts of the expences of his household.

David Lindsey, who was formerly secretary to the lord Melfort, is taken up here on some intelligence from Scotland.

The foreign letters say that the proposalls made to the Turkish ambassadors for peace are,—to the emperor, they are to renounce Hungary and Transylvania for ever; and the grand seignior to drive out the Tartars, release all Christian slaves, deliver up Teekeley and his adherents, to give 6 millions of duckats for the charge of the warr, and 2 millions tribute yearly;—to the Poles, to restore Camineek, Pedolia, with 4 millions charge for the war;—to the Venetians, to resign Candia and Negropont, Dulcigno, with some other towns, 400,000 ducats extorted from those inhabitants, and a million of zequins charge for the war.

The letters from Ireland say that some of sir John Laneers regiment were under confinement for endeavouring to goe over to king James; and that duke Schonberg had sent a spy to Dublin, who returned with an account that king James held frequent councils in the Castle; that provisions were very scarce there; that the severities towards the protestants were continued.

It is wrote from Plymouth, that the lord Berkley had sett sail thence with a squadron of 24 men of war and 4 fireships, for the westward.

The lord Porter is said to be gone from Ireland, and arrived at Brest, and is going to Rome to the pope from king James.

A court martial is to be held at Portsmouth for the tryal of captain Graydon, commander of the *St. David*, who oversett in that harbour: there is no hopes to weigh her up.

*December.*—The 1st, a collection was at Cripplegate church for the distressed Vaudois in Switzerland, and 50*l.* was collected.

One Johnson, a popish cabinet maker, is taken into custody, being charg'd with transmitting money to king James in Ireland.

His majestie hath given order for leave to transport horses and mares into Ireland without payeing any duty of custome for the same.

Letters from Moscovy confirm the discovery of the conspiracy carried on by the prince Galitzen against the younger of the czars, and that many great persons were concerned in it: they say also that prince Peter, the elder of the czars, had resigned the whole authority to the younger.

His majestie hath constituted Lancelot Stepney esq. to be his consul at O-porto in Portugall.

The 4th, the convocation mett at Westminster, and open'd and read the kings commission; and after, a message was brought to them from the lord Nottingham, assuring them of his majesties resolution to stand by the protestant religion, and that he would live and die in the communion of the church of England, and recommended union to them: then the lords withdrew, and drew up an addresse of thanks to the king for his gracious message, and sent it to the lower house, desireing their concurrence; but they divided on it, and carried it in the negative by 16 to draw up another of their own, which occasioned many speeches, and much time spent, and at last agreed to have a conference with the lords upon it.

There is a great fleet of merchantmen, to the number of 4 or 500, that lie ready in the Downs and other places, to goe under the convoy of the squadron that conducts the queen of Spain.

Foreign letters say that the imperialists under the command of general Piccolomini had entirely routed another body of 8000 Turks, not farr from Sophia, killing 2000 of them, and taking several prisoners; and after, march'd towards Uscopia, a large city, which they took and plunder'd, and then burnt it.

There is a common discourse about town, that his majestie, in February next, intends to take a progresse into Scotland,



and be crowned there, and settle matters there; and in the mean time will leave the queen here to govern.

Count Solmes is preparing to goe for Holland upon some design.

The 6th, the lord Griffin was brought to the barr of the lords house, and enter'd into a recognizance, himself in 10,000*l.*, and the lord Fitzharding and sir Justinian Isham in 5000*l.* apiece, for his forth comeing.

Twelve able physitions, and as many apothecaries, are appointed to inspect and prepare medicaments for the army in Ireland.

The 7th, the convocation mett again, and debated on the amendments to the addresse, but they did not perfect it.

Letters from Germany say that the lord Pagett, envoy extraordinary from the king of England, arrived at Ausburgh, and was received at the emperors court with all demonstrations of honour and respect, and in the evening was visited by all the grandees at court; and the emperor sent to congratulate his arrival in that city.

Alderman Vanhumery, who came lately from Dublin, is appointed commissary general of Ireland in the room of Shales.

The parliament of Scotland is adjourned to the 1st of March next.

His majestie hath appointed James Paul esq. his consul for the islands of Zant, Corfu, Cephalonia, and Theaca, and the other adjacent islands belonging to the Venetians.

Major Wildman is made a freeman of London.

Some English seamen, exchange'd for the like number of French taken by us, say that the French have taken in prizes since the war 2000 seamen of ours; that the vintage at Nantz and other places has been so neglected, that the trade is spoiled, and the owners ruin'd for want of trade.

Letters from Plymouth say that the soldiers and arms putt on board there, and design'd for Ireland, are countermanded, and ordered to be sett on shoar; and the men of war are ordered to cruize on the coasts and observe the French.

The duke of Northumberland is lately arrived from Holland.

Several of the papists that were in duke Schonberg's army, and were sent over hither, are ordered for Germany, to serve the emperor against the Turks.

Foreign letters mention that father Petre is now at Rome, but is not much lookt on there.

The French king hath putt out an edict, declaring that the next of kin and lawful heirs of such as are fled for their religion shal enter into the estates and take possession of the goods of such, but they shal not alienate or sell them till after the expiration of 5 years.

Letters from Yorkshire say that there are landed in those parts, of the Danes, about 5000 foot and about 1000 horse and dragoons; that they are old disciplin'd soldiers, and very civill; and the duke of Wirtembergh is their general.

The 10th, the queens lodgings at Whitehall were robbed of 8 or 900*l.* in plate.

The 11th, the convocation agreed on an addresse of thanks to his majestie, and both houses presented it the next day in the afternoon; and his majestie was pleas'd to tell them,—I take this kindly of you, and doe assure you I will lose no opportunity of giving fresh proofes and testimony of my love and kinnesse for the church of England.

Part of the new buildings at Hampton Court are fallen down, occasioned by the slightnesse of the wall, and killed 3 or 4 men, and hurt several.

The corpse of the lord Hewyt, who lately died at Chester, is brought to town.

Foreign letters say that the duke de Chaulnes, ambassador of France at Rome, had in a private audience renounced the franchises.

German letters say that general Picolomini had possessed himself of Lescovaz, Pirot, Pristina, Uscopia, and several other places between Nissa and Sophia: after having done the same, he was taken with a violent feavour, of which he died.

Letters from Basle say that Mr. Cox, envoy extraordinary from the king of England to the Suisse cantons, was arrived at Zurich, and well received.

Letters from France say that the want of trade there had occasioned great want of money in that kingdom, so that they were forc'd to have recourse to extraordinary methods for raising it; that king hath published an edict for the raising the value of his money, and for the bringing in his own plate and that of others to be coined at the mint, for carrying on the war.



Letters from Ireland say that there had been a small skirmish between some of our men and the garison of Charlemont, in which our army kill'd some, took two others, and brought of some horses and a booty of cowes: they say also another skirmish had been at Newry bridge, where the Irish forc'd their way into the town, but were driven out after by our men with considerable losse.

The Danish horse that are newly arrived are ordered to march for Scotland, being the shortest passe for Ireland; and the foot, after some time, will march for Chester and Highlake.

Letters from Scotland say that the Highland rebels had come down in a body near Glasco, with a design in the night to have burnt that citty, but being discovered, it was prevented.

One Elianor James is committed to Newgate for dispersing scandalous and reflecting papers.

There is a report that the marquess of Caermarthen will be made lord treasurer, and the earl of Nottingham lord chancellor.

An addresse hath been presented to his majestie from diverse English merchants in and about London, returning him their thanks for ordering the levying and collecting the duties paiable by law for all goods of the native product and manufacture of this kingdom, that shall be exported by strangers; and Mr. William Cranmer, who presented it, had the honour of knight-hood conferred on him.

We hear from Rome that the cardinal of Furstemberg had left that place privately in the night, and was returning to France; that the pope has made his nephews, Dom. Antonio Ottoboni general of the church, and Dom. Marco Ottoboni governour of the Castle of St. Angelo and general of his galleys.

Foreign letters confirm the conspiracy against the younger of the czars in Moscow; that prince Galitzen, by whom 'twas carried on, was banished into Siberia; and that the eldest of the czars, Peter, had resigned the whole authority to his brother, prince John, resolving to live a private life.

Flanders letters say that most of the confederates are making great preparations against the next campagne, by making new levies &c.: they say also a body of French horse had made an incursion into the country of Juliers and Eyffelt, and had burnt several villages, and then retired.

The letters from Holland say that admiral Russel, with the ships under his command, were arrived at Flushing, to take the queen of Spain on board. The count de Solmes, who arrived lately from England, is gone for Germany.

A declaration hath been published in France, requiring all persons to bring into his majesties mint all utensills and furniture of gold and silver, and prohibiting all workmen to make any for the future under severe penalties.

The drumms beat up here very much for volunteers, to recruit the regiments in the service of the Dutch.

Foreign letters say that on the 12th the emperor open'd the electoral diett at Ausburgh for the choice of a king of the Romans, and proposed his son; which was enlarged on in a speech by the elector of Mentz. They say also that the great magazine of bavins, with framed bridges &c., to be used in sieges, which the French had laid up at Lisle, was accidentally burnt.

The English merchants have lately applied themselves to his majestie for convoys to their ships; and his majestie hath ordered them to gett ready to goe under the convoy of the fleet that goes with the queen of Spain.

There is appointed a fleet to goe for the West Indies; viz. one third rate ship, 7 fourth rates, and 2 fifth rates, with 2 fire-ships; and they carry the governours of Jamaica and Barbadoes with them.

The 24th, their majesties removed to Nottingham house at Kensington.

The French letters say that that king had caused the bankers books and houses in that city to be searched, to see what money they had, and ordered them to carry in all their old coin to be new melted; and has appointed commissioners to visitt noblemen and gentlemens houses, and take a schedule of all gold and silver utensills, and make a report thereof.

The 25th, the bishop of Salisbury preached before their majesties at Whitehall; and after, both of them received the sacrament.

The Flanders letters say that the French king is highly exasperated with their prohibition of the French trade, and had given orders to the mareschal de Humieres to fall upon the Spaniard with fire and sword, without regard to age or sex.



Mr. Mountague, of the Temple, and attorney to her majestie, died lately.

Foreign letters say that the king of Sweden had rejected the proposalls made to him from France, of restoring the dutchy of Deuxponts if he would engage in his interests.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Thomas Miller of Chichester, esq.

The 23d, his majestie, in the house of lords, gave the royal assent to these following bills: viz. An act to prevent doubts and questions concerning the collection of the publick revenue; An act for punishing officers and soldiers who shal mutiny or desert their majesties service, and for punishing false musters; An act to enable the lord viscount Hereford to make a jointure upon his mariage with Mrs. Elizabeth Norbourn, notwithstanding his minority.

His majestie hath employed several persons in diverse counties to buy up all the horses they can for his service in Ireland.

The Danish horse that lately arrived here are marched towards Scotland.

In the Downes, at Portsmouth, and at Plymouth, lye 5 or 600 merchant ships, ready freighted, and bound outwards for several parts, to the value of 2 millions, waiting to goe with the convoy that goes with the queen of Spain. Several of the ships carrying lead are countermanded, that it may not be carried into France, who are in great need of it.

There is a discourse of 8000 men of the duke of Hanovers and the elector of Brandenburg's forces are to come over hither in the spring, and to goe for Ireland.

Letters from Germany bring, that the lord Pagett, his majesties ambassador extraordinary to the emperor, had his publick audience of the emperor at Ausburgh; and was assured, that the emperor will not only enter into a strict alliance with the king of Great Brittain for carrying on the war against France, but also that he will not hear of any peace with the French without the consent of his majestie; and that he has filly instructed the count de Coningsec, who is comeing for England from the emperor with the character of envoy extraordinary, in that matter. They further say, that Mr. Cox, his majesties envoy to the Switz cantons, was well received there, and had his publick audience.

Foreign letters say that the lord Melfort is arrived at Rome as ambassador from the late king James; that in Italy the princes there are making great preparations for the approaching campagne; and that the Venetians continue the blockade of Napoli di Malvasia.

Letters from admiral Russel, off of Middleburgh, say that the queen of Spain was come on board.

The Speedwel of Bedford, from Newfoundland, being taken by a French privateer, was retaken by the St. Albans.

Letters from Plymouth say that the Turkey Merchant, a ship lately arrived there from Virginia, was driven from her anchor ashore, where she staved in her buldge; but 'tis hop'd her lading may be saved. Those letters also say that the lord Berkley, with about 16 English and Dutch men of war, was arrived in that port, having left the rest of the fleet off of Scilly.

The Dover frigatt hath brought into that port a French privateer of 22 guns and 16 patereroes, and 140 men, after a fight of several hours.

The 28th, five soldiers were tryed by a court martial, at the horseguards at Whitehall, for deserting their colours, and were found guilty.

The earl of Pembroke and sir Richard Haddock are made lords commissioners of the admiralty, Mr. Sacheverell having laid down.

Tis wrote from Rome, that the pope had publickly declared he found it no way necessary, in this present juncture of affairs, to send any supply of money to king James; refusing at the same time to expedite the bulls to supply the vacant bishopricks in France, except that king cause his parliament at Paris first to make void the pretended right of the Gallican church with their positions in prejudice to the apostollick chair.

German letters say that some French incendiaries had been taken in the empire, and were adjudg'd to be fastned to a stake, with a soft fire round them.

Merchants letters from New England say that the Indians wee up in armes against the English; but that at Boston 800 of hem had fought and defeated a great body of the Indians.

The 30th, at night, was a great robbery committed in the collegiate church of Westminster, where was stole, in plate and church ornaments, to the value of near 500*l*.



We hear that the French privateers have lately taken several of our merchants ships, and carried them into St. Maloes.

Letters from Plymouth say that on the 25th was a violent storm there, that drove the Henrietta, a third rate frigate of 62 guns and 350 men, from her anchor; that she struck on several places, and at last sunk, losing 80 of her men: that at the same time a Dutch man of war, called the Unity, drove from her anchor, and fell foul on the Centurion, a frigate of 48 guns, both which were driven ashore and staved: of the former were lost about 150 men; of the latter, about 12. There was also cast away the French privateer lately taken by the Dover, and two other French prizes, and several of the merchants ships received some damage; and we hear from several parts of great losses by the casting away of many ships and other vessels, great store of wreck being cast on shore in diverse places.

Dr. Sidenham, an eminent physician, is lately dead.

French letters say that the new converts began to meet again in woods and other places, to exercise their religion.

We hear that in the late storms several colliers were cast away, as also some French privateers.

The earl of Portland is gone for Holland upon some affairs of his majesties.

The letters from Ireland say that some of the northern counties had resolved to raise a body of men for their majesties service in Ireland.

The best that the French privateers have lately taken several of our merchant ships and carried them into the Atlantic.

Letters from Plymouth say that on the 21st was a violent storm there, that drove the fleet to the westward, and that on the 22d guns and 350 men from her anchor, that she struck on several places and at last sunk, losing 80 of her men, and of the some being a Dutch man of war, called the *Little Lion*, from her anchor, and fell fast on the *Chambers*, a privateer of 48 guns, both which were driven ashore and wrecked. Of the former were lost about 50 men, of the latter about 10. There was also cast away the French privateer lately taken by the *London*, and two other French privateers and several of the merchant ships, and some of our own ships, and we hear from several parts of great losses by the carrying away of merchandise and other vessels, great stores of wine being lost on shore in several very places.

The *Salisbury*, an eminent physician is lately dead. French letters say that the new company began to meet again in London and other places to exercise their religion.

The report that in the late storm several soldiers were cast away, as also some French privateers.

The court of Ireland is gone for Holland upon some affairs of the kingdom.

The letters from Ireland say that some of the northern counties had resolved to raise a body of men for their majesties service in Ireland.

It is reported that the king's army is now at the head of the river, and that the king's fleet is now at the mouth of the river.

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